

economic

a possible foundation for future political stability in the region.

"gate-way" to

Southern

Africa

port

and

or

Crime and violence in South Africa cause grave concern in the Netherlands, and recent (January 1999) attacks on Dutch tourists received wide media coverage.

In 1999, 1.3 million visitors

Africa. more than

The number of doubled from 1994 to 1996.

The Netherlands was for example regarded as the fastest growing European tourist market for South Africa in 1996, when approximately 65 000 visits were registered. Since 1994, the Embassy in the Hague has also

registered an increase of 43% in the number of work and study permits issued.

South.

2.2

Multilateral Relations

2.2.1 European Union

its

foreign

In often prefers to be led by the policy of the European Union, but simultaneously carve the Netherlands in an enlarged Europe.

Netherlands

decisions,

a role

policy

tries

the

out

for

to

:us

The Netherlands
however' becoming increasingly' unhappy
about the large financial burden it carries for the EU.
Finance Minister Gerrit Zalm told his EU colleagues, at the
EU Finance Minister's meeting in Luxemburg in late 1998,
that the Netherlands was "prepared to go to the limit" in
order to reduce its EU financing burden.
He said that the
Netherlands was no longer prepared to support the regional
development fund, which accounts for 36% of the EU funds, but
He
which was of no functional use to the Netherlands.
argued
contribution was
the
highest of the EU countries while it was only eighth in
terms
situation
"unacceptable"
EU
expansion into Eastern Europe.

called
threatened

prosperity.

capita

Dutch

point

bloc

that

the

and

the

per

one

He

to

of

at

to

the

Free

South

Africa

regards

Negotiations
With
The
Union,
between
Netherlands
supportive,
and
understanding towards South Africa's negotiation positions.
As such this also confirms the important position of The
Netherlands as strategical partner for South Africa in the
European Union.

Agreement
European
very

Trade
the
been

and
general

has

in

Other Multilateral Activities

activities

These
the
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
(OPCW) which has its Head Office (Secretariat) in the
South Africa was an original signatory state to
city.

primarily

focused

are

on

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Committees from various provinces, including Gauteng, the Western-Cape, Mpumalanga etc also visited during 1997 and 1998.

-

-

again

Mthembî\200\224Mahanyele

Minister

The

Netherlands in March 1998 as guest of the Netherlands Architectural Institute (NAI). The NAI which is one of the

in

Europe, organised in concert with the embassy a series exhibitions, depicting time effects

<mf

of

urban

architectural planning.

'Four Seasons'

architectural

prestigious

institutes

apartheid.

Africa's

policies

visited

South

most

in

In April 1998 Minister Alec Erwin and Deputy Minister Mlambo-Ngcuka attended an investment seminar held in

The

very

successful

Dutch

Minister of Economic Affairs.

Erwin

discussions

Netherlands.

bi\200\224lateral

also

vî-\201iî-\2021

held

the

Minister

Economic Relations

its

rapidly

regarded.

could be

increased

Employment

the '200\230year'
from

as
recovered

in 'which the Dutch
1994

economic

economy

Domestic

problems.

Product continued to grow by around 1,8% during 1996.

In

an OECD review it was cited that economic growth in the

The

Netherlands had been above the EU average since 1989.

Netherlands

developed

and

economically strong countries in Europe.

Dutch economic

growth although low at 1,8% in 1996, and slightly revived
in 1997 at 2,4 %, has again reached GDP Growth of 3,8% in
1998.

internal

Gross

remains

most

and

the

one

time

Â«of

Whereas South Africa is seen as

a gateway into Southern

Africa, the Netherlands can be seen as South Africa's trade
gateway to Europe.

dependent

are
looking'

are

The

Dutch

possibilities
continually
The Netherlands is a significant trading partner
abroad.
those
and
figures are impressive in relation to vï-\202ui-\202: the Netherlands
does in the rest of the world.
There is clearly room for
improvement.

their
investment

South Africa.

investor

However,

exports

on
new

none

and

for

of

in

in

the

the

past

some

extent,

disappointing

To
and
investment
the
antiâ\200\224apartheid activity of past years, but it was largely
also caused by factors such as a lack of confidence in the
quality of
high
incidence
conflict.
There was a View that not enough was being done to attract
investment.
current. Ambassador t1) The Netherlands,

South African goods,
reports

concern
of

trade
to

industrial

about the

could

crime

level

been

have

due

13m;

and

of

of

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President Mandela responds (2 minutes)

Performance by the CASArchoir (Culture in Another South Africa)

1520

President Mandela and Nks Machel are escorted to the jetty where they board the canal boat, JF Kennedy

Accompanied by Minister Nzo, Prof Gerwel, Amb Niehaus, MI Reinders, Dr Niehaus and Capt Masikane

The rest of the delegation boards the canal boat Princess Juliana

1525

1630

1635

1645

1700

1730

1850

1900

1945

1955

Tour of the Canals

Arrive at Amsterdam Naval Barracks

J

Depart for the Royal Palace

Arrive at the Royal Palace

Tete a tete between President Mandela and HRH Prince Bernhard in the Mbeszaal

At leisure

President Mandela and Nks Machel are escorted by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus to the Justitiekamer where they are awaited by HRH Princess Nkgweni and Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven

The party proceeds to the Burgemeesterkamer for the official photograph

NB

The rest of the delegation (Min N20, Amb and Mrs Niehaus, Prof Gerwel, Mr Mngoma, Mr Trew; Mr Reinders, Mr Mankahlana, Ms Engel, Ms Dippenaar, Dr Niehaus, Ms Pillay; Ms Msimang and Capt Masikane) is escorted to the South Africa West Gallery

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela, Nks Machel, HRH Princess Nkgweni and Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven proceed to the Troonzaal

Presentation of guests

Aperitifs in the North Gallery

Guests proceed to the Burgerzaal

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela, Mrs Machel, HRH Princess Magriet and MI Pieter van Vollenhoven proceed to the Burgerzaal

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RNP/ 004/033 4/1

PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA

State Visit to the Kingdom

of

The Netherlands

11 to 12 March 1999

Possible discussion points:

Meeting between President Mandela,

and Prime Minister Wim Kok

and for the

Working Lunch between Minister A N20

and

Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. J van Aartsen

And

Country Profile\2011e

1200

President Mandela and.MIs Machel take their leave and proceed to Binnenhof 20

1205

Arrive at Binnenhof 20

To be welcomed by Prime Minister and Mrs Kok

Proceed to the Statenzaal where they are met by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus, members of the Cabinet and their spouses

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to the hall leading to the Treveszaal

Presentation of guests

Return to the Statenzaal where drinks are served

g

President Mandela and.Ms Machel proceed to the Treveszaal for lunch

Accompanied by.Amb and.MIs Niehaus, Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel, MI Mbhgallo, Mr Trew; Ms Engel, NE Le Roux,IMS Pillay and CathMasikane

NB

The rest of the delegation (NE Reinders, Mr â\200\230kbnkahlana, Mr warnich, Ms Dippenaar, Ms Opperman and Dr Niehaus) enjoys lunch in the Portzaal

1230

Luncheon hosted by Prime Minister and.Ms Kbk in honour of. President Mandela and.MIs Machel

Toast by Prime Minister Kok (2 minutes)

President Mandela responds (2 minutes)

Lunch is served

1330

End of Luncheon

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to Room.1.10

At leisure

NB

Minister Nzo is escorted to the Red Room.to rest

NB

The rest of the delegation at leisure in the Staten zaal

1520

1530

The South.African delegation proceeds to the motorcade

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and
Mrs Machel proceed to the motorcade

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19

70

of

soil

own

%

country's

fertilizer

artificial

the

Of this, 60 % is grassland, 34 % arable land and 6

agriculture and horticulture, which is completely brought
about by the national agriculture engineering industry and
industry.

the

Approximately

cultivation

land.

%

The greater part of the agricultural

horticultural land

production

into

vegetable preserves, deep freeze products and foods such as

is

cheese

designated

of

engineering

machines

industry

packaging

industries to achieve the same production for sale abroad

as that for the domestic market.

production

development

and

enables

installations

processing

customers.

processed

this

The

industry

domestic

foreign

powder.

Dutch.

milk

used

Half

food

and

tī-\202ua

for

and

the

the

iby

by

of

as

is

is

Industry

to

the GDP,

Dutch Industry makes a contribution of
compared to Germany (33%) and Belgium (25%).

A favourable

effect for the Dutch economy is the fact that the service
sector

economic

fluctuations than the industrial sector.

sensitive

proved

less

has

23%

to

to

be

Manufacturing

fibres,

products, machinery and transport equipment.

industries

foodstuffs,

petroleum

concentrate mainly on

products,

synthetic
electrical

The volume of industrial output is expected to increase by 4% in 1997, twice as fast as in 1996.

Output will rise even faster in 1998.

This picture is dictated mainly by trends in foreign sales.

Mining and Energy

been

closed down

Minerals and fuels, with the exception of natural gas found (mines

in Groningen and the North Sea, must be imported

have

Western

Europe's petroleum is imported through Rotterdam, which has complex

and

Electricity is generated mainly by petrochemical works.

domestic

and

biomass/waste is expected to play an increasing role in the Netherland's energy supply by the year 2020.

facilities,

refineries

imported

storage

1974).

fuels.

since

water

Wind,

Much

sun,

oil

and

of

Foreign Trade

Exports from the Netherlands equal almost 50% of its GDP.

333 billion

Exports during 1996 increased by 5

while imports

billion,

resulting in a trade surplus of Dfl 29 billion.

increased. by 6,7

% to Dfl

304,6

Dfl

tx>

5%

Germany remains
partner :UI

The

Netherlands'

most

important

1996 with IIEL

95 billion

(28,5%)

trading
of exports

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Status:

Signed 26 May 1992 and amended by exchange
of diplomatic note on 30 May 1996.

Cooperation
Bank,
Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (FMO) and the SA Government

Dutch Development
voor

Financierings

Maatschappij

between the

agreement

e

i

Status:

Signed on 24 November 1994.

Agreement CH1 Marithme Transport between tï-\202ua Republic
of South Africa and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Status:

Signed on 21 April 1995.

Agreement on Encouragement and Reciprocal
Protection
the
South Africa and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Investments

between

of

Republic

of

Status:

Signed on 9 May 1995 and amended by exchange
of Diplomatic Note in 1998.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister
of Trade and Industry of the Republic of South Africa
and the Minister for Foreign Trade of the Kingdom of
the Netherlands

Status:

Signed on 9 May 1995.

Agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the
Kingdom
the

fields
Culture,
Health, Welfare and Sports.

and Science,

cooperation

Netherlands

Education

Arts

the

and

on

in

of

of

Status:

Signed on 30 September 1996.

Memorandum of Understanding between
and
South
Cooperation
bilateral and multilateral frameworks.

Departments

African

field

the

in

of

Housing

the

of

Netherlands

on

both

Housing

within

Status:

Signed in October 1996.

Framework
Netherlands regarding Technical Cooperation.

Agreement

between

South

Africa

and

the

Status:

Currently being negotiated. In final stages.

.10

Working Document between South Africa and Netherlands
regarding Culture.

Status:

Signed during tñ-\202ma visit of State Secretary,

Mr Nuis in September 1997.

.11

Memorandum of Understanding regarding Sport.

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October 1997. Minister Pronk paid another short visit during which he had to South Africa in July discussions Foreign Affairs, Mr. A. Pahad.

ZDeputy-Minister'

1998,

with.

the

of

of

delegation

A

parliamentary committee on Foreign Affairs under leadership of Mr P Bukman, former Cabinet Minister, visited South Africa from 10 14 March 1996 for discussions with various SA Ministers and other politicians.

Netherlands

the

-

At the same time the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Hans Wijers, lead a major economic mission to South Africa during the State Visit of Queen Beatrix which During the visit this took place in October 1996 . delegation and financial role-players :Ul A. cultural accord between President Mandela and Queen Beatrix was signed.

South. Africa.

relevant

economic

with

met

all

Dr.

Arts,

Minister"

of Education,

Culture and

The Dutch.
Jo Ritzen, visited South Africa during
Science,
April
1998. This was a month before the Dutch general
elections. All aspects of bi-lateral co-operation in
education were discussed and further cooperation was
extended to South africa in the field of especially
higher
already
existing support programmes that exist for primary and
secondary
by
Development Co-operation.

education,

education.

addition

financed

being

which

This

the

are

to

in

A
for
tx>

Jorritsma,

Minister
and
Minister
South Africa
Minister
from
bilateral
29

discussions with her counterpart and to be the key
note speaker at an economic seminar held in Cape Town.

Deputy
Economic Affairs
31

visited

October

Prime

hold

1998

to

new

Minister

The
was
scheduled to visit during December 1998, but due to a
crisis in the Netherlands had to postpone her visit
two days before commencement.
She is now expected in
September 1999.

Netelenbos

Transport

Mrs

of

From

South Africa to the Netherlands:

Ben

visited

Ngubane,

The Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology,

Dr

6-9

November 1994.

He had discussions with the aim of
improving
cooperation.

.An agreement,
encompassing cooperation in the fields
of Education and Science,
Health,
Welfare and Sport was signed during the State Visit of
Queen Beatrix to South Africa.

Arts and Culture,

technological

Netherlands

scientific

from

the

and

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7.

a)

CURRICULUM

VITAE:

Her Majesty Queen Beatrix

Beatrix

Wilhelmina Armgard

Queen of the Netherlands

Princess of Orange\200\224Nassau

Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld

Youth

Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands was born on 31 January 1938, the first child of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard.

The

Princess was born at Soestdijk palace in Baam, where she lived until May 1940, when, on the German invasion of the Netherlands, the family left for the United Kingdom. From there, Princess Beatrix and her younger sister Irene, who was born in 1939, moved with their mother to Ottawa in Canada. It vuus not until five years later, on 2 August 1945, that the family, with the third child, Margriet, born in Canada in 1943, again set foot on Dutch soil.

Canada,

Beatrix

Princess

On her return to the Netherlands,

In

primary

school.

she continued her

primary education at The Workshop (De Werkplaats), Koos Booke's progressive school in Bilthoven.

In April 1950,

Princess entered the Incrementum, part of Baarns

Lyceum, where she passed her school-leaving examinations in arts subjects and classics in 1956.

attended

nursery

and

31

January

On

18th

birthday.

the

Netherlands, she was entitled to assume the royal prerogative. From that date too, she was installed in the Council of State.

celebrated

Constitution

Princess
date,

Beatrix
the

under

1956,

From

that

her

of

In her

final years

in sociology,

the Princess enrolled as student at Leiden

In the same year,

she attended

University

parliamentary

lectures

history and constitutional law.

In the course of her studies

she also attended lectures on the culture of Surinam and the

of

Netherlands

the

Netherlands,

history

and European law.

Antilles,

international affairs,

Kingdom

international law,

at

jurisprudence,

'university,

economics,

Charter

the

the

of

While at university the Princess visited various European and

international

and

She was also an active member of the Leiden Women

Brussels.

Students' Association.

she passed her

SDI the summer of 1959,

organisations

Strasbourg,

Geneva,

Paris

in

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11

Convention
Requirement
Documents

of

of

October

5
Legislation

1961
for

Abolishing
Foreign

the
Public

Convention of
Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters

the Taking of

March

1970

on

18

XII

XX

XXVIII

Convention of 25 October 1980 (H1 the Civil

Aspects of International Child Abduction

Visits

The ever-increasing rapprochement between South Africa and
the Netherlands has also been demonstrated by several high
power
the
State Visit of Queen Beatrix from 30 September to 7 October
1996.

culminating

countries,

between

Visits

the

in

Mandela

President

February 1994,
A
campaign, during which R4.4 million was raised,
Minister Pronk contributed R2.6 million.

17â\200\22418
at the invitation of the Dutch Government.
fundraising
of which

Netherlands

highlight

televised

visited

visit

from

the

was

the

of

a

Soon after the
Queen
Beatrix invited him to visit the Netherlands at a mutually
convenient date.

Hence the visit in March 1999.

of President Mandela,

inauguration.

Other noteworthy Visits included:

From the Netherlands to South Africa:

-

-

â\200\224

-

â\200\224

Minister President Lubbers visited from

26

February -

1 March 1994.

Ms Ellen Behrens, Head of the Southern African section
of
IDevelopment, Cooperation,
visited from 30 October - 4 November 1994.

Department.

the Dutch.

of

The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Trade, Mrs Anneke van Dokâ\200\224van Weele and a business delegation visited South the Encouragement enui Reciprocal Protection cu? Investment was signed on 9 May 1995.

Agreement

Africa

1995.

May

An

on

in

F

van

Party

Bolkestein,

Mr

Liberal
coalition
visited

February until 8 March 1996.

International Conferencee
various South African politicians.

Chairman

one

of

Netherlands

the

governing

South

24

He addressed the Liberal
in Cape Town and met with

the

three

Africa

parties,

(VVD),

from

of

Mr J Pronk, Dutch Minister of Development Cooperation
enui a delegation visited during March 1995 euui during

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the development of a sound and enduring relationship between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.

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STATISTICAL PROFILE

1.1 General

Location: Situated on the North Sea at the mouth of the Rhine, Europe's most important waterway

Capital:

Amsterdam

Diplomatic Capital and The Seat of Government:

Den Haag (The Hague)

Official language/s:

Dutch

Land area:

41 863 square kilometres of which 3 367 square kilometres consist of water

Population:

15.67 million (January 1998)

Population density:

Ethnic composition:

371 per square km.

Dutch
Non-Dutch

95%
5%
1,1% Turkish
1,3% Other European Countries
1%
0,8% Moroccans.

Indonesians and Surinamese

Time:

1 hour ahead of GMT (Winter)
2 hours ahead of GMT (Summer)

1.2 Economic Indicators

National currency:

Guilder (F.)

Exchange rate/
US Dollars:

USD 1

NLG (Dutch Guilder) 1.88

(02/03/99)

Exchange rate/

SA Rand:

SAR 1 = NLG. 0.31 (02/03/99)

Inflation:

1998=2,0%

GDP:

NLG 669.4 bln (1996)

NLG 709.0 bln (1997)

NLG 672,5 bln (1998)

GDP growth rate:

3%

1996

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.....

â\200\23537

bore his name.
Prime Minister and Minister for General Affairs.

On 3 August 1998 he was again appointed

Updated: 3 August 1998

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Protection of Monuments and Historic Buildings and patron of the Concertgebouw Orchestra and Scouting Netherlands.

Prince Claus Fund

To mark Prince Claus's seventieth birthday, the Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development was established on the initiative of the Dutch government. The objective of the fund is to enhance understanding of cultures and to promote interaction between culture and development. occupies the post of Honorary Chair.

The Prince Claus

Leisure time

Prince Claus is interested in photography, reading and music. He is also keen on golf, skiing, tennis and water sports. Whenever possible the royal couple spend their holidays at their farm in Tuscany, they go skiing every winter in Lech, Austria.

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on

interest

showed great

and

Princess Beatrix

in

She visited these

people of Surinam and bmmherlands Antilles.

Her second visit in 1965

countries for the first time in 1958.

had

centred

occurred since her first visit.

During her third visit in 1968,

she introduced Prince Claus to the people of Surinam and the

When Surinam gained its independence in

Netherlands Antilles.

1975,

that

attended

accompanied the transfer of sovereignty.

the countries

developments

celebrations

economic

Princess

social

Prince

that

the

and

anui

the

and

Claus

Surinam

Netherlands

to

Prince

organisations.

addition

and

Princess

In

and

Beatrix

international

annual

meetings of the Bilderberg Group, the forum in which politicians from at home and abroad, business people, trades union leaders, academics and economic and social problems. The Bilderburg Group was established on the initiative of Prince Bernhard, who chaired it for many years.

journalists discuss

current political,

countries

Antilles,

attended

several

visited

other

They

many

Queen of the Netherlands

On 30 April 1980, Queen Juliana signed the Act of Abdication and Princess Beatrix succeeded her as Queen of the Netherlands.

On

the same day,

Inn: investiture took place at Âfl special plenary

session of both Houses of the States General in the New Church

Queen's

in

the

been

officially celebrated on 30 April.

Apart from being the day of

her investiture,

The

Queen's Birthday is an official national holiday.

is also Princess Juliana's tdrthday.

Amsterdam.

birthday

Since

then,

has

il;

In 1981 the royal family moved into Huis ten Bosch Palace in The Hague.

Much of their work has been done at Noordeinde Palace since its restoration was completed in 1984.

Coalitions and politics

with

contact

The Queen Closely follows affairs of government and maintains the regular State, vice~president Queen's and Dutch ambassadors Commissioners Danni of her etc. She work consists regularly receives other authorities in social issues.

studying and signing State documents.
as

She meets ti~\202ua Prime Minister every Monday.

secretaries,

parliament,

ministers,

provinces,

members

Council

in the

Mayors

state

well

the

the

of

of

of

of

as

is

Queen

During

closely

new

The

been

governments.

Namely three headed by Ruud Lubbers and two by Wim formed.

Kok.

After a general election or the fall of a government, the

Queen appoints one (u: more formateurs or informateurs vi-\201m> are
instructed to
this
the
appointment

The
vice-president

involved
reign,

consulting with

INNV government.

Queen. makes

governments

formation

of
have

in
five

form a

after

the

her

the

of

CONFIDENTIAL

The reason for this hardâ\200\224line attitude of Rwanda and Uganda may be due to expectations that the Rebel movement will soon achieve some important military successes.

President Chiluba of Zambia visited South Africa on 17 February 1999 and briefed President Mandela in Cape Town and on the status of the negotiations. following the meeting it was mentioned that Deputy President Mbeki would be going to Lusaka soon for further discussions.

During the media briefing

President Mandela met with President Nujoma of Namibia and a Special Envoy of President Museveni of Uganda on 24 February 1999 to discuss developments in the DRC. briefed on these meetings and has no further detail regarding the issues that were discussed.

The Desk has not been

2.4

â\200\230Africa.

2.

4

.1

CAD â\200\224 Conflict resolution.

The document sets out South.Africa's philosophy on

On 21 October 1998, the South.African Cabinet approved the Draft White Paper on South.African Participation in Peacekeeping. the topic, ranging from conflict prevention, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and peace enforcement to post-conflict peace building. ensure that South.African participation conforms to the South.African constitution and to International Law, of which the obtaining of Security Council mandates are most important.

Parameters and procedures are also outlined to

The Netherlands is one of the main donor countries which contribute generously to the SADC request, coordinated by South Africa, for assistance with the peacekeeping exercise, Exercise Blue Crane. material and personnel assistance. thank the Netherlands Government for its support of this important SADC endeavour, which will now be held in South Africa from 12 to 30 April 1999.

The contribution came in the form of cash,

The Minister may wish to

The Netherlands government has on a number of occasions expressed its willingness to support South Africa logistically in peace keeping operations in Africa, should South Africa request such assistance.

2.

SA/EU Trade negotiations.

Following the democratic elections in South Africa in 1994, the European Union (EU) expressed its willingness to assist South Africa's reintegration into the international global economy. South.Africa therefore indicated its preference of joining the Lome Convention, which it believed, would consolidate and improve its trade ties with the member states of the EU and the The EU, however, was not countries of the ACP Group of States.

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1730

Arrive at valkenburg Naval Air Station

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and Mrs Machel proceed to the VIP Room

NB

The Dutch and South African delegations are escorted to their positions

HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus bid the South.African delegation farewell

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel bid the Dutch delegation farewell

HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus bid President Mandela and.NA's Machel farewell

1745

Depart for London

+

7&â\200\224

Jr

*

3%

Separate

Programme for NBS Machel

12 March

1999;

0800

0925

0930

Private Breakfast

The Lady in Waiting of HM Queen Beatrix, meets NBS Machel at the Engels Kwartier and accompanies her to the Burgerzaal where Nks.Machel takes leave of members of the Royal Household

DES Machel, accompanied by Mrs MJ Boellaard-Stheeman, departs for the Residence of the South African.Ambassador, The Hague

1020

Arrive at the Residence

To be welcomed by Mrs J Niehaus and introduced to Ms Lubbi, Director of the Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation

Mrs Machel is presented with the first copy of the book Ni-\202jniMOeder was analfabeet en ander levensverhalen van geslaagde vrouwen (Mylmother was illiterate and other life

stories of successful women)

Infornei talks with guests

1120

1130

Mrs Machel departs for Binnenhof 1A to join President Mandela for the Parliamentary programme

Mrs Machel arrives at the Lower House, Parliament, simultaneously with President Mandela

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* in the absence of any sources of sustainable income to finance the war, the Government has had to resort to, inter alia, the printing of money, confiscating of diamond mines and goods intended for export such as wood.

* International companies are closing offices. stated that they intend to close offices in Kinshasa soon while the South African mining company JCT has closed its offices in Lubumbashi. "force majeure" on 24 February 1999 and stated that it was unable to develop what is seen as potentially the largest copper mining project in the DRC, the Tenke-Fungurume Project. The most recent estimates indicated copper and cobalt reserves worth US\$75 Billion in this project.

The Canadian Tenke Mining Corporation declared

Chevron has

* President Kabila issued, on 21 January 1999, a Decree taking away the independence of the Central Bank and appointed persons close to himself to oversee the Bank. the Central Bank and governing body were relegated to the position of a Management Committee with the task of overseeing the decisions taken by the newly appointed persons. already exist that this new council is attempting to confiscate all foreign currency in possession of commercial banks to pay for the War effort.

The former Governor of

Fears

* President Kabila issued on 8 January 1999 a Decree which declared that the only legal currency which may be used in the DRC was the Congolese Franc (CF). was also illegal to be in possession of any other currency. This decree has had serious negative effects on the economy and businesses have had huge losses with many closing.

.According to the Decree it

POLITICAL SITUATION

Although President Kabila issued a decree on 29 January 1999 which permits political party activity again, the numerous (47) requirements for the registration of a political party will make it virtually impossible for parties to register. prerequisites, coupled with the fact that many prominent persons from other political parties have been arrested and remain in jail, make it very difficult for political parties to function. journalists continue.

Arbitrary arrests of opposition politicians and

These

Whereas President Kabila has declared his willingness to meet with the Rebels, reports from the South African Embassy in Kinshasa mention that these offers should not be taken seriously at this stage. his views according to the audience and has contradicted himself on various occasions.

It is clear that Kabila is changing

President Kabila issued a decree (Decree No 199) on 20 February 1999 which declared the existing Government as dissolved.

reasons for this action, as stated in the Decree, was to

The

CONFIDENTIAL

Organisation.

South Africa was also designated as one of the three African countries to serve initially on the Council for a period of three years.

-

1998

November

In

was

elected at the Conference of States Parties as Chair of the Committee of the Whole

He

will be serving in this capacity until the next Conference of States Parties in June 1999.

Ambassador

Niehaus

(CoW).

The Advantages of South Africa's membership are:

â\200\224

-

-

-

can

the

Africa

publicly

South

positions

supporting

on

nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction

a

and

of

responsible

advanced technologies in the chemical field.

Africa's

possessor

South

producer,

position

and

as

trader

adopt

stated

Government's

reinforce

policy

Inspection and other equipment may be procured in South Africa. (as has already occurred).

African

South
Secretariat of the Organisation.
South Africans are working for the OPCW).

citizens

may

work
the
(At present six

for

a

State

Party

As
South
Africa qualifies for assistance from other States
Parties
of
chemical weapons against it.

Organisation,

threat

should

there

use

the

of

be

to

a

Divisions

The mission further serves the Multilateral Division at Head Office with regard to requests for assistance on a very broad range of issues which involve both the Multilateral Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands and (other) international institutions include, amongst others,

The International Court of Justice,
The
Former
Yugoslavia, The International Bureau (ME the Permanent
Court of Arbitration, The Hague Conference on Private
International
of
International Law.

International

Ministry

Tribunal

Criminal

Academy

latter

Hague.

Hague

Law

The

The

the

and

The

for

the

of

in

of

It should be noted that South Africa has acceded to
the
Conventions
under the 1902 Hague Conference (N1 Private International
Law:

following

thirty

four

four

the

of

XI

Convention of 5 October 1961 on the Conflicts of
Laws
Testamentary
Dispositions

Relating

Form

the

of

to

CONFIDENTIAL

The Minister of Correctional Services, Mr SE Mzimela, paid a visit during 17-19 November 1994. He attended a conference the improvement of prison standards internationally.

focused

Reform

Penal

that

on

on

Mr Trevor Manuel, who was at that time Minister of Trade and Industry, visited the Netherlands from 7-9 March 1995 to promote Trade Cooperation.

President

Deputy
Netherlands iJI
for a New South Africa.
Minister' President and the li-\20linister
Cooperation.

to the
March 1995 as guest of the Foundation
He met with the Queen, the
for â\200\234Development

visit

Mbeki

paid

T

a

met

with

Fivaz

George

Regional
Commissioner
Police~ Commissioners and senior officials
from. both
the Police Department and Ministry of Interior during
18 June
a study visit to The Netherlands from 16
1995.
Dutch
expertise in the restructuring of the South African
civilian
Police
oversight,
both
government and community.

community policing,
accountability

focused
and

on
police

obtaining

towards

Dutch

Visit

aimed

The

and

was

at

-

in

Minister of Education, Prof S Bengu paid a visit to
his Dutch counterpart, Dr J'Dd N Ritzen CH1 27 October
future
1995
cooperation
Dutch
Ministries
to
proposed joint projects
Ihigher education between
South Africa and Europe.

the
Education

African
with

and
regard

South
and

between

present

discuss

order

also

and

of

to

in

Deputy

President

the

Then

15 November 1995 as 61 guest of
Netherlands from 12

the

held

discussions with inter alia Prime Minister Wim Kok and
Foreign Minister Hans von Mierlo.

Netherlands

Government.

Visited

Klerk

Klerk

1M:

de

de

W

F

-

of

ANC

delegation

parliamentarians

A

the

Netherlands from 25 â\200\224 30 March 1996 at the invitation
of Senator H Eversdijk.

The Visit was sponsored by
the Dutch PTT Telecommunications and concentrated on
the
the
Netherlands.

democracy

workings

visited

level

local

in

of

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, then Secretary-General of the ANC,
visited the Netherlands in September 1996 to speak at

the launch of the Fund for Culture and Development in
Africa.
The fund was established by the Netherlands
Prince
Government
Claus of the Netherlands on the occasion of his 70th
birthday.

Highness

honour

Royal

His

in

of

CONFIDENTIAL

..

.-.....â\200\230- _ ,

.....â\200\224._.

â\200\230--

.

. â\200\224â\200\224Â«~.-â\200\224-

preliminary examination in law, and obtained her degree in July 1961.

Marriage and family

28

on

and

June

1965,

radio

broadcasts

television

In
Queen

Juliana and Prince Bernhard announced the engagement of Princess Beatrix and the German diplomat Claus von Amsberg.

On 10 November 1965, the Lower House passed a bill introduced by the government consenting to their marriage.

The bill was passed by the Upper House on 8 December of the same year.

The civil marriage ceremony was conducted by the Mayor of Amsterdam, Gijsbert van Hall, in Amsterdam City Hall on 10 March 1966.

the
Westerkerk, which was conducted by Rev. H.J Kater, with a sermon preached kn] Rev. J.H. Sillevis Smitt.

(Ml this occasion, Claus
von Amsberg received the title of Price of the Netherlands and
royal couple took â\200\230up
designation Jonkheer xmnl Amsberg.

residence

where the

Princess had lived since 1963.

in Drakenstein Castle

th Lage Vuursche,

marriage

service

blessed

during

The

was

The

in

a

Three sons were born to Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus:
Prince Willemâ\200\224Alexander in 1967, Prince Johan Friso in 1968 and
Prince Constantijn in 1969.

Social Issues

an

age,

early

for

From

disabled people.

she became Patron of the National

Fund for the Prevention of Poliomyelitis, which was established
after a serious outbreak of the disease.

The fund was renamed

the Princess Beatrix Fund and later expanded its work to include
support for victims of other, congenital and muscular disorders.

the

1956,

Princess

concern

showed

great

In

The interest Princess Beatrix had shown in social welfare was
her' husband

also apparent from tî-\202ua purpose 'to

Claus put the sum of money the nation gave them as

a wedding

associations of

presentâ\200\235

parents

for

additional. medical

the

and Princess also

Dutch Red Cross

donated

and

Netherlands Antilles.

four' national

and

ii; went 1X)

children

earmarked

Dunent,

hospital

money

(H1 board time Henni

vī-\202i-\202xi-\2011 she and.

The IPrince

facilities

disabled

disabled

Surinam

ship.

Part

part

help

sum

was

in

of

of

to

a

of

The many Activities Princess Beatrix undertook included a Chair of the European Working Group on volunteer development work in Asia and Africa, membership of the Executive Board of the Silver Centres (residential schools for children) and her vmnī-\202c for the National Youth Fund and UNICEF.

International visits

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Status:

Signed during the visit.<lf State Secretary,

Mrs Terpstra in August 1997.

.12

Memorandum of Understanding regarding Welfare.

Status:

Signed during the visit.<lf State Secretary,

Mrs Terpstra in August 1997.

.13

Memorandum of Understanding regarding National Health.

Status:

Signed during the visit.<mf State Secretary,

Mrs Terpstra in August 1997.

.14

Arrangement regarding a project called â\200\235Housing for a
concerning ISCOR

Healthier Future for Eknnĩ-\2021 Africaâ\200\235,

in

and.

arrangement

Environmental

Pretoria

Affairs

the

Netherlands Ambassador in Pretoria, Mr. Herman Froger,

in

Hoogovens.

the

Tourism,

South Africa in February 1999.

of

Mokaba,

was

signed

and

by

and

This

Deputy

Minister

Peter

Mr.

CONFIDENTIAL

involvement of all partners in the decision-making process,
is
economic
competitiveness.

maintaining

factor

major

Dutch

in

a

in

for

till 2020

1997

3.8%

1998.

The Dutch economy over the past few years suffered from the
worldwide economic recession, but growth accelerated to 2,4
%

and

same situation was

experienced in

early 'seventies when the whole Dutch

society got involved with the reorganisation of its economy

in order to achieve renewed economic growth.

The recession

in

more

prominent

industrial

caused

political debates.

Though the industrial sector provides

employment for only 20% of the population, it accounts for

In spite of this, the view that the

70% of the exports.

Netherlands is becoming a distribution country or a post

industrial society is more frequently held.

policy

become

The

to

of

in

and

many

large

goods.

export.

The present

rapid growth

In the last twenty years service in the Netherlands has grown to be the largest economic sector.

In the last ten

years the export of services has risen more sharply than the

the

commercial services sector can be attributed to the fact that

been

privatised or are in the transfer phase from public company to

more

active abroad.

The most important part of the sector is

trade, followed by the transport and communication sector, the building industry, commercial services and banking and insurance.

Most of the companies in the sector are mainly active on the domestic market.

The foreign activities are

concentrated

technical

consultancies and the trading companies.

becoming more

privatisation,

companies

transport

sector,

public

small

have

also

and

and

the

time

are

in

jobs

opportunities

from 455,00

An economic growth rate of 3.8 per cent led to an increase of

and a 230 unemployment

decreases

Dutch

economy and the number of jobs are growing much faster than those labour costs have risen more slowly in The Netherlands, than in its neighbouring countries.

totalling

to

At present the

neighbouring

countries

400,000.

largely

because

133,000

in

.2

Agriculture

The agricultural sector accounts 1km: less than 5%

<xf the

GDP and employs about 1% of the work force.

After the USA

and France, the Netherlands is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

intensive

cultivation

such as vegetables,

The

in

greenhouses,

fruit. and flowers 'which

are

the

Netherlands the name of the "Garden of Europe".

This is

partly due to the well developed agricultural research and

the

in

horticultural

mechanisation

distributed

automation

throughout

products

advanced

highly

earned

Europe

and

has

of

CONFIDENTIAL

1535

Depart for Pieterskerk, Leiden

1600

Arrive at Pieterskerk, South Entrance

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and Mrs Machel proceed to the Regentenkamer where they are awaited by HRH Princess Margriet and Nt Pieter van 'Vollenhoven

NB

The rest of the delegation is escorted to their seats

1614

President Mandela is escorted to the South Entrance

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, Mrs Machel, HRH Princess Margriet and Nt Pieter van Vollenhoven are escorted to their seats

1615

President Mandela is invited to take his position in the procession

Proceed along the South aisle to the dais

1623

Professor W.A. Wagenaar, Rector of the University of Leiden addresses the audience

The rector reads the commendation

The sash is placed on President Mandela's shoulders and the Rector presents the degree certificate

President Mandela is escorted to his seat

1635

Musical Interlude

1645

1653

Acceptance speech by President Mandela (8 minutes)

Closing address by Ambassador Niehaus (3 minutes)

National Anthems

NB

The South African delegation is escorted to the motorcade

1655

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to the North Entrance

Signing ceremony

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and

Mrs Machel take leave of HRH Princess Magriet and Mr Pieter van VCllenhoven and proceed to the motorcade

1710

Depart for valkenburg Naval Air Station

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2000

State banquet hosted by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus in honour of President Mandela and Mrs Machel

HM Queen Beatrix proposes a toast, followed by the National Anthem of South Africa

President Mandela responds, followed by the National Anthem of the Netherlands

Dinner is served

2200

Drinks in the South Gallery

Overnight at the Royal Palace

M7

Friday, 12 March 1999

0800

Private breakfast

0900

1030

1040

1130

Separate programme for Mrs Machel.

Luggage Call

President Mandela takes leave of members of the Royal Household

President Mandela departs for Parliament in the Hague

President Mandela arrives at the Lower House of Parliament

Mrs Machel arrives simultaneously

To be welcomed by the Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to the Office of the Speaker of the Lower House

To be accompanied by Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel and Amb Niehaus

NB

Mrs Niehaus and the rest of the delegation are escorted to the Oude Zaal and take up their seats

President Mandela, Mrs Machel, Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel and Amb Niehaus are escorted to the Oude Zaal

Opening address by the Speaker of the Lower House

President Mandela responds (8 minutes)

NE

No questions

Closing address by the Speaker of the Upper House

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consistent and clear position, based on its belief that only all-inclusive negotiations can ensure lasting peace in the DRC.

The Government remains convinced that the outcome of the Pretoria SADC Summit of 23 August 1998, provided the framework for a negotiated solution to the conflict. The Summit called for a cease-fire; a cessation of hostilities; the withdrawal of all foreign forces involved in the conflict; and negotiations among all inhabitants of the DRC aimed at establishing a democratic government in the country.

Within that context, the South African Government has been fully supportive of the efforts of President Chiluba of Zambia, in accordance with the mandate given to him by the SADC Summit held in Lusitius during September 1998, to bring about a cease-fire in the DRC.

It has been actively involved in all discussions aimed at getting agreement among all parties to the conflict.

South Africa has played a prominent role in regional discussions during October and November 1998 and again in January 1999 when attempts were made to get all belligerents to sign a cease-fire agreement.

The South African Government has in

MILITARY SITUATION

I

In addition, reports indicate that Rebel troops are

.According to the most recent reports from the DRC, the strategic military situation could change within the next few weeks.

The most important reason for this being that reports emanating from the DRC mention that virtually all Angolan troops have withdrawn from the DRC in order to counter UNITA in Angola.

closing in on the strategic town of Mbuji Mayi.

available information, Congolese troops remaining in Mbuji Mayi, do not intend to resist entry by the Rebels.

to the attack on Mbuji Mayi, the Rebels with strong support from Uganda and Rwanda seem to have launched offensives along the Congo River and in the east at Mbuja next to Lake Tanganyika.

.According to

In addition

Reliable eyewitnesses state that Bemba is

The independent rebel movement of Mr JP Bemba in the Equateur Province is increasing its support amongst the local population.

receiving most of his support from Uganda (approximately 10 000 troops from Uganda are estimated to be present in the DRC).

Although there are strong indications that the RCD Rebel movement is divided on a political level, it appears not to have had a detrimental effect on its military capability and desire to overthrow Kabila.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economy is in dire straits and has all but ground to a halt.

are of interest:

The following recent aspects regarding the DRC economy

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

General

Relations between the Netherlands and South.Africa have rapidly strengthened since 1990.
one of the strongest supporters of the present South.African government.

Today The Netherlands Government is

The general elections, which took place in the Netherlands in March 1998, saw a continuation of the same coalition government (PVDA, VVD (Liberals), D66) sworn in by Queen Beatrix in May 1998.
the same in general terms.

The Netherlands policy towards South.Africa thus remains

R&A\200\230Jozias van Aartsen, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, was responsible for Agriculture in the previous Cabinet.
observers, however, already predict that he could become one of the Netherlands's most successful post-war Foreign Ministers.

Some

It is interesting to note that Minister van Aartseh has already indicated that he wants to cooperate closely with Eveline Herfkens, the new Minister of Development Cooperation, as certain aspects of the Development Cooperation also influence policy on Foreign Affairs.
she was optimistic that her present budget allocation which constitutes 0,8% of the Dutch GNP, will automatically increase if the current growth in the Dutch economy continues.
She has pointed out that even at 0.8% of the GNP, earmarked for development cooperation, the Netherlands remains in the top five bracket of aid donor states.

Minister Herfkens indicated that

.

The Dutch Government thus remains a sincere political friend and is strongly supportive of what the New South.Africa is trying to achieve.
influence of the Netherlands is recognised by its EU partners.

The economic strength and political

(For more detail see page 6 of Country Profile)

Trade and Investment.

The Netherlands is a significant trading partner and investor in South.Africa.
investment)

(Within the top 10 countries for trade and

Over the past years the trade and investment figures between South.Africa and The Netherlands (although substantial) were somewhat disappointing, considering Dutch trade internationally.

Clearly there was room for improvement.

However, last year (1998) the increase of trade between the Netherlands and South Africa was unequalled, after the modest

increase in 1997.

'98) released from the Department of Trade and Industry show a

The newest 1998 trade figures (Jan to Dec

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.strengthen the national cohesion around the Government...",
 .to pursue and to realise the continuation of the

democratisation and national reconstruction processes..." and "
 Considering the state of war and in order to secure peace it is
 necessary to adapt the Government...".
 been appointed as yet, and it seems that Kabila may be
 struggling to find persons to serve in a new
 government.

NO new Government has

RECENT PEACE INITIATIVES

A specific initiative was launched under guidance of Deputy
 President Mbeki on 24 December 1998 which included the
 forwarding of new draft cease-fire proposals to belligerents to
 the conflict.

The Desk has not been briefed on this initiative
 and has no further information or documentation.

A regional meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers, with the
 aim of finding a lasting solution to the war in the DRC, was
 held on 15 - 16 January 1999 in Lusaka, Zambia.

The meeting
 was attended by Minister A.Nzo and Deputy Minister of Defence,
 M. R. Kasrils.

.According to the communique released after the
 meeting, two committees were formed:

,

—

a.) The first committee is the Security Concerns in the DRC
 Committee and is made up of neighbouring countries like
 Zambia, Kenya, Botswana, Mauritius, the UN, QAU and SADC.
 As its name suggests, it is to address the security
 concerns of DRC neighbours.

b.) The second Committee is the Cease-fire Committee, made up
 of Zambia, countries involved in the fighting, the UN, QAU
 and SADC.
 of the cease-fire agreement.

Its objective is to oversee the implementation

Following on the regional meeting of Foreign Affairs and
 Defence Ministers on 15 - 16 January 1999, the Cease-fire
 Committee met in Lusaka from 1 - 4 February 1999.

of the meeting was to discuss details with regard to a
 cease-fire.
 representatives of Uganda and Rwanda withdrew from the
 discussions as they insisted that the Rebel movement should be
 present.

The representatives of Uganda and Rwanda also seem to
 have rejected the principle of proximity talks as a mechanism
 to include the rebel movement in discussions.

According to a media release from Lusaka, the

The purpose

In spite of the above, the meeting proceeded and a draft
 document containing modalities for a cease-fire, including a
 draft calendar for the implementation of such cease-fire, was
 completed.

regional meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence.

These proposals will be submitted to the next

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the speakers of both Houses of the States
Council of State,
in
Lower
General,
parliamentary parties
House, and if necessary, the ministers of State.
The ministers
and state secretaries of the newly formed government are sworn
in by the Queen.

leaders

the

the

of

At the official opening of parliament on the third Tuesday of
September (Prinsjesdag),
the Queen rides in the Golden Coach
from Noordeinde Palace to the Binnenhof.
The plenary session of both Houses of the States General is held in the Knights' Hall,
during which the Queen delivers the Speech from the Throne in
which the government announces its policy plans for the coming
year.

The Queen regularly receives heads of state and heads of
She also receives
government who are visiting the Netherlands.
In audience the heads
to the
Netherlands, when they come to present their letters of credence
or take their leave.
The Queen makes several state visits to
other countries every year.

foreign. diplomatic missions

of

Social Involvement

important events

in the
The Queen. devotes much attention to
Netherlands.
She keeps herself informed of what is going on in
society and every year she attends many openings, Commemorations
and other official
events in the provinces
provide the Queen with the opportunity to learn of the problems
that affect people at local level.
During specially organised
working visits, she examines issues relating to such subjects as
justice,
the
interests of both employers and employees.
The queen also shows
a keen interest in organisations in the field of health care and
social welfare.

agriculture,

environment

minorities,

?Regular

events.

â\200\230visits

the

and

to

the

Culture

painting,

The Queen is particularly interested
ballet and music.

She regularly visits exhibitions and attends
performances, and she enjoys talking to the artists themselves.
She takes a great personal interest in awarding the annual Royal
Grand for Printing.

in sculpture,

Leisure pursuits

Queen

The

favourite sailing boat is De Groane Drack,
gift from the nation.

Her

her 16th birthday

She also enjoys playing tennis and skiing.

horseâ\200\224riding

sculpting,

selling.

enjoys

and

January 1999

CONFIDENTIAL

early years of their marriage Prince Claus and Princess Beatrix devoted much of their time to the upbringing of their children. They went the Netherlands and international organisations.

and countries

visits, also

to other

only many

Surinam

Antilles

various

not to

but

on

The Prince was involved in variety of activities, particularly interested in development cooperation. This was a field in which the knowledge and experience he had gained during his diplomatic career could be put to good use. He was appointed member of the National Advisory for Development Cooperation and its Bureau and was chair of the National Committee for Development Strategy 1970-1980, chair of the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) and a special adviser to the Minister for Development Cooperation.

but he was

In these capacities he visited a number of countries targeted by Dutch policy, Tanzania and Zambia.

such as

Lanka,

Kenya,

India,

Sri

PRINCE CLAUS AND QUEEN BEATRIX

30

at

the

1980,

April

Queen
On
favourâ\200\230 of lmn: daughter' Princess Beatrix,
Juliana. abdicated LUI
who became Queen of the Netherlands. After the investiture, the
Queen and
and
Aruba. They also paid state visits to for example Belgium, the
Federal
United
Kingdom, India, Israel, South Africa and Indonesia.

visited the Netherlands Antilles

Prince Claus

Amsterdam,

the United

Republic

Germany,

States,

Palace

Royal

the

in

of

Social involvement

of

its

the

people.

concerns

They

During these working visits,

The Queen and Prince Claus take an interest in the Netherlands
and keep themselves fully informed of the countryâ\200\230s achievements
the
and
provinces.
devotes
particular attention tx> technological innovation enui music. He
historic: buildings,
is also interested. in
regional
nature
organisations,
planning.
commercial
the
agriculture
the
commercial sector.

regularly
Prince Claus

industrial
fisheries

tjma preservation CHE

organisations

conservation,

enterprises,

environment

and urban

frequently

companies

utility

and
and

sector,

visits

public

in
in

visit

and

the

and

He

Posts

In 1984, Prince Claus accepted four new posts in addition to his post of Special Advisor on Development Cooperation. In that year, he became Inspector-General for Development Cooperation and Chair of the Transport and Public Works Platform.

The
Foundation

Prince

is
and

also
the

Honorary

Chair

of

the

King

William

National

Coordinating

Committee

for

I
the

CONFIDENTIAL

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2.1

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2.3

2.4

2.5

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Multilateral Relations

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Economic Relations

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3.

ECONOMY

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Domestic Economy â\200\224 General Perspective

Agriculture

Industry

Mining and Energy

Foreign Trade

4.

INTERNAL POLITICS

4.1

4.2

Historic Perspective

Current Government

5.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

5.1

5.2

5.3

5.4

5.5

Historic Perspective

Review on Foreign Policy and

International Development Cooperation
The Netherlands and the European Community
The Netherlands and the United Nations
International Institutions

3
3
5
5

6
8
11
15
16

17
18
19
19
19

20
20

21

22
22
23
23

6.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND SOUTH AFRICA 23

7.

C.V.s

- a) Queen Beatrix
- b) Prince Claus
- c) Mr. Wim Kok, Prime Minister

25
32
36

CONFIDENTIAL

c).

CURRICULUM

VITAE: Prime Minister W Kok.

W. KOK

PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER FOR GENERAL AFFAIRS

Willem (VHĩ-\202U
1938.

Ide was kxnni in Bergambacht CH1 29 September

completing

After
attended
Nijenrode Business School. He then did his military service
and worked for a trading company for a short time.

education,

secondary

his

he

of

Mr

Kok

1961,

In
officer
(Construction Sector).
economic aaffairs CHE the same union III 1965 and,
union secretary.

international

Unions

Trade

He was appointed staff member for
1J1 1967,

assistant

of

Netherlands

Federation

appointed

The

was

of Trade Unions

In 1969, Mr Kok was appointed secretary to The Netherlands
Federation.

in

He was chairman of the NVV from 1973 t1) 1985 and,

1972.
after
of
chairman of the Federation of The
Catholic Trade Unions,
From 1979 to 1982, Mr Kok
Netherlands Trade Unions (FNV).
also
Union
Confederation.

the Dutch Federation

NVV had merged with

deputy' chairman

(NVV), and

European

chairman

served

Trade

the

the

as

of

to

1986

From

1998

elections, Mr Kok was a member of the Lower House of the
States General and leader of the parliamentary Labour Party
(PvdA).

after

again

1989

1994

the

and

and

In 1989,
International.

1K3 was elected deputy chairman (M3 the Socialist

has

Kok

been

Mr

socioeconomic
Council (SER), employees' chairman on the Joint Industrial
Labour
De
Nederlandsche Bank, visiting lecturer at the Institute of
Social Studies and advisor to the European Commission.

vice-chairman

chairman

Council,

deputy

Board

the

the

of

of

of

Mr Kok was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in
the 'third. Lubbers government in 1994.
22
August 1994.

7 November 1989

tx>

22

and

On

Minister for General Affairs in the first government that

Prime Minister

appointed

August

1994

was

he

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY PROFILE

THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT

Head of State:

Her Majesty Queen Beatrix

Head of Government:

Foreign Minister:

Premier Mr Wim Kok,
PartszvdA (Social Democrats)
Prime Minister and Minister for
General Affairs

Mr Jozias van Aartsen, Party:
VVD (Liberal Party)
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Minister of Development
Cooperation:

Ms. Eveline Herfkens

REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Current

Ambassador CG Niehaus
(Presented credentials to Queen Beatrix
on 29 January 1997.)

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS

Current

Ambassador HRRV Froger
(Presented credentials to
President Mandela on 27 June 1996.)

South African exports to The Netherlands rose by

dramatic turn around in South African trade with the Netherlands.

48 % over 1997 to R 6.16 billion and imports from The

Netherlands increased by 13.4 % to 3.75 billion Rand.

Africa thus recorded a large trade balance with The Netherlands of 2.4 billion Rand, for the first time.

South

Investment:

Since 1992 direct investment from the Netherlands amounted to approximately 5.6 billion Rand (reinvestment not included).

Major Dutch companies with investment in South Africa include:

ABN/AMRO, ING/Barings, Rabobank International, Shell, Unilever, etc.

(For more detail see page 15 of Country Profile)

2.1.3

Development Cooperation

The Netherlands is traditionally a strong performer in the community of aid donors.

in volume of official development assistance (ODA) and the care with which it has been used, as well as in continuous efforts for increased effectiveness.

centre Dutch aid on poverty eradication and the economic self-reliance of partner countries.

It has been among the leading donors

It is now making major changes to

On October 1, 1998, the Ministry of Finance of South Africa and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation of the Netherlands signed an agreement regarding Sectoral Budget Support to South Africa for the financial year 1998/99.

The value of this grant is 20 million Dutch Guilders (62 million Rand).

Departments to support South African policies in the areas of democratisation, Youth, Education and Rural Development.

The funds are channelled to various functions

Total aid volume from the Netherlands to South Africa since

1995 amounts to more than 200 million Guilders, or 530 million Rand.

(For more detail see page 16 of the Country Profile.)

2.2

South African Actualities

2.2.1

2.2.2

2.2.3

1999 General Elections.

(Free speaking)

Economic Situation

(Free speaking)

.Aids, etc

(Free speaking)

2.3

The Region

CONFIDENTIAL

According to a SASS report, a group of between 70 and 100 South African mercenaries has recently been recruited for a specific task in the Soyo area in northern Angola. It is not known whether they have been recruited by the Angolan government, private companies operating in Angola, or by Unita. It is possible that they were recruited to protect Angola's strategic oil installations in Soyo. threaten strategic government targets, and the government recently redeployed troops from the DRC to Soyo for defensive purposes.

It is part of Unita's planning to

The aerial reconnaissance project run by a small group of South Africans for the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), was renewed at the end of 1998. The contract entails flying surveillance missions over Unita controlled areas, and conversion training of Angolan pilots. analysis of the intelligence and planning of military operations. disbanded Executive Outcomes, is involved with this project.

Unlike 1998, no support will be given in terms of the

Nick van den Berg, a director of the recently

The government controlled national radio station in Angola (RNA) claimed on 6 February 1999 that a group of former SADF Buffalo Battalion soldiers were recruited to fight for Unita and already left for Angola via Zambia. exists from the second half of 1998 that South Africans were recruited to fight for Unita. a new recruitment drive.

Firm intelligence

This is the first indication of

CONCLUSION

South Africa also calls upon the international

South Africa continues to call upon the two opposing parties in Angola to return to the Lusaka Protocol, and to suspend all military action in favour of a political solution to the problems. community to continue humanitarian support to the country to alleviate the unfair and ongoing human suffering. also continues to support and implement the UN sanctions against Unita, and calls upon the international community to do the same.

South Africa

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)
DRAFT SPEAKING NOTES ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AS ON 26
FEBRUARY 1999

SOUTH AFRICA'S POSITION ON THE CONFLICT IN THE DRC

The South African Government remains totally committed to assisting all international efforts aimed at bringing about a peaceful and lasting solution to the current conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) at the earliest possible moment. during August 1998, the South African Government has taken a

Since the outbreak of the current conflict in the DRC

CONFIDENTIAL

promise to Parliament that his Department will soon publish a policy paper about their intentions.

the

new

Minister

as

also

Herfkens,

certain

influence

It

is interesting to note that Minister van Aartsen has already indicated that he wants to cooperate closely with Eveline Development Corporation, Development Cooperation Affairs.

Minister" Herfkens indicated. that sum; was optimistic that her present budget allocation which constitutes 0,8% of the Dutch current growth has

pointed out that even at 0.8% of the GNP, earmarked for development cooperation, the Netherlands remains in the top five bracket of aid donor states.

of

the

Foreign

Dutch economy' would

aspects

policy

automatically

continues.

increase

of

on

will

GNP,

the

She

the

in

if

prominently

(N1 the 26th of February 1999, Minister Herfkens announced

the countries with which her Department intends to continue a strong development cooperation relationship. South Africa is the Palestinian Territories as countries with which she intends to develop a special short term relationship. Negotiations will still have to take place to determine the exact nature of such an arrangement.

mentioned

together

Egypt

with

and

Dutch

Government

The political friend and is strongly supportive of what the New South Africa is trying to achieve. The economic strength and political influence of the Netherlands is recognised by its EU partners, making it an important partner.

sincere

remains

thus

a

of

R

60

time

million

million)

Guilders

Programme,

In 'terms South. African - Netherlands Development Assistance Dutch were allocated to South Africa during 1995/97. The Programme was renewed for 1998/1999 with the signing of a further agreement in 1998, which saw a further 20 million Guilders (about direct budgetary support. Affairs, through close

contact with Dutch NGOs to ensure that financial and other support the framework of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. The Embassy further facilitates the work of the Association of cooperation between the local authorities in the Netherlands and SA.

authorities

coordinate

Department

maintains

Foreign

Embassy

The
in

within

remain

Africa

Africa

Dutch

given

which

South

Hague

South

local

also

NGOs

The

for

its

to

of

in

60

in

The Embassy in The Hague also plays facilitating and coordinating role in respect of programmes flowing from the Cultural Accord signed between the Netherlands and South Africa in 1996.

a

Because
other
considerations, South Africa remains a high priority in the
Netherlands.
likely

South Africa

humanitarian

historical,

the most

seen

and

as

is

of

CONFIDENTIAL

Nazi youth organisations Jungvolk and Hitlerjugend. He was fully
 Before being admitted to university he
 cleared the court.
 had
 the
 certificate awarded him during the war was not officially was
 recognised.
 He took a special course for servicemen and passed
 the examinations in Lüneburg in 1947.

school-leaving

examinations

again

the

sit

to

as

which

placement

Prince Claus originally wanted to study mechanical engineering
 but as the German universities were overcrowded
 and priority was being given to older candidates, he was unable
 to enrol in 1947. He therefore began the year's work
 experience
 university course, taking a job at an engineering works at
 Winsen/Luhe
 he
 decided to enrol in the Faculty of Law and Political Science of
 the 'University CHE Hamburg.
 11w: examination
 (Referendar) in 1952 and his second (Assessor) in September 1956
 after
 a
 number of law courts and 51 years of lawyers in Hamburg. During
 this period he went on a four-month study trip to the United
 States.

necessary practical

having gained the

prescribed

experience

however,

Hamburg.

first

1948,

part

near

end

the

sat.

the

was

his

At

Ike

of

of

as

in

the

German

Foreign

In early 1957 he passed the competitive examination for entry into

Diplomatic

(attache) examination in May 1958. From May 1958 to March 1961 he was successively Third Secretary and Second Secretary at the German Embassy at Cludad Trujilo (now Santo Dominigo), Dominican Republic. In April 1961 he was posted to Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire as Second Secretary. He remained in Africa until January 1963.

Service

passed

and

the

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

28

of

the

von

1965

June

Claus

announced

engagement was

On

Amsberg and Princess Beatrix heiress to the Dutch throne.

On 10 November 1965, the Lower House of the States General passed a bill introduced by the Government consenting to the marriage, the bill was passed by the Upper House CH1 8 December

1965. The civil marriage ceremony was conducted by the Mayor of

Armsterdam, Gijsbert van Hall in Amsterdam City Hall on 10 March 1966.
the
Westerkerk, which was conducted by Rev. H.J. Kater with a sermon by Rev. J.H. Sillevis Smitt. On this occasion Claus von Amsberg received the title of Prince of Netherlands and the designation Jonkheer van Amsberg. The royal couple took residence in Drakensteyn Castle in Lage Vuursche, Princess Beatrix's home since 1963.

marriage

service

blessed

during

The

was

in

a

sons

Three

Prince Willemâ\200\224Alexander in 1957, Prince Johan Friso in 1968
Prince Constantijn in 1969.

and Princess

Prince

Claus

were

born

to

Beatrix,

Immediately on his arrival in the Netherlands the Prince
and

devoted

familiarising himself with every aspect of Dutch society. During

language

learning

energies

Dutch

the

his

to

CONFIDENTIAL

State visits and official visits to the Netherlands during the
reign of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix

1980
1984
1985

1986

1987

1988
1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

President Habyarimana (official visit)
President Mitterand
President von Weizsackar
President Vigdis Finnboggadottir
(official visits)
Pope John Paul II
President Hillary
President Kaunda (official visit)
President Manuel Pinto da Costa
(official visit)

President Duarte (official visit)
President Aaristides Maria Pereira
(official Visits)
President Venkataraman
President Sartzetakis
President Scares
President Bush (official visit)
President Moussa Traore (official)
President Chissano (official visit)
President Koivisto
President De Klerk (official visit)
President Vassilliou (official visit)
President Perez
President Bush (official visit)
President Ali Hassan Mwinyi
President Patriolo Aylwin (official)
President Havel (Official Visits)
Grand Duke Jean and
Grand Duchess
Josephine-Charlotte
President Venetlaan
President Klestll (official Visit)
President Nicaphore Soglo (official)
King Baudouin and Queen Fabiolo
President
President
President
President
President

President
President
(official
President
(official
President
President
President
Governor-General Le Blanc
President
President

Menem (official Visit)
Museveni
Gonez
Salinas de Gortari
Karimov
Herzog
Walesa
Algildas Brazauskas
visit)
Violeta Barrios De Chamorro
Visit)
Herzog
Ali Abdullah Saleh
Fidel Ramos

(official visit)

(official Visit)

Kovac
Altmann Figures

(official visit)

(official)

(official Visit)

(official Visit)

(official Visit)

(official)

(official visit)

(official)

(official Visit)

CONFIDENTIAL

Rwanda
France
West Germany

Iceland
Vatican
Ireland
Zambia

Sao lome e
Principe
El Salvador

Cape Verde
India
Greece
Portugal

United States
Mali
Mozambique
Finland
South Africa
Cyprus
Venezuela
United States
Tanzania
Chile
Czechoslovakia

Luxembourg
Surinam
Austria
Benin
Belgium
Argentina
Uganda
Hungary
Mexico
Uzbekistan
Israel
Poland

Lithuania

Nicaragua
Germany
Yemen
Philippines
Canada

Slovakia
Costa Rica

The EU thus proposed a two-pronged approach of

willing to support full accession to Lome, due to the relative size of the South.African economy, Vis a vis the other ACP states.

qualified accession to the Lome Convention, while those aspects not covered by the qualified accession, most notably trade, would be dealt with in a separate Trade.Agreement between South.Africa and the EU.

The trade

Negotiations commenced in June 1995 and a separate Science and Technology.Agreement was concluded in 1996.

negotiations, as well as separate Wine and Spirits negotiations, have now been continuing for nearly three years, although provisional agreement on these issues was reached on 29 January 1999, between Commissioner Joao Pinheiro and Minister Alec Erwin.

period was partially due to the restrictive mandate which Council handed to the Commission, especially as far as the exclusion of agricultural products from tariff liberalisation was concerned.

In addition, the agreement is a comprehensive one which covers a wide array of areas including political dialogue, development cooperation and trade-related matters. Negotiators thus decided to term the.Agreement a Trade, Development and Cooperation.Agreement (TDCA).

The reason for the lengthy negotiation

The first was that the agreement would
This meant that it would have to

During the rounds of negotiations, the negotiators were guided by three principles.

have to be WTO compatible.

cover substantially all trade, in all sectors.

principle was that the agreement would be asymmetrical, i.e.

that the EU as the developed.partner would open up its markets faster in respect of content and access than South.Africa, the developing partner would.

negotiations was that the agreement should be to the benefit of the whole of the Southern.Africa Region.

The third principle guiding the

The second

After twenty one formal sessions of negotiations, South.Africa and the EU in December of last year, reached broad agreement on the contents of the TDCA.

liberalisation schedule, agreement was reached on the numerous articles dealing with trade related issues such as intellectual property rights, competition policy and rules of origin.

Both

parties have also agreed to cooperate in a number of non-trade fields, such as the fight against drugs and money laundering and the protection of data.

In addition to the tariff

The central component of the agreement revolves around a tariff phase-down schedule for agricultural and industrial products.

In terms of this agreed schedule, South.Africa will eliminate tariffs on eighty six (86) percent of EU exports to South Africa, over a period of twelve (12) years.

The EU in turn

will eliminate tariffs on ninety five (95) percent of South

.African exports to the EU, over a ten (10) year period.
tariffs on over ninety percent of bilateral two-way trade
between South.Africa and the EU will be eliminated at the end

Thus

CONFIDENTIAL

(reinvestment excluded)

Social Indicators

Population growth:

0,5%. (The population increased
by only 67000 during 1995.)

Fertility rate:

1,6 (average births per
childbearing woman).

Literacy rate:

99%

Life expectancy:

73,7 years (male)
79,7 years (female)

Infant mortality:

,

6.5 per 1000 (1997)

Economically active:

6,872,000

Religion:

No official religion.
Catholics 36%,
Protestants 32%,
Unaffiliated 32%.

1.4 Political indicators:

Political system:

Constitutional Monarchy.

Official name:

Administrative
Divisions:

Legal system:

Branches of Government:

Koninkrijk der Nederlanden
(Kingdom of the Netherlands).

12 provinces.

penal

Civil law system incorporating
French
review
legislation
Act of Parliament.

theory;

Supreme
lower

the
of

order

in

Court

judicial
of
than

Executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers) responsible
to
(States
General)consisting of a First Chamber(75) and a Second
Chamber (150);independent judiciary.

Legislature

parliament;

Bicameral

Security alliance:

NATO

CONFIDENTIAL

14

in

at

the

1996

October

planning.

Netherlands

Mthembi-Mahanyele

The Minister of Housing, Ms Sankie Mthembiâ\200\224Mahanyele, visited

the

invitation of Dr DJK Tommel, the Dutch State Secretary of Housing and Spatial

During her stay

Minister

with

several run1 governmental organisations active le the field

the

Netherlands

â\200\230A

Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two parties

housing Ministries

agreed to continue mutual cooperation in the field of

housing within bilateral and multilateral frame-work,

as

nongovernmental

organisations and institutions on both sides.

consultations

Cooperation

Development

municipal

Minister.

of which

housing,

Pronk,

terms

both

with.

well

held

well

Jan

and

Mr

of

in

as

as

as

Mr Jeandra Naidoo, Executive Director of Nedlac paid a
visit
September
union
met
1997.
organisation FNV

businessmen

Netherlands

umbrella

between

10-12

and

the

the

He

to

of

Melkert,

Minister

Mr Tito Mboweni, Minister of Labour paid a visit to
the Netherlands on the invitation of his counterpart,

Mr

and

Mr Mboweni wanted to have clarity on i.a.

Employment.

the polder model.

During his visit, he also met with

business people, Employers cmganisation (VNO/CNW) and

the Federation of the Netherlands Trade Unions (FNV).

academics

He

urban

development employment projects

have

more clarity CH1 the employment model followed Inf the
Netherlands.

and

in his

visited

bid to

Affairs

Social

with

also

met

of

Phosa

Mathews

in 27-29 October 1997.
business
he

Premier
Netherlands
included
a
businessmen
Mpumalanga corridor.
Ahmed
MP,
"Mandela, Son of Africa, Father of a Nation".

the
schedule
Dutch
the
He also opened, together with Mr
the
documentary

lunch
investment

visited
His

opportunities

Mpumalanga

Kathrada

premiere

briefed

where

in

on

of

a

S

of

of

the

Mrs

invitation

Jorritsma\200\224Lebbink,

Transport,
R Maharaj,

At
then
Minister
Public
Water
Management,
Minister of Transport was
invited to the Netherlands from 9-11 November 1997.
This positive visit which earmarked the port, airport
and
road
a
milestone
and
cemented relations between them, with the possibility
of training in the fields of the emerging markets,
port and airport management.

authorities
between

departments

Netherlands,

in
two

sister

Works

and

the

was

the

Several other delegations, representing Portfolio

CONFIDENTIAL

the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,
Production,
and Use of Chemical Weapons
and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention)
in
(37th)
states to ratify it.

Stockpiling'

amongst

counted

first

1993

the

and

was

of

and

the

apply

objectives

to

The

main

the

establish

and

international

their

a

verification regime designed to ensure that legitimate

chemical

weapons

programmes.

chemical weapons

proliferation of

precursors.

production

implement

Secondly,

diverted

measures

firstly,

prevent

OPCW

are

run;

to

ix)

to

is

The mission in The Hague participates actively and on an ongoing basis

its subsidiary bodies with mission staff chairing some of the meetings.

the OPCW and

in. the 200\230work

of

«

The acknowledgement of the importance of South Africa to the work of the OPCW is demonstrated, inter alia, by the following:

-

200\224

200\224

200\224

was

Beer)

elected

The former SA Ambassador to the Netherlands (Dr Z

de

the

Preparatory Commission of the OPCW for 51 period of six months during 1995-1996.

He visited the

USA and The Russian Federation during this period

both

as

part

countries

Weapons

Convention.

delegation

the

Chairman

Chemical

ratify

which

urged

of

to
as
of
a
the
the
1996,
Counsellor
(Multilateral)

was
In.
assist. the IPreparatory' Commission
designated 11)
of
internationally
OPCW
acceptable regime to deal with Old and Abandoned
Chemical Weapons.
In October 1997, he was again
designated by other States Parties to facilitate
ongoing negotiations on unresolved issues related
to chemical weapons.

develop

an

to

of

the

First

Conference

During
States
Parties in May 1997, when the OPCW was officially
established, the South African Ambassador to the
Netherlands,
was
requested by the countries which are members of
the Non Aligned Movement to arrange and chair the
meetings
exchange
ideas on the work of the Conference.

the Movement

in order to

Ambassador

Niehaus,

the

of

G

C

South
of
the
African
members

Africa's

model

Executive
countries

for
Council
was

rotating
of

the

accepted

by
Group

membership
among
other
'the

OPCW
the
of

of

time

African.

CONFIDENTIAL

The PvdA has gained eight more
 drew the majority of votes.
 parliamentary seats and the VVD seven.
 The other two main
 parties, the CDA (Christian Democrats) and D66 (Centre-Left
 Democrats) both lost seats.
 The CDA lost five seats while
 D66
 The Green
 Party, GroenLinks, more than doubled its current number of
 seats by six; thus becoming a force to be reckoned with.

booked the biggest

loss with

seats.

10

is

of

an

voor

alliance

The Dutch general election resulted in the continuation of
 the coalition which ruled in the Netherlands since 1994.

(PvdA),

It

(VVD),

Volkspartij

and

Democraten

intense

of

3 August

negotiations, Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands CH1

announced the new Dutch Government Ministers.

Labour Party

leader, Wim Kok, formed this new coalition government on 4

August 1998,

of uncertainty and

political wrangling.

the

Vrijheid.

three months

en

After

ending the

Democratie

Party van

Arbeid

months

(D66).

three

D'66

de

-

is

by

led

Cabinet

Prime Minister Wim Kok,

is

The

responsible for the General Affairs portfolio.

He has two

Deputy Prime Ministers, in (1.) E15 Borst (age 66), Leader of D66, who stayed on as Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport, and (2.) Annemarie Jorritsma (46), from the VVD, who is the Minister of Economic Affairs and was the Minister of Transport, the previous Cabinet.

Management

Public

Water

Works

who

and

in

The foreign policy of the Dutch coalition seeks to define a new role for the Netherlands in a changing world.

Within

Europe, it stands for a clear line in an enlarged European Union,

at the same time carving out a place for itself within the EU.

The

fundamental freedoms fervently.

Netherlands

continue

to

champion

human

rights

and

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Historic perspective

were

The Netherlands remained neutral during World War I and was occupied by Germany during World War II, during which many hostages

to
concentration camps.

ti-\202ue Netherlands
abandoned its neutral status and joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and in 1958 ti-\202ua European Union (EU).

It also joined in a close union with Belgium and Luxemburg.

.After WOrld War II,

deported

taken

were

many

Jews

and

Netherlands

The
Eurocentric
exponent of the monitary unification through the Euro.

become
thus

years
and

over
the

the
a

the
EU,

nation

was

has

in

most
strong

CONFIDENTIAL

Ambassador Carl Niehaus, is actively promoting relations in this regard.

of

was

the

trade

increase

unequalled,

(1998)

and

increase

South Africa

in

(Jan to Dec

the

Last

year

the

Netherlands

1997.

trade

modest

figures

'98) released from the Department of

Trade and Industry show a dramatic turn around in South

African trade with the Netherlands.

South African exports

to The Netherlands rose by 48 % over 1997 to R 6.16 billion

%

and imports

to

3.75

.Large

trade balance with The Netherlands of 2.4 billion Rand, for

the first time.

from The Netherlands increased by 13.4

a

South..Africa thus

between

after

billion. Rand.

.recorded.

recent

most

1998

The

Investment:

approximately

Since 1992 direct investment from the Netherlands amounted to not Major Dutch companies with investment in South included). Africa include:

(reinvestment

billion

Rand

5.6

Van

Leer

ING/Barings,

Rabobank
(packaging),
(containers/shipping),

ABN/AMRO,
Unilever,
Nedlloyd
(transport),
International,
chemicals), DMV Steward Scott
(coal) etc.

N.V.
(computers),

Stork
Baan

â\200\230

(steel),

Hoogovens

International,

Shell,
P&O
Muller
Chemical
of
(consultancy), Anker Koolen

International
Holland

Van. Ommeren

(storage

(machinery):

Development Cooperation

The Netherlands is traditionally a strong performer in the community of aid donors. It has been among the leading donors in volume of official development assistance (ODA) as well as in and the care with which it has been used,

continuous efforts for increased effectiveness.
It is now
poverty
making
eradication
partner
The Dutch government is undertaking significant
countries.
restructuring
other
including the delegation of
elements
more
to
embassies.

aid
self-reliance

foreign policy,

responsibility

administration

headquarters

management

economic

changes

centre

major

Dutch

on
of

from

aid

and

and

the

the

to

of

of

of

Support

On October 1, 1998, the Ministry of Finance of South Africa
and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation
of the Netherlands signed a 6N1 agreement regarding Sectoral
Budget
year
1998/99.
20 million Dutch

The funds will be channelled
Guilders (62 Million Rand).
South
to
support
African policies in the areas of Democratisation,
Youth,
Education and Rural Development.

The value of

lineâ\200\224function

Departments

financial

various

Africa

South

grant

this

the

for

to

to

is

CONFIDENTIAL

Review
Cooperation

on

Foreign

Policy

and

International

Development

and

Ministries

efficiency

Greater
Government
promotion
order,
prosperity, peace and freedom,
government's recent Note on Foreign Policy Review.

between
and
new world
global
form the core elements of

an
responsibility

cooperation
the

closer
concerning

interests
a

evolving
to

Dutch
with

of
along

management

promote

in

<of

reevaluation.

.A
development
cooperation recognises the need to integrate foreign policy
with policies on, inter alia, European and global security,

environmental
democracy and
human rights, poverty, health and reconstruction.

international

international

issues,

trade,

Dutch

According to the Review the end of the Cold War and the
runv global situation necessitated a IEwiew
emergence of a
in
of
.The
Central
and
security, emerging regional trade blocks and international
issues relating 1X) poverty,
environment, welfare,
democracy and human rights;

developments
integration

Netherlands'
and

visâ\200\224a-vis
European

position
Europe,

Eastern

health,

Development cooperation can no longer be regarded as only
but forms an integral
an aid package to poor countries,
part.
The
importance thereof should not be underestimated, according
to the Note.

comprehensive

international

cooperation.

of

the

old

norm,

budget

whereby

The
development

cooperation equals 1.5% (ME total net national income, was replaced in 1997 by an international norm of 0.8% of GDP. development
This
tī-\\202ua
cooperation budget with economic prosperity,
such
the budget for development cooperation should receive a 350 million Guilder boost in 1998 as GDP is expected to grow by 3.8%

directly

and as

linked

extent

tī-\\202ma

for

of

total

The

1995

amounted to 6.6 billion Dutch guilders, which increased to 7.9 billion Dutch guilders in 1997.

cooperation

development

budget

for

in

The Netherlands and the European Union

through

rejected,

The initial referendum in Denmark, in which the Maastricht EU,

Treaty' was

also

polls

showed that 49,5% of the Dutch population would definitely support the Maastricht Treaty

the

political parties agreed to the Treaty and therefore there was no need for a referendum to ratify the Treaty.

sent shockwaves

throughout the

Netherlands.

referendum,

Although

opinion

the

all

in

a

CONFIDENTIAL

0845

0935

Depart for the Royal Palace,.Amsterdam

Arrive at the Royal Palace,.Amsterdam

HM Queen Beatrix, President Mandela, HRH Prince Claus and Mrs Machel acknowledge the Guard of Honour at the Palace

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel are introduced to the Marshall of the Court and the Comptroller of the Royal Palace

HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince escort their guests to the Engels Kwartier and take their leave

MEEmbers of the South African delegation are escorted to their/rooms

At leisure

1135

1145

1150

1205

The South.Africah delegation proceeds to the Oud Raadzaal

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel proceed to the Oud Raadzaal

HM Queen Beatrix introduces President.Mandela and Mrs Machel to Dutch dignitaries

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and NBS Machel are escorted to the Burgemeesterkamer where they will be briefed on the wreath laying ceremony

mebers of the South African delegation are escorted to their positions at the National Mbhumment

1215

President Mandela and_Nks Machel are escorted to the National Mbnumeht, accompanied by Prime Minister Kok and Mr Patijn, Mayor of.Amsterdam

Honours are rendered to the Colours upon leaving the Palace

1220

Wreath laying ceremony

The wreath is placed on the stand

President Mandela and Mrs Machel arrange the ribbons of the wreath

A.mihute's silence is observed, followed by choral music

1225

President Mandela and.Nks Nbchel return to the Palace

Honours are rendered to the Colours upon entering the Palace

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE VISIT BY PRESIDENT NR.MANDELA AND MRS G MACHEL TO THE KINGDOM
OF THE NETHERLANDS

11-12 MARCH 1999

Thursday,

11 March 1999

0830

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel arrive by special flight,
escorted by two F16's of the Royal Air Force at valkenburg
Naval Air Station

21 Gun Salute

To be welcomed by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus

President Mandela and.Nks Machel are introduced to the
receiving line

The delegation and the welcoming party are escorted to
their positions behind the dais and.Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel
and.Amb Niehaus are escorted to their separate positions

President Mandela, HM Queen Beatrix, Mrs Machel, HRH Prince
Claus mount the dais, preceded by the Master of Ceremonies

National Anthems

President Mandela, accompanied by HM Queen Beatrix,
descends from the dais and inspects the Guard of Honour
Mrs Machel and HRH Prince Claus proceed to the rendezvous
position

President Mandela and Queen Beatrix render honours upon
passing the Colours

The delegation is now escorted to their places for the
presentation

Mrs Machel and HRH Prince Claus join President Mandela and
HM Queen Beatrix at the rendezvous

Children present HM Queen Beatrix and.Mrs Machel with
bouquets of flowers

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are introduced to members
of the Royal Household and Dutch dignitaries

HM Queen Beatrix and HM Prince Claus are introduced to the
South.African delegation

Amb Niehaus presents Embassy staff to HM Queen Beatrix, HRH
Prince Claus, President Mandela and Mrs Machel
Delegations proceed to the motorcade

CONFIDENTIAL

3,2%
3,8%
2,25%

1997
1998

Per capita GDP:

R 89 467,44(94)= N19 43 100 or
\$ 24 900

1998

Total Exports:

ng 333 bln 1996

Major industries:

- (1) Foodstuffs (dairy)
- (2) (petro) chemicals
- (3) electrical engineering
- (4) printing
- (5) mechanical engineering
- (6) metal products

Major agricultural:

Flowers, meat, horticultural, dairy,
arable farming

Development Aid:

0.8% of GDP (1998)

Major Exports:

Major export
markets:

Imports:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Office and data processing
machines

Electronic apparatus

Organic chemical products

Raw

anui

thereof

Plastics in primary form

Vegetables and fruit

numeral

oils

products

Germany, Benelux, France, UK and
Italy

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4
- 5.
- 6

Office and data processing
machines
Road transportation equipment
Raw
thereof
Electrical apparatus
Organic chemical products
Iron & steel

numeral

oils

enui

products

Major sources
of supply:

Germany, Benelux, UK, USA and France

Exports to Netherlands
Imports from Netherlands
Total Trade

R 6.16 bln (1998=48% up on '97)

R 3.75 bln (1998=14% up on '97)

R 9.91 bln

Trade Balance
(In South Africa's favour for the first time)

R 2.4 billion

Direct Investment

R 5.6 billion (since 1992)

CONFIDENTIAL

of the agreement's transition phase. While the EU was not prepared to consider tariff liberalisation for a number of agricultural products, which were of particular sensitivity to some member states, it has been agreed that South.Africa will be granted quotas for a limited number of these product lines.

One of the issues which the negotiators found difficult to resolve was the question of the usage of the semi-generic terms port and sherry. This was an issue discussed under the separate Wine and Spirits negotiating rounds, which were held in parallel to the trade negotiations. exclusive right to the usage of these terms. remaining unresolved issues, relating to faster liberalisation of certain industrial products, were therefore referred to Commissioner Pinheiro and Minister Erwin who met in Switzerland on Friday, 29 January 1999. They succeeded in reaching a compromise on these outstanding questions and provisional agreement, at their level, was thus reached on the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement. compromise South Africa will phase out the usage of the terms port and sherry, for export purposes, after five years. as usage of the terms in its domestic market is concerned, South Africa and the EU will jointly decide on the terminology to be used, after twelve years. South Africa a duty free quota for its wine exports to the EU.

The EU also agreed to grant

In terms of the

The EU claimed the

This and a few

As far

At the meeting of the EU General.Affairs Council on 19990222, the EU Foreign Ministers decided to delay the approval of the TDCA.pending further discussions between Commissioner Pinheiro and Minister Erwin. France and Spain with the support of Italy, Greece and Portugal raised objections not only to the compromise on port and sherry, but also to agricultural quotas offered to South.Africa, the cumulation provision in the rules of origin, the EU's undertaking on the export refunds and the declaration on the fisheries agreement. They also protested to South Africa's "limited commitments on the sensitive sectors of automobiles and textiles and clothing. Commissioner Pinheiro is expected to report back to the Council at its meeting on 22 March. The EU Heads of Government, meeting in Council in Vienna in December 1998, had instructed the Commission to finalise the negotiations with its South.African counterparts, by March 1999, when the next scheduled meeting of the Heads of Government will be taking place.

South Africa believes that the agreement will be of economic benefit to itself, the Southern.Africa Region and the European Union.

sound relations which it enjoys with the member states of the European Union, as well as ensuring that regular institutional dialogue on matters of common interest takes place.

It will also consolidate and build on the existing

South.Africa also believes that this agreement, together with the discussions currently taking place between the EU and the

ACP Group of States will draw South.Africa more closely into

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1997

King Herald V and Queen Sonje
President Alpha Oumar Konoro
King Hussein and Queen Noor
(official visit)
President Clinton (official visit)
President Sampaio (official visit)
President Kuchma (official Visit)

Norway
Mali

Jordan
United States
Portugal
Ukraine

CONFIDENTIAL

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Political Relations

in
the
which
world,
transition
encouraged
the Netherlands
to democracy and

Successive Governments
have over the
years
equal
rights in South Africa.
The anti-apartheid movement in the
Netherlands was one of the strongest and most effective in
on
the
bilateral
many
spheres. Three major anti-apartheid organisations existed.
Upon democratisation in SA, the two largest anti-apartheid
movements
and
converted
Committee
themselves
Zuidelijk
Afrika (NIZA). NIZA conducts projects aimed at: development
and the upliftment of our people.

(Anti-apartheid
Zuidelijk
the

Afrika
Nederlands

Beweging Nederland

government
effectively
constraint
Instituut
and
voor
previous
contact
[AABN],
merged
placed

[KZA])

with

into

the

in

a

South. Africa have

Relations between the Netherlands

particularly strengthened since 1990, vdlï-\202i further impetus
beingâ\200\231 given tx) bilateral relations tut the

South .African

referendum in 1992 enui the inauguration of tï-\202ua Government
of National Unity.

Since the breakaway from the Government

of National Unity by the National Party, the Government of
the Netherlands

reiterated its

support for the present government.

on several

occasions

and

has

General elections in the Netherlands took place in March

(PVDA

1998

[Social

[Liberals],

D66

[Liberal-Democrats]) was sworn in by Queen Beatrix.

new coalition government

Democrats],

in May

1998

VVD

and

a

new

coalition

government

The

former

leadership of Prime Minister Mr Wim Kok.

known

the

contained in the coalition government).

basically a

government,

(referring

Paars

and

to

as

is

is

2,

again

of
under

the
the
It is popularly
spectrum

continuation

political

The VVD obtained the portfolios for both Foreign Affairs and Defence, which apparently meet its demands for a more prominent role in forging closer political cooperation in Europe. Mr Jozias van Aartsen, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, was responsible for Agriculture in the previous Cabinet and is widely respected for his able handling of the portfolio, stern measures were applied to (swine fever plague). During the past couple of months Minister Van Aartsen has proved himself to be good administrator, and he has also showed an increased interest (compared to his stated on several occasions that he wishes to play a stronger role in promoting peace. How exactly he intends to do so has not yet been made clear, except for a number of difficult circumstances,

The Minister has

"varkenspest"

predecessor)

initiatives

in Africa.

in Africa.

fight

when.

the

b).

CURRICULUM

VITAE: PRINCE CLAUS

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

CLAUS

GEORGE

WILLEM OTTO FREDERIK GEERT

PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS

JONKERHEER VAN AMSBERG

Youth

Prince Claus was born on September 1926 as Claus von Amsberg on the estate of his mother's family in Hitzacker, Dotzigen, in the Lower Saxony. The only son of Claus von Amsberg and Frau Gosta von Amsberg, Freiin von dem Bussche Haddenhausen, Prince Claus had six sisters.

From 1933 to 1937 Prince Claus attended primary school, first in Bad Doberan in Mecklenburg and then in Lushoto in Tanganyika, where his parents had settled in 1928. In 1938 he returned to Germany and until 1943 received his secondary education at the Balteschule, a boarding school at Misdroy in Pomerania. From January to August 1943 he attended secondary school to January 1944 he served as a naval auxiliary near Kiel.

from August

Mecklenburg

Doberan,

1943

and

Bad

at

he was called up

for a two\200\224month period of

In January 1944 service in the Labour Corps in Konigberg/Neumark. He then returned to secondary school and was awarded his (wartime) school-leaving

Immediately

leaving school he was called up for military service, and in Neuruppin from

served in Reserved Armoured Division no.

July

Vehicle

Training school at Viborg in Denmark for three months of this period. From March to May 1945 he served with the 90th Panzer Division in Italy, but did not see active combat.

certificate

attended

Armoured

March

after

1944.

1945.

1944

to

in

July

He

6

the

He was captured by the Americans near Merano in early May and sent to a prisoner of war camp at Ghedi near Brescia where he was employed as a driver and interpreter. In September

Letimer Camp near Amersham in the United Kingdom to work as an interpreter. After his release in December 1945 Prince Claus returned to Hitzacker.

the Americans transferred him to

a US base

1945

All young men who wished to enter university just after the war had to be cleared by a denazification court established

Like most

by the Allies,

secondary school pupils he was automatically a member of the

and Prince Claus was no exception.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITA RENOVADA

The Angolan Government continues to

On 26 January 1999 Unita dissidents elected the new leadership of the Unita Renovada.

claim that the Renovada is the true Unita and that all peace negotiations would be conducted with them.

Except for SADC, no

other multilateral organisation recognised the Renovada, the UN only took notice of its formation.

Government continues to seek international recognition for the Renovada.

However, the Angolan

FNLA NATIONAL CONGRESS

The main development at the congress was the

The FNLA completed its national congress in Luanda on 30 January 1999.

election of Mr Lucas Ngonda as new President of the movement in the place of the veteran Mr Holden Roberto who had ruled the movement for approximately 30 years.

NE Ngonda undertook to

ensure that the FNLA developed into a major national and international force.

SOUTH AFRICAN / ANGOLAN BILATERAL RELATIONS

A Bilateral Working Group (BWG) was recently established to discuss bilateral relations between South Africa and Angola on a fortnightly basis.

The South African delegation consists of

Embassy personnel, with representatives of SASS, DEA, DTI and Home Affairs.

representatives of the Angolan Foreign Ministry (Mirex).

The Angolan delegation consists of

During the first three meetings problems with bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed and solutions to these problems are currently being investigated and will be fed back to the BWG.

Reactions

MILITARY SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The Angolan Government troops (FAA) currently control Luanda, Soyo, Cabinda and 17 of the 18 provincial capitals.

However,

this constitutes less than 40 % of Angola.

CI

South Africa and the international community continue to call upon both parties to stop hostilities and to open a communication channel between the two parties to look for a political solution to the problems.

States of America and Portugal) and the Security Council still believe that the Lusaka Protocol is the only way that peace could be established in Angola.

The Troika (Russia, United

SOUTH AFRICAN 'MERCENARIES' IN ANGOLA

Rumours of South.African mercenaries working for both the Angolan government and Unita exist.

CONFIDENTIAL

Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA'S POSITION ON THE CONFLICT IN ANGOLA

South.Africa, as Chair of SADC, sees itself as a serious role player able to contribute towards peace and stability in the region. inescapable responsibility to finding lasting solutions to this conflict.

South.Africa also regards itself as having an

South.Africa consistently supports the efforts of the UN Security Council to seek a solution to the problems in Angola. South.Africa believes that there cannot be a military solution to the conflict and that the only option remains a negotiated settlement; found Dr Savimbi primarily responsible for the conflict and continues to support and implement the UN sanctions against Unitai international community to do the same.

South Africa also continues to call upon the

South.Africa agrees with the Security Council which

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ANGOLA

THE EXTENSION OF MONUAFS NENIQEE

J

On Friday 26 February 1999, the Security Council held a formal meeting and adopted Resolution 1229 (1999), calling for the termination of the mandate of Monua. provides for the maintenance of Force Agreement applicable to Monua until the departure of all elements of.MOnua from Angola. during the liquidation period.

The human rights activities of Monua will continue

However, Resolution 1229

Resolution 1229 requests the Secretary General to maintain some form of liaison channel with the Government of Angola pending the outcome of discussions with the Angolan Government on the possibility of a new UN presence in Angola after Monua.

The Resolution also endorses the recommendation contained in the 12 February 1999 report of the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 864 (1993), and reiterates its readiness to take steps to reinforce the measures against Unita contained in Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) and calls upon all Member States to implement fully these measures.

ANGOLAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

On 30 January 1999 President Dos Santos announced the new members of his Cabinet during a ceremony in Luanda.

It would appear that the President has favoured his inner circle of supporters and that he wishes to exert greater central control over matters, especially given the present security situation in.Angola.

INDEX

PROGRAMME

POSSIBLE POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

2

.1

Bilateral Relations.

2.

1. 1

General

Trade and Investment

Development Cooperation

South African Actualities

1999 General Elections.

;

â\200\230 Economic Situation

,ï-\201ids, etc

The Region â\200\224 SADC

- Angola

3

\

[

- DRC and Great Lakes Region

Africa

â\200\224 OAU: Conflict Resolution

SA/EU Trade Negotiations.

ANNEXURE: COUNTRY PROFILE

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10

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11

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12

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18

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22

3. 1

CURRICULUMÂ\200\230VITAE:

Page of Profile

Queen Beatrix

Prince Claus

NB; Wim Kok, Prime Minister

26

32

36

1245

HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus meet President Mandela and Mrs Machel in the Engels Kwartier and escort them to the Justitiekamer

Exchange of decorations and gifts

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, accompany President Mandela and Mrs Machel to the Burgemeesterkamer and present HRH Princess Magriet and Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven

The Party proceeds to the Kleine Ontvangkamer

1255

Private luncheon hosted by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus in honour of President Mandela and Mrs Machel

NB

â\200\234,

â\200\230

Minister NZO attends a luncheon hosted in his honour by Mr J van Aartsen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Minister N20 to be accompanied by Amb Niehaus, Prof Gerwel, MI Mbhgallo, MI Trew; NB thkahlana, iMs Dippenaar and Ms Msimang

venue

,

Brasserie Reflet
Krasnapolsky Hotel

NB

The rest of the delegation. (Nks Niehaus, Mr Reinders, MS Engel, Dr Niehaus, Ms Pillay and Capt Masikane) enjoys lunch in the Kleine Eetkamer at the Royal Palace

1400

End of luncheon

1450

1455

1500

1510

President Mandela and Mrs Machel retire to their rooms

The members of the South African delegation are introduced to HRH Princess Magriet and Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven in the Oud Raadzaal.
proceeds to the bus after being introduced

Each delegation member immediately

President Mandela and Nks Machel are escorted to the Royal bus

Depart for the jetty near the Mhzietheater

Arrive at the jetty

To be welcomed by Mr Patijn, Mayor of Amsterdam, and Mrs Patijn

President Mandela and.MIs Machel are introduced to the receiving line

NE Patijn delivers a short address and presents the Gold Medal of the City of.Amsterdam to President Mandela

CONFIDENTIAL

Both parties agreed to Channel the funds in the form of optimal Sectorial integration into existing South African procedures, thereby avoiding the implementing agencies.

unnecessary

additional

provides

Support,

burden

Budget

this

any

for

on

as

This grant is a follow-up to the Budget Support to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) from 1995 to 1997 an amount of 60 million Guilders (140 million rand) was disbursed for this purpose.

In addition to the Government to Government cooperation, the Netherlands, through its embassy in Pretoria, continues to support transformation process in Eknnĩ\2021 Africa through civil society.

In this regard approximately 200 projects, mainly

nongovernmental

Organisations, receive financial aid to a total value of 25 million Guilders (78 million Rands)'per annum.

variety

wide

run

by

of

a

Total aid volume from the Netherlands to South Africa since 1995 530 million Rand.

amounts to more than 200 million Guilders,

or

Dutch

various

development

Furthermore,
organisations have programmes in South Africa, supporting
the
community-based
partner organisations.
Disbursement from these sources is
approximately an additional 20 million Guilders (62 million
Rand) per annum.

nongovernmental

nongovernmental

activities

and

of

ECONOMY

The Domestic Economy

its

modest

geographical

Despite
economic
performance of the Netherlands is impressive.
(If the 209
countries in the world, the Netherlands ranks in terms of
surface area 134th;
in terms
of GDP 14th; and in terms of exports 8th.
With a GDP per
head
one
richest
countries in the world.

in terms of population 54th;

(1997),

24,500

size,

the

the

US\$

of

of

it

is

Netherlands

The

largely
heavy industries.

on

transport,

financial

has

a

developed

market
services

economy
and

light

based
and

Dutch firms control 60% of all transport on water and 25%
of
positioning the Dutch
economy ideally for an integrated Europe.

road transport

Europe,

all

in

"Sociaalâ\200\224Ekonomiese

Key economic issues in the Netherlands are decided on by
the
of
consensus decision making.

The SER consists of the three
social partners, i.e. labour, government and business.
The

basis

Raadâ\200\235

(SER)

the

on

CONFIDENTIAL

23.-

.

has

the

few

to

for

EU

in

told

past

over

Zalm

2006,

years

order

block

Gerrit

planned

expansion

threatened

Netherlands

Minister

Europe

The

become

dissatisfied with the heavy financial burden placed on it by the EU to finance EU projects.

During a meeting in

Luxemburg over the weekend of 13 September 1997 the Dutch

into

Finance

secure

Eastern

reduction 111 its contribution 1x) the In] budget.

Finance

Minister

the

Netherlands was â\200\235prepared to gr) to the limit" in order to

reduce

the

Netherlands was no longer prepared to support the regional development fund, which accounts for 36% of EU funds, but

which

Netherlands.

Contributions to the EU in 1998 will constitute 5.1% of the

Netherlands GDP, and thus per capita Dutch contribution is

the highest of the EU countries while it was only eighth in

terms of prosperity.

According to proposals from the EC
the Netherlands contribution will increase in 2000 and Zalm
argues
will
increase from six to eight billion Guilders.

contribution

functionary

colleagues

financing

burden.

Dutch

the

net

from

the

his

EU

of

no

that

use

to

the

that

He

said

that

its

EU

was

to

The Netherlands and the United Nations

It

believes

in
international

The Netherlands still views the breaking down of political
systems in countries, as well as the outbreak of violence
and civil war, as one of the most serious threats to world
of

peace.
increasing
mutual
be
vulnerability,
to
redefined.

a
High Commissioner for Human Rights to address human right
Violations, especially that of war crimes.
The Netherlands
is also still pleading with the member states to help run
the UN more efficiently.

It also appealed for the establishment of

interdependence
sovereignty
of

concept

needs

that

time

fact

the

and

the

in

a

International Institutions

The International Court of Justice is seated in The Hague.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND SOUTH AFRICA

6.1

and. the Netherlands
Convention between South Africa
for
the
Double
prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on
Income (proclamation number R140, 1971).

Avoidance

Taxation

and

the

of

Status:

Signed 1J1 1971 -

amended tar addition cm?

a

protocol in 1998.

6.2. Agreement between South Africa and the Netherlands for countries'

Air Services between and beyond respective areas.

the

two

CONFIDENTIAL

going to
Belgium (13,2%) 44 bln and France 11,1% 37 bln.

Eastern neighbour,

followed

its

by exports

to

In 1996, the total value of Dutch imports from South Africa increased by 32,2 % compared to 1995 (Dfl 785,2 million and Ihl 1996 the total value Dfl 594,7 million respectively).

of

%

(Dfl 870,4 million and Dfl 884,0 ndllion compared to 1995 respectively.

increased

exports

Africa

Dutch

South

1,6

by

to

is Europe's

leading' port and

Rotterdaml

by" an

extensive network of waterways to the European hinterland.

to both

The

the

country belongs

and more than half of the country's

European Union (EU),

external

The

Netherlands i5; linked to iï¬\202ua European Monetary System and

is a member of the WTO.

the Benelux Union and

other members

linked.

trade

with

the

EU.

of

is

is

INTERNAL POLITICS

Historic Perspective

framework,

accepted on

latest constitutional

The Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, embodying the

29

December 1954 and was based on the voluntary acceptance by the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

Its

time countries shall each

fundamental. principles are â\200\230that

pursue

they

to

shall

safeguarding

each

Surinam opted for complete independence in 1975 and

other.

the

the

for full-scale political

Netherlands.

independence,

Queen

the

non-executive Head of State.

are

Aruba has

while

the

loosening

chosen

Dutch

independently

of

the

interests

on

common

their

be

committed,

assisting

equality,

interests

Antilles

remains

their

still

their

basis

with

that

ties

also

'was

and

own

and

Though the Constitution is subordinate to the Charter, the Charter and Constitution lay down the main rules for the body politic.

has

The Netherlands

been ruled by coalition governments since the Second World War, but its political system could be described as stable.

In fact the consultative character

"gesprek en overleg" of the Dutch government and economy (especially vi-\202iï-\202l regards tx> labour relations), is 51 major contributing factor to the stability of The Netherlands.

Current Government

During the Dutch parliamentary elections held on 6 May 1998 in which 74% of the Dutch electorate participated, the two leading parties, that of Prime Minister Wim Kok, the PvdA (labour) and the VVD (Liberal) of Mr F Bolkenstein together

CONFIDENTIAL

c).

CURRICULUM

VITAE: Prime Minister W Kok.

W. KOK

PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER FOR GENERAL AFFAIRS

Willem (VHĩ-\202U
1938.

Ide was kxnni in Bergambacht CH1 29 September

completing

After
attended
Nijenrode Business School. He then did his military service
and worked for a trading company for a short time.

education,

secondary

his

he

of

Mr

Kok

1961,

In
officer
(Construction Sector).
economic aaffairs CHE the same union III 1965 and,
union secretary.

international

Unions

Trade

He was appointed staff member for
1J1 1967,

assistant
of

Netherlands

Federation

appointed

The

was

of Trade Unions

In 1969, Mr Kok was appointed secretary to The Netherlands
Federation.

in
He was chairman of the NVV from 1973 t1) 1985 and,

1972.
after
of
chairman of the Federation of The
Catholic Trade Unions,
From 1979 to 1982, Mr Kok
Netherlands Trade Unions (FNV).
also
Union
Confederation.

the Dutch Federation

NVV had merged with

deputy' chairman

(NVV), and

European

chairman

served

Trade

the

the

as

of

to

1986

From

1998

elections, Mr Kok was a member of the Lower House of the
States General and leader of the parliamentary Labour Party
(PvdA).

after

again

1989

1994

the

and

and

In 1989,
International.

1K3 was elected deputy chairman (M3 the Socialist

has

Kok

been

Mr

socioeconomic
Council (SER), employees' chairman on the Joint Industrial
Labour
De
Nederlandsche Bank, visiting lecturer at the Institute of
Social Studies and advisor to the European Commission.

vice-chairman

chairman

Council,

deputy

Board

the

the

of

of

of

Mr Kok was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in
the 'third. Lubbers government in 1994.
22
August 1994.

7 November 1989

tx>

22

and

On

Minister for General Affairs in the first government that

Prime Minister

appointed

August

1994

was

he

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COUNTRY PROFILE

THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

GOVERNMENT

Head of State:

Her Majesty Queen Beatrix

Head of Government:

Foreign Minister:

Premier Mr Wim Kok,
PartszvdA (Social Democrats)
Prime Minister and Minister for
General Affairs

Mr Jozias van Aartsen, Party:
VVD (Liberal Party)
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Minister of Development
Cooperation:

Ms. Eveline Herfkens

REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Current

Ambassador CG Niehaus
(Presented credentials to Queen Beatrix
on 29 January 1997.)

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS

Current

Ambassador HRRV Froger
(Presented credentials to
President Mandela on 27 June 1996.)

the speakers of both Houses of the States
Council of State,
in
Lower
General,
parliamentary parties
House, and if necessary, the ministers of State.
The ministers
and state secretaries of the newly formed government are sworn
in by the Queen.

leaders

the

the

of

At the official opening of parliament on the third Tuesday of
September (Prinsjesdag),
the Queen rides in the Golden Coach
from Noordeinde Palace to the Binnenhof.
The plenary session of
both Houses of the States General is held in the Knights' Hall,
during which the Queen delivers the Speech from the Throne in
which the government announces its policy plans for the coming
year.

The Queen regularly receives heads of state and heads of
She also receives
government who are visiting the Netherlands.
in audience the heads
to the
Netherlands, when they come to present their letters of credence
or take their leave.
The Queen makes several state visits to
other countries every year.

foreign. diplomatic missions

of

Social Involvement

important events

in the
The Queen. devotes much attention to
Netherlands.
She keeps herself informed of what is going on in
society and every year she attends many openings, Commemorations
and other official
events in the provinces
provide the Queen with the opportunity to learn of the problems
that affect people at local level.
During specially organised
working visits, she examines issues relating to such subjects as
justice,
the
interests of both employers and employees.
The queen also shows
a keen interest in organisations in the field of health care and
social welfare.

agriculture,

environment

minorities,

?Regular

events.

â\200\230visits

the

and

to

the

Culture

painting,

The Queen is particularly interested

ballet and music.

She regularly visits exhibitions and attends

performances, and she enjoys talking to the artists themselves.

She takes a great personal interest in awarding the annual Royal
Grand for Printing.

in sculpture,

Leisure pursuits

Queen

The

favourite sailing boat is De Groane Drack,

gift from the nation.

Her

her 16th birthday

She also enjoys playing tennis and skiing.

horseâ\200\224riding

sculpting,

selling.

enjoys

and

January 1999

CONFIDENTIAL

early years of their marriage Prince Claus and Princess Beatrix devoted much of their time to the upbringing of their children. They went the Netherlands and international organisations.

and countries

visits, also

to other

only many

Surinam

Antilles

various

not to

but

on

The Prince was involved in variety of activities, particularly interested in development cooperation. This was a field in which the knowledge and experience he had gained during his diplomatic career could be put to good use. He was appointed member of the National Advisory for Development Cooperation and its Bureau and was chair of the National Committee for Development Strategy 1970-1980, chair of the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) and a special adviser to the Minister for Development Cooperation.

but he was

In these capacities he visited a number of countries targeted by Dutch policy, Tanzania and Zambia.

such as

Lanka,

Kenya,

India,

Sri

PRINCE CLAUS AND QUEEN BEATRIX

30

at

the

1980,

April

Queen

On

favourâ\200\230 of lmn: daughter' Princess Beatrix,

Juliana. abdicated LUI

who became Queen of the Netherlands. After the investiture, the

Queen and

and

Aruba. They also paid state visits to for example Belgium, the

Federal

United

Kingdom, India, Israel, South Africa and Indonesia.

visited the Netherlands Antilles

Prince Claus

Amsterdam,

the United

Republic

Germany,

States,

Palace

Royal

the

in

of

Social involvement

of

its

the

people.

concerns

They

During these working visits,

The Queen and Prince Claus take an interest in the Netherlands

and keep themselves fully informed of the countryâ\200\230s achievements

the

and

provinces.

devotes

particular attention tx> technological innovation enui music. He

historic: buildings,

is also interested. in

regional

nature

organisations,

planning.

commercial

the

agriculture

the

commercial sector.

regularly
Prince Claus

industrial
fisheries

tjma preservation CHE

organisations

conservation,

enterprises,

environment

and urban

frequently

companies

utility

and
and

sector,

visits

public

in
in

visit

and

the

and

He

Posts

In 1984, Prince Claus accepted four new posts in addition to his post of Special Advisor on Development Cooperation. In that year, he became Inspector-General for Development Cooperation and Chair of the Transport and Public Works Platform.

The
Foundation

Prince

is
and

also
the

Honorary

Chair

of

the

King

William

National

Coordinating

Committee

for

I
the

CONFIDENTIAL

.strengthen the national cohesion around the Government...",
 .to pursue and to realise the continuation of the

democratisation and national reconstruction processes..." and "
 Considering the state of war and in order to secure peace it is
 necessary to adapt the Government...".
 been appointed as yet, and it seems that Kabila may be
 struggling to find persons to serve in a new
 government.

NO new Government has

RECENT PEACE INITIATIVES

A specific initiative was launched under guidance of Deputy
 President Mbeki on 24 December 1998 which included the
 forwarding of new draft cease-fire proposals to belligerents to
 the conflict.

The Desk has not been briefed on this initiative
 and has no further information or documentation.

A regional meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers, with the
 aim of finding a lasting solution to the war in the DRC, was
 held on 15 - 16 January 1999 in Lusaka, Zambia.

The meeting
 was attended by Minister A.Nzo and Deputy Minister of Defence,
 M. R. Kasrils.

.According to the communique released after the
 meeting, two committees were formed:

,

—

a.) The first committee is the Security Concerns in the DRC
 Committee and is made up of neighbouring countries like
 Zambia, Kenya, Botswana, Mauritius, the UN, QAU and SADC.
 As its name suggests, it is to address the security
 concerns of DRC neighbours.

b.) The second Committee is the Cease-fire Committee, made up
 of Zambia, countries involved in the fighting, the UN, QAU
 and SADC.
 of the cease-fire agreement.

Its objective is to oversee the implementation

Following on the regional meeting of Foreign Affairs and
 Defence Ministers on 15 - 16 January 1999, the Cease-fire
 Committee met in Lusaka from 1 - 4 February 1999.

of the meeting was to discuss details with regard to a
 cease-fire.
 representatives of Uganda and Rwanda withdrew from the
 discussions as they insisted that the Rebel movement should be
 present.

The representatives of Uganda and Rwanda also seem to
 have rejected the principle of proximity talks as a mechanism
 to include the rebel movement in discussions.

According to a media release from Lusaka, the

The purpose

In spite of the above, the meeting proceeded and a draft
 document containing modalities for a cease-fire, including a
 draft calendar for the implementation of such cease-fire, was
 completed.

regional meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence.

These proposals will be submitted to the next

CONFIDENTIAL

consistent and clear position, based on its belief that only all-inclusive negotiations can ensure lasting peace in the DRC.

The Government remains convinced that the outcome of the Pretoria SADC Summit of 23 August 1998, provided the framework for a negotiated solution to the conflict. The Summit called for a cease-fire; a cessation of hostilities; the withdrawal of all foreign forces involved in the conflict; and negotiations among all inhabitants of the DRC aimed at establishing a democratic government in the country.

Within that context, the South African Government has been fully supportive of the efforts of President Chiluba of Zambia, in accordance with the mandate given to him by the SADC Summit held in Lusaka during September 1998, to bring about a cease-fire in the DRC. The Government has been actively involved in all discussions aimed at getting agreement among all parties to the conflict. South Africa has played a prominent role in regional discussions during October and November 1998 and again in January 1999 when attempts were made to get all belligerents to sign a cease-fire agreement.

The South African Government has in

MILITARY SITUATION

In addition, reports indicate that Rebel troops are

.According to the most recent reports from the DRC, the strategic military situation could change within the next few weeks.

The most important reason for this being that reports emanating from the DRC mention that virtually all Angolan troops have withdrawn from the DRC in order to counter UNITA in Angola.

closing in on the strategic town of Mbuji Mayi. According to available information, Congolese troops remaining in Mbuji Mayi, do not intend to resist entry by the Rebels. Following the attack on Mbuji Mayi, the Rebels with strong support from Uganda and Rwanda seem to have launched offensives along the Congo River and in the east at Mbandaka next to Lake Tanganyika.

.According to

In addition

Reliable eyewitnesses state that Bemba is

The independent rebel movement of Mr JP Bemba in the Equateur Province is increasing its support amongst the local population.

receiving most of his support from Uganda (approximately 10 000 troops from Uganda are estimated to be present in the DRC). Although there are strong indications that the RCD Rebel movement is divided on a political level, it appears not to have had a detrimental affect on its military capability and desire to overthrow Kabila.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economy is in dire straits and has all but ground to a halt. The following aspects are of interest:

The following recent aspects regarding the DRC economy

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BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

General

Relations between the Netherlands and South.Africa have rapidly strengthened since 1990.
one of the strongest supporters of the present South.African government.

Today The Netherlands Government is

The general elections, which took place in the Netherlands in March 1998, saw a continuation of the same coalition government (PVDA, VVD (Liberals), D66) sworn in by Queen Beatrix in May 1998.
the same in general terms.

The Netherlands policy towards South.Africa thus remains

R&A\200\230Jozias van Aartsen, the new Minister of Foreign.Affairs, was responsible for Agriculture in the previous Cabinet.
observers, however, already predict that he could become one of the Netherlands's most successful post-war Foreign Ministers.

Some

It is interesting to note that Minister van Aartseh has already indicated that he wants to cooperate closely with Eveline Herfkens, the new Minister of Development Cooperation, as certain aspects of the Development Cooperation also influence policy on Foreign.Affairs.
she was optimistic that her present budget allocation which constitutes 0,8% of the Dutch GNP, will automatically increase if the current growth in the Dutch economy continues.
She has pointed out that even at 0.8% of the GNP, earmarked for development cooperation, the Netherlands remains in the top five bracket of aid donor states.

Minister Herfkens indicated that

.

The Dutch Government thus remains a sincere political friend and is strongly supportive of what the New South.Africa is trying to achieve.
influence of the Netherlands is recognised by its EU partners.

The economic strength and political

(For more detail see page 6 of Country Profile)

Trade and Investment.

The Netherlands is a significant trading partner and investor in South.Africa.
investment)

(Within the top 10 countries for trade and

Over the past years the trade and investment figures between South.Africa and The Netherlands (although substantial) were somewhat disappointing, considering Dutch trade internationally.

Clearly there was room for improvement.

However, last year (1998) the increase of trade between the Netherlands and South Africa was unequalled, after the modest

increase in 1997.

'98) released from the Department of Trade and Industry show a

The newest 1998 trade figures (Jan to Dec

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2000

State banquet hosted by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus in honour of President Mandela and Mrs Machel

HM Queen Beatrix proposes a toast, followed by the National Anthem of South Africa

President Mandela responds, followed by the National Anthem of the Netherlands

Dinner is served

2200

Drinks in the South Gallery

Overnight at the Royal Palace

Friday, 12 March 1999

0800

Private breakfast

0900

1030

1040

1130

Separate programme for Mrs Machel.

Luggage Call

President Mandela takes leave of members of the Royal Household

President Mandela departs for Parliament in the Hague

President Mandela arrives at the Lower House of Parliament

Mrs Machel arrives simultaneously

To be welcomed by the Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to the Office of the Speaker of the Lower House

To be accompanied by Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel and Amb Niehaus

NB

Mrs Niehaus and the rest of the delegation are escorted to the Oude Zaal and take up their seats

President Mandela, Mrs Machel, Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel and Amb Niehaus are escorted to the Oude Zaal

Opening address by the Speaker of the Lower House

President Mandela responds (8 minutes)

NE

No questions

Closing address by the Speaker of the Upper House

1535

Depart for Pieterskerk, Leiden

1600

Arrive at Pieterskerk, South Entrance

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and Mrs Machel proceed to the Regentenkamer where they are awaited by HRH Princess Margriet and Nt Pieter van 'Vollenhoven

NB

The rest of the delegation is escorted to their seats

1614

President Mandela is escorted to the South Entrance

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, Mrs Machel, HRH Princess Margriet and Nt Pieter van Vollenhoven are escorted to their seats

1615

President Mandela is invited to take his position in the procession

Proceed along the South aisle to the dais

1623

Professor W.A. Wagenaar, Rector of the University of Leiden addresses the audience

The rector reads the commendation

The sash is placed on President Mandela's shoulders and the Rector presents the degree certificate

President Mandela is escorted to his seat

1635

Musical Interlude

1645

1653

Acceptance speech by President Mandela (8 minutes)

Closing address by Ambassador Niehaus (3 minutes)

National Anthems

NB

The South African delegation is escorted to the motorcade

1655

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to the North Entrance

Signing ceremony

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and

Mrs Machel take leave of HRH Princess Magriet and Mr Pieter
van VCllenhoven and proceed to the motorcade

1710

Depart for valkenburg Naval Air Station

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Status:

Signed during the visit.<lf State Secretary,

Mrs Terpstra in August 1997.

6.12 Memorandum of Understanding regarding Welfare.

Status:

Signed during the visit.<lf State Secretary,

Mrs Terpstra in August 1997.

6.13 Memorandum of Understanding regarding National Health.

Status:

Signed during the visit.<mf State Secretary,

Mrs Terpstra in August 1997.

Arrangement regarding a project called â\200\235Housing for a
concerning ISCOR

Healthier Future for Eknni-\2021 Africaâ\200\235,
in

and.

arrangement

Environmental

Pretoria

Affairs

the

Netherlands Ambassador in Pretoria, Mr. Herman Froger,

in

Hoogovens.

the

Tourism,

South Africa in February 1999.

of

Mokaba,

was

signed

and

by

and

This

Deputy

Minister

Peter

Mr.

CONFIDENTIAL

involvement of all partners in the decision-making process,
is
economic
competitiveness.

maintaining

factor

major

Dutch

in

a

in

for

the 2020s

1997

3.8%

1998.

The Dutch economy over the past few years suffered from the
worldwide economic recession, but growth accelerated to 2,4
%

and

same situation was

experienced in

early 'seventies when the whole Dutch

society got involved with the reorganisation of its economy

The recession

in order to achieve renewed economic growth.

caused

industrial

more

prominent

in

political debates.

Though the industrial sector provides

employment for only 20% of the population, it accounts for

70% of the exports.

In spite of this, the view that the

Netherlands is becoming a distribution country or a post
industrial society is more frequently held.

policy

become

The

to

of

in

and

many

large

goods.

export.

The present

rapid growth

last twenty years service in the Netherlands has

In the

grown to be the largest economic sector.

In the last ten

years the export of services has risen more sharply than

the

the

commercial services sector can be attributed to the fact

that

been

privatised or are in the transfer phase from public company

to

more

active abroad.

The most important part of the sector is

trade, followed by the transport and communication sector,

the building industry, commercial services and banking and

insurance.

Most of the companies in the sector are mainly

The foreign activities are

active on the domestic market.

concentrated

technical

consultancies and the trading companies.

becoming more

privatisation,

companies

transport

sector,

public

small

have

also

and

and

the

time

are

ill

jobs

opportunities

from 455,00

An economic growth rate of 3.8 per cent led to an increase
and 'unemployment

of
decreases
Dutch
economy and the number of jobs are growing much faster than
those
labour
costs have risen more slowly in The Netherlands, than in
its neighbouring countries.

totalling
to

At present the

neighbouring

countries

largely

because

400,000.

133,000

in

Agriculture

(If the
The agricultural sector accounts 1km: less than 5%
After the USA
GDP and employs about 1% of the work force.
and France, the Netherlands is the world's largest exporter
of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

intensive

cultivation

such as vegetables,

in
The
fruit. and flowers 'which
greenhouses,
the
are

Netherlands the name of the "Garden of Europe".

This is
partly due to the well developed agricultural research and
in
the

horticultural

mechanisation

distributed

automation

throughout

products

advanced

highly

earned

Europe

and

has

of

CONFIDENTIAL

â\200\2342â\200\2307

preliminary examination in law, and obtained her degree in July 1961.

Marriage and family

28

on

and

June

1965,

radio

broadcasts

television

In

Queen

Juliana and Prince Bernhard announced the engagement of Princess Beatrix and the German diplomat Claus von Amsberg.

On 10 November 1965, the Lower House passed a bill introduced by the government consenting to their marriage.

The bill was passed by the Upper House on 8 December of the same year.

The civil marriage ceremony was conducted by the Mayor of Amsterdam, Gijsbert van Hall, in Amsterdam City Hall on 10 March 1966.

the

Westerkerk, which was conducted by Rev. H.J Kater, with a sermon preached by Rev. J.H. Sillevius Smitt.

(M1 this occasion, Claus

von Amsberg received the title of Prince of the Netherlands and the royal couple took

up designation Jonkheer Amsberg.

residence

where the

Princess had lived since 1963.

in Drakenstein Castle

th Lage Vuursche,

marriage

service

blessed

during

The

was

The

in

a

Three sons were born to Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus:

Prince Willem-Alexander in 1967, Prince Johan Friso in 1968 and

Prince Constantijn in 1969.

Social Issues

an

age,

early

for

From

disabled people.

she became Patron of the National

Fund for the Prevention of Poliomyelitis, which was established after a serious outbreak of the disease.

The fund was renamed

the Princess Beatrix Fund and later expanded its work to include support for victims of other, congenital and muscular disorders.

the

1956,

Princess

concern

showed

great

In

The interest Princess Beatrix had shown in social welfare was her' husband

also apparent from tĩ-\202ua purpose 'to

Claus put the sum of money the nation gave them as

a wedding

associations of

presentâ\200\235

parents

for

additional. medical

the

and Princess also

Dutch Red Cross

donated

and

Netherlands Antilles.

four' national

and

ii; went 1X)

children

earmarked

Dunent,

hospital

money

(H1 board time Henni

vĩ-\202ĩ-\202xĩ-\2011 she and.

The IPrince

facilities

disabled

disabled

Surinam

ship.

Part

part

help

sum

was

in

of

of

to

a

of

The many Activities Princess Beatrix undertook included a Chair of the European Working Group on volunteer development work in Asia and Africa, membership of the Executive Board of the Silver Centres (residential schools for children) and her vmmĩ-\202c for the National Youth Fund and UNICEF.

International visits

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The Minister of Correctional Services, Mr SE Mzimela, paid a visit during 17-19 November 1994. He attended a conference the improvement of prison standards internationally.

focused

Reform

Penal

that

on

on

Mr Trevor Manuel, who was at that time Minister of Trade and Industry, visited the Netherlands from 7-9 March 1995 to promote Trade Cooperation.

President

Deputy
Netherlands iJI
for a New South Africa.
Minister' President and the li-\20linister
Cooperation.

to the
March 1995 as guest of the Foundation
He met with the Queen, the
for â\200\234Development

visit

Mbeki

paid

T

a

met

with

Fivaz

George

Regional
Commissioner
Police~ Commissioners and senior officials
from. both
the Police Department and Ministry of Interior during
18 June
a study visit to The Netherlands from 16
1995.
Dutch
expertise in the restructuring of the South African
civilian
Police
oversight,
both
government and community.

community policing,
accountability

focused
and

on
police

obtaining

towards

Dutch

Visit

aimed

The

and

was

at

-

in

Minister of Education, Prof S Bengu paid a visit to
his Dutch counterpart, Dr J'Dd N Ritzen CH1 27 October
future
1995
cooperation
Dutch
Ministries
to
proposed joint projects
Ihigher education between
South Africa and Europe.

the
Education

African
with

and
regard

South
and

between

present

discuss

order

also

and

of

to

in

Deputy

President

the

Then

15 November 1995 as 61 guest of
Netherlands from 12

the

held

discussions with inter alia Prime Minister Wim Kok and
Foreign Minister Hans von Mierlo.

Netherlands

Government.

Visited

Klerk

Klerk

1M:

de

de

W

F

-

of

ANC

delegation

parliamentarians

A

the

Netherlands from 25 â\200\224 30 March 1996 at the invitation
of Senator H Eversdijk.

The Visit was sponsored by
the Dutch PTT Telecommunications and concentrated on
the
the
Netherlands.

democracy

workings

visited

level

local

in

of

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, then Secretary-General of the ANC,
visited the Netherlands in September 1996 to speak at

the launch of the Fund for Culture and Development in
Africa.
The fund was established by the Netherlands
Prince
Government
Claus of the Netherlands on the occasion of his 70th
birthday.

Highness

honour

Royal

His

in

of

CONFIDENTIAL

1730

Arrive at valkenburg Naval.Air Station

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and Mrs Machel proceed to the VIP Room

NB

The Dutch and South African delegations are escorted to their positions

HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus bid the South.African delegation farewell

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel bid the Dutch delegation farewell

HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus bid President Mandela and.NA's Machel farewell

1745

Depart for London

+

7%

Jr

*

7*

Separate

Programme for NBS Machel

12 March

1999

0800

Private Breakfast

0925

0930

The Lady in Waiting of HM Queen Beatrix, meets NBS Machel at the Engels Kwartier and accompanies her to the Burgerzaal where Nks.Machel takes leave of members of the Royal Household

DES Machel, accompanied by Mrs MJ Boellaard-Stheeman, departs for the Residence of the South African.Ambassador, The Hague

1020

Arrive at the Residence

To be welcomed by Mrs J Niehaus and introduced to Ms Lubbi, Director of the Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation

Mrs Machel is presented with the first copy of the book Ni-\202jni-\202Moeder was analfabeet en ander levensverhalen van geslaagde vrouwen (Mylmother was illiterate and other life

stories of successful women)

Infornei talks with guests

1120

1130

Mrs Machel departs for Binnenhof 1A to join President Mandela for the Parliamentary programme

Mrs Machel arrives at the Lower House, Parliament, simultaneously with President Mandela

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* in the absence of any sources of sustainable income to finance the war, the Government has had to resort to, inter alia, the printing of money, confiscating of diamond mines and goods intended for export such as wood.

* International companies are closing offices. stated that they intend to close offices in Kinshasa soon while the South African mining company JCT has closed its offices in Lubumbashi. "force majeure" on 24 February 1999 and stated that it was unable to develop what is seen as potentially the largest copper mining project in the DRC, the Tenke-Fungurume Project. The most recent estimates indicated copper and cobalt reserves worth US\$75 Billion in this project.

The Canadian Tenke Mining Corporation declared

Chevron has

* President Kabila issued, on 21 January 1999, a Decree taking away the independence of the Central Bank and appointed persons close to himself to oversee the Bank. the Central Bank and governing body were relegated to the position of a Management Committee with the task of overseeing the decisions taken by the newly appointed persons. already exist that this new council is attempting to confiscate all foreign currency in possession of commercial banks to pay for the War effort.

The former Governor of

Fears

* President Kabila issued on 8 January 1999 a Decree which declared that the only legal currency which may be used in the DRC was the Congolese Franc (CF). was also illegal to be in possession of any other currency. This decree has had serious negative effects on the economy and businesses have had huge losses with many closing.

.According to the Decree it

POLITICAL SITUATION

Although President Kabila issued a decree on 29 January 1999 which permits political party activity again, the numerous (47) requirements for the registration of a political party will make it virtually impossible for parties to register. prerequisites, coupled with the fact that many prominent persons from other political parties have been arrested and remain in jail, make it very difficult for political parties to function. journalists continue.

Arbitrary arrests of opposition politicians and

These

Whereas President Kabila has declared his willingness to meet with the Rebels, reports from the South African Embassy in Kinshasa mention that these offers should not be taken seriously at this stage. his views according to the audience and has contradicted himself on various occasions.

It is clear that Kabila is changing

President Kabila issued a decree (Decree No 199) on 20 February 1999 which declared the existing Government as dissolved.

reasons for this action, as stated in the Decree, was to

The

CONFIDENTIAL

Protection of Monuments and Historic Buildings and patron of the Concertgebouw Orchestra and Scouting Netherlands.

Prince Claus Fund

To mark Prince Claus's seventieth birthday, the Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development was established on the initiative of the Dutch government. The objective of the fund is to enhance understanding of cultures and to promote interaction between culture and development. occupies the post of Honorary Chair.

The Prince Claus

Leisure time

Prince Claus is interested in photography, reading and music. He is also keen on golf, skiing, tennis and water sports. Whenever possible the royal couple spend their holidays at their farm in Tuscany, they go skiing every winter in Lech, Austria.

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on

interest

showed great

and

Princess Beatrix

in

She visited these

people of Surinam and bmmherlands Antilles.

Her second visit in 1965

countries for the first time in 1958.

had

centred

occurred since her first visit.

During her third visit in 1968,

she introduced Prince Claus to the people of Surinam and the

When Surinam gained its independence in

Netherlands Antilles.

1975,

that

attended

accompanied the transfer of sovereignty.

the countries

developments

celebrations

economic

Princess

social

Prince

that

the

and

anui

the

and

Claus

Surinam

Netherlands

to

Prince

organisations.

addition

and

Princess

In

and

Beatrix

international
annual
meetings of the Bilderberg Group, the forum in which politicians
from at home and abroad, business people, trades union leaders,
academics and
economic
and social problems.
The Bilderburg Group was established on
the initiative of Prince Bernhard, who chaired it for many years.

journalists discuss

current political,

countries

Antilles,

attended

several

visited

other

They

many

Queen of the Netherlands

On 30 April 1980, Queen Juliana signed the Act of Abdication and
Princess Beatrix succeeded her as Queen of the Netherlands.

On

the same day,

Inn: investiture took place at Â£1 special plenary
session of both Houses of the States General in the New Church

Queen's

in

the

been

officially celebrated on 30 April.

Apart from being the day of

her investiture,

The

Queen's Birthday is an official national holiday.

is also Princess Juliana's tdrthday.

Amsterdam.

birthday

Since

then,

has

il;

In 1981 the royal family moved into Huis ten Bosch Palace in The
Hague.

Much of their work has been done at Noordeinde Palace
since its restoration was completed in 1984.

Coalitions and politics

with

contact

The Queen Closely follows affairs of government and maintains the regular State, vice~president Queen's and Dutch ambassadors Commissioners Danni of her etc. She work consists regularly receives other authorities in social issues.

studying and signing State documents.
as

She meets tĩ-\202ua Prime Minister every Monday.

secretaries,

parliament,

ministers,

provinces,

members

Council

in the

Mayors

state

well

the

the

of

of

of

of

as

is

Queen

During

closely

new

The

been

governments.

Namely three headed by Ruud Lubbers and two by Wim formed.

Kok.

After a general election or the fall of a government, the
Queen appoints one (u: more formateurs or informateurs vī-\201m> are
instructed to
this
the
appointment

The
vice-president

involved
reign,

consulting with

INNV government.

Queen. makes

governments

formation

of
have

in
five

form a

after

the

her

the

of

CONFIDENTIAL

the development of a sound and enduring relationship between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.

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bore his name.
Prime Minister and Minister for General Affairs.

On 3 August 1998 he was again appointed

Updated: 3 August 1998

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STATISTICAL PROFILE

1.1 General

Location: Situated on the North Sea at the mouth of the Rhine, Europe's most important waterway

Capital:

Amsterdam

Diplomatic Capital and The Seat of Government:

Den Haag (The Hague)

Official language/s:

Dutch

Land area:

41 863 square kilometres of which 3 367 square kilometres consist of water

Population:

15.67 million (January 1998)

Population density:

Ethnic composition:

371 per square km.

Dutch
Non-Dutch

95%
5%
1,1% Turkish
1,3% Other European Countries
1%
0,8% Moroccans.

Indonesians and Surinamese

Time:

1 hour ahead of GMT (Winter)
2 hours ahead of GMT (Summer)

1.2 Economic Indicators

National currency:

Guilder (F.)

Exchange rate/
US Dollars:

USD 1

NLG (Dutch Guilder) 1.88

(02/03/99)

Exchange rate/

SA Rand:

SAR 1 = NLG. 0.31 (02/03/99)

Inflation:

1998=2,0%

GDP:

NLG 669.4 bln (1996)

NLG 709.0 bln (1997)

NLG 672,5 bln (1998)

GDP growth rate:

3%

1996

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7.

a)

CURRICULUM

VITAE:

Her Majesty Queen Beatrix

Beatrix

Wilhelmina Armgard

Queen of the Netherlands

Princess of Orange-Nassau

Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld

Youth

Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands was born on 31 January 1938, the first child of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard.

The

Princess was born at Soestdijk palace in Baam, where she lived until May 1940, when, on the German invasion of the Netherlands, the family left for the United Kingdom.

From there, Princess Beatrix and her younger sister Irene, who was born in 1939, moved with their mother to Ottawa in Canada. It was not until five years later, on 2 August 1945, that the family, with the third child, Margriet, born in Canada in 1943, again set foot on Dutch soil.

Canada,

Beatrix

Princess

On her return to the Netherlands,

In

primary

school.

she continued her

primary education at The Workshop (De Werkplaats), Koos Boeke's progressive school in Bilthoven.

In April 1950,

Princess entered the Incrementum, part of Baarns

Lyceum, where she passed her school-leaving examinations in arts subjects and classics in 1956.

attended

nursery

and

31

January

On

18th

birthday.

the

Netherlands, she was entitled to assume the royal prerogative.

From that date too, she was installed in the Council of State.

celebrated
Constitution

Princess
date,

Beatrix
the

under

1956,

From

that

her

of

In her

final years

in sociology,

the Princess enrolled as student at Leiden

In the same year,

she attended

University

parliamentary

lectures

history and constitutional law.

In the course of her studies

she also attended lectures on the culture of Surinam and the

of

Netherlands

the

Netherlands,

history

and European law.

Antilles,

international affairs,

Kingdom

international law,

at

jurisprudence,

'university,

economics,

Charter

the

the

of

While at university the Princess visited various European and
international

and

She was also an active member of the Leiden Women
Brussels.

Students' Association.

she passed her

SDI the summer of 1959,

organisations

Strasbourg,

Geneva,

Paris

in

CONFIDENTIAL

11

Convention
Requirement
Documents

of

of

October

5
Legislation

1961
for

Abolishing
Foreign

the
Public

Convention of
Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters

the Taking of

March

1970

on

18

XII

XX

XXVIII

Convention of 25 October 1980 (H1 the Civil

Aspects of International Child Abduction

Visits

The ever-increasing rapprochement between South Africa and
the Netherlands has also been demonstrated by several high
power
the
State Visit of Queen Beatrix from 30 September to 7 October
1996.

culminating

countries,

between

Visits

the

in

Mandela

President

February 1994,
A
campaign, during which R4.4 million was raised,
Minister Pronk contributed R2.6 million.

17â\200\22418
at the invitation of the Dutch Government.
fundraising
of which

Netherlands

highlight

televised

visited

visit

from

the

was

the

of

a

Soon after the
Queen
Beatrix invited him to visit the Netherlands at a mutually
convenient date.

Hence the visit in March 1999.

of President Mandela,

inauguration.

Other noteworthy Visits included:

From the Netherlands to South Africa:

-

-

â\200\224

-

â\200\224

Minister President Lubbers visited from

26

February -

1 March 1994.

Ms Ellen Behrens, Head of the Southern African section
of
IDevelopment, Cooperation,
visited from 30 October - 4 November 1994.

Department.

the Dutch.

of

The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Trade, Mrs Anneke van Dokâ\200\224van Weele and a business delegation visited South the Encouragement enui Reciprocal Protection cu? Investment was signed on 9 May 1995.

Agreement

Africa

1995.

May

An

on

in

F

van

Party

Bolkestein,

Mr

Liberal coalition visited

February until 8 March 1996.

International Conferencee various South African politicians.

Chairman

one

of

Netherlands

the

governing

South

24

He addressed the Liberal in Cape Town and met with

the

three

Africa

parties,

(VVD),

from

of

Mr J Pronk, Dutch Minister of Development Cooperation enui a delegation visited during March 1995 euui during

CONFIDENTIAL

19

70

of

soil

own

%

country's

fertilizer

artificial

the

Of this, 60 % is grassland, 34 % arable land and 6

agriculture and horticulture, which is completely brought
about by tĩ-\202ua national agriculture engineering industry and
industry.

the

Approximately

cultivation

land.

%

The greater part of tĩ-\202ma agricultural
horticultural landJ

production

into

vegetable preserves, deep freeze products and foods such as

is

cheese

designated

of

engineering

machines

industry

packaging

industries to achieve the same production for sale abroad
as that for the domestic market.

production

development

and

enables

installations

processing

customers.

processed

this

The

industry

domestic

foreign

powder.

Dutch.

milk

used

Half

food

and

tĩ¬\202ua

for

and

the

the

iby

by

of

as

is

is

Industry

to

the GDP,

Dutch Industry makes a contribution of
compared to Germany (33%) and Belgium (25%).

A favourable

effect for the Dutch economy is the fact that the service
sector

economic

fluctuations than the industrial sector.

sensitive

proved

less

has

23%

to

to

be

Manufacturing

fibres,

products, machinery and transport equipment.

industries

foodstuffs,

petroleum

concentrate mainly on

products,

synthetic
electrical

The volume of industrial output is expected to increase by 4% in 1997, twice as fast as in 1996.

Output will rise even faster in 1998.

This picture is dictated mainly by trends in foreign sales.

Mining and Energy

been

closed down

Minerals and fuels, with the exception of natural gas found (mines

in Groningen and the North Sea, must be imported

have

Western

Europe's petroleum is imported through Rotterdam, which has complex

and

Electricity is generated mainly by petrochemical works.

domestic

and

biomass/waste is expected to play an increasing role in the Netherland's energy supply by the year 2020.

facilities,

refineries

imported

storage

1974).

fuels.

since

water

Wind,

Much

sun,

oil

and

of

Foreign Trade

Exports from the Netherlands equal almost 50% of its GDP.

333 billion

Exports during 1996 increased by 5

while imports

billion,

resulting in a trade surplus of Dfl 29 billion.

increased. by 6,7

% to Dfl

304,6

Dfl

tx>

5%

Germany remains
partner :UI

The

Netherlands'

most

important

1996 with IIEL

95 billion

(28,5%)

trading
of exports

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Status:

Signed 26 May 1992 and amended by exchange
of diplomatic note on 30 May 1996.

Cooperation
Bank,
Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (FMO) and the SA Government

Dutch Development
voor

Financierings

Maatschappij

between the

agreement

e

i

Status:

Signed on 24 November 1994.

Agreement CH1 Marithme Transport between tï-\202ua Republic
of South Africa and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Status:

Signed on 21 April 1995.

Agreement on Encouragement and Reciprocal
Protection
the
South Africa and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Investments

between

of

Republic

of

Status:

Signed on 9 May 1995 and amended by exchange
of Diplomatic Note in 1998.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Minister
of Trade and Industry of the Republic of South Africa
and the Minister for Foreign Trade of the Kingdom of
the Netherlands

Status:

Signed on 9 May 1995.

Agreement between the Republic of South Africa and the
Kingdom
the

fields
Culture,
Health, Welfare and Sports.

and Science,

cooperation

Netherlands

Education

Arts

the

and

on

in

of

of

Status:

Signed on 30 September 1996.

Memorandum of Understanding between
and
South
Cooperation
bilateral and multilateral frameworks.

Departments

African

field

the

in

of

Housing

the

of

Netherlands

on

both

Housing

within

Status:

Signed in October 1996.

Framework
Netherlands regarding Technical Cooperation.

Agreement

between

South

Africa

and

the

Status:

Currently being negotiated. In final stages.

.10

Working Document between South Africa and Netherlands
regarding Culture.

Status:

Signed during tñ-\202ma visit of State Secretary,

Mr Nuis in September 1997.

.11

Memorandum of Understanding regarding Sport.

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1200

President Mandela and.MIs Machel take their leave and proceed to Binnenhof 20

1205

Arrive at Binnenhof 20

To be welcomed by Prime Minister and Mrs Kok

Proceed to the Statenzaal where they are met by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus, members of the Cabinet and their spouses

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to the hall leading to the Treveszaal

Presentation of guests

Return to the Statenzaal where drinks are served

g

President Mandela and.Ms Machel proceed to the Treveszaal for lunch

Accompanied by.Amb and.MIs Niehaus, Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel, MI Mbhgallo, Mr Trew; Ms Engel, NE Le Roux,IMS Pillay and CathMasikane

NB

The rest of the delegation (NE Reinders, Mr â\200\230kbnkahlana, Mr warnich, Ms Dippenaar, Ms Opperman and Dr Niehaus) enjoys lunch in the Portzaal

1230

Luncheon hosted by Prime Minister and.Ms Kbk in honour of. President Mandela and.MIs Machel

Toast by Prime Minister Kok (2 minutes)

President Mandela responds (2 minutes)

Lunch is served

1330

End of Luncheon

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are escorted to Room.1.10

At leisure

NB

Min.Nzo is escorted to the Red Room.to rest

NB

The rest of the delegation at leisure in the Staten zaal

1520

1530

The South.African delegation proceeds to the motorcade

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and
Mrs Machel proceed to the motorcade

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President Mandela responds (2 minutes)

Performance by the CASArchoir (Culture in Another South Africa)

1520

President Mandela and Nks Machel are escorted to the jetty where they board the canal boat, JF Kennedy

Accompanied by Minister Nzo, Prof Gerwel, Amb Niehaus, MI Reinders, Dr Niehaus and Capt Masikane

The rest of the delegation boards the canal boat Princess Juliana

1525

1630

1635

1645

1700

1730

1850

1900

1945

1955

Tour of the Canals

Arrive at Amsterdam Naval Barracks

Depart for the Royal Palace

Arrive at the Royal Palace

Tete a tete between President Mandela and HRH Prince Bernhard in the Mbeszaal

At leisure

President Mandela and Nks Machel are escorted by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus to the Justitiekamer where they are awaited by HRH Princess Nbgriet and Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven

The party proceeds to the Burgemeesterkamer for the official photograph

NB

The rest of the delegation (Min N20, Amb and Mrs Niehaus, Prof Gerwel, IMr IMongalo, IMr Trew; Mr Reinders, Mr Mankahlana, Ms Engel, Nb Dippenaar, Dr Niehaus, Ms Pillay; Ms MSimang and Capt Masikane) is escorted to the Southâ\200\224West Gallery

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela, NBS Machel, HRH Princess Nbgriet and Nk Pieter van Vollenhoven proceed to the Troonzaal

Presentation of guests

Aperitifs in the North Gallery

Guests proceed to the Burgerzaal

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela, Mrs Machel, HRH Princess Magriet and.MI Pieter van Vollenhoven proceed to the Burgerzaal

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W/ 004/0331/1

PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA

State Visit to the Kingdom

of

The Netherlands

11 to 12 March 1999

Possible discussion points:

Meeting between President Mandela,

and Prime Minister Wim Kok

and for the

Working Lunch between Minister A N20

and

Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. J van Aartsen

And

Country Profile\2011e

economic
a
possible foundation for future political stability in the
region.

"gate-way" to

Southern

Africa

port

and

or

Crime and violence in South Africa cause grave concern in
the Netherlands, and recent (January 1999) attacks on Dutch
tourists received wide media coverage.

1999-2001 visitors 1x3

Africa. more than

The number of

doubled from 1994 to 1996.

The Netherlands was for example

regarded as the fastest growing European tourist market for
South Africa in 1996, when approximately 65 000 visits were

Since 1994, the Embassy in the Hague has also

registered.

registered an increase of 43%

in the number of work and

study permits issued.

South.

2.2

Multilateral Relations

2.2.1 European Union

its

foreign

In

often

prefers to be led by the policy of the European Union, but
simultaneously

carve

the

Netherlands in an enlarged Europe.

Netherlands

decisions,

a role

policy

tries

the

out

for

to

:us

The Netherlands
however' becoming increasingly' unhappy
about the large financial burden it carries for the EU.
Finance Minister Gerrit Zalm told his EU colleagues, at the
EU Finance Minister's meeting in Luxemburg in late 1998,
that the Netherlands was "prepared to go to the limit" in
order to reduce its EU financing burden.
He said that the
Netherlands was no longer prepared to support the regional
development fund, which accounts for 36% of the EU funds, but
He
which was of no functional use to the Netherlands.
argued
contribution was
the
highest of the EU countries while it was only eighth in
terms
situation
"unacceptable"
EU
expansion into Eastern Europe.

called
threatened

prosperity.

capita

Dutch

point

bloc

that

the

and

the

per

one

He

to

of

at

to

the

Free

South

Africa

regards

Negotiations
With
The
Union,
between
Netherlands
supportive,
and
understanding towards South Africa's negotiation positions.
As such this also confirms the important position of The
Netherlands as strategical partner for South Africa in the
European Union.

Agreement
European
very

Trade
the
been

and
general

has

in

Other Multilateral Activities

activities

These
the
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
(OPCW) which has its Head Office (Secretariat) in the
South Africa was an original signatory state to
city.

primarily

focused

are

on

CONFIDENTIAL

Committees from various provinces, including Gauteng, the Western-Cape, Mpumalanga etc also visited during 1997 and 1998.

-

-

again

Mthembî\200\224Mahanyele

Minister

The

Netherlands in March 1998 as guest of the Netherlands Architectural Institute (NAI). The NAI which is one of the

in

Europe, organised in concert with the embassy a series exhibitions, depicting time effects

<mf

of

urban

architectural planning.

'Four Seasons'

architectural

prestigious

institutes

apartheid.

Africa's

policies

visited

South

most

in

In April 1998 Minister Alec Erwin and Deputy Minister Mlambo-Ngcuka attended an investment seminar held in

The

very

successful

Dutch

Minister of Economic Affairs.

Erwin

discussions

Netherlands.

bi\200\224lateral

also

vî\201îî\2021

held

the

Minister

Economic Relations

its

rapidly

regarded.

could be

increased

Employment

the '200\230year'
from

as
recovered

in 'which the Dutch
1994

economic
economy

Domestic
problems.

Product continued to grow by around 1,8% during 1996.

In

an OECD review it was cited that economic growth in the

The

Netherlands had been above the EU average since 1989.

Netherlands

developed

and

economically strong countries in Europe.

Dutch economic

growth although low at 1,8% in 1996, and slightly revived
in 1997 at 2,4 %, has again reached GDP Growth of 3,8% in
1998.

internal

Gross

remains

most

and

the

one

time

Â«of

Whereas South Africa is seen as

a gateway into Southern

Africa, the Netherlands can be seen as South Africa's trade
gateway to Europe.

dependent

are
looking'

are

The

Dutch

possibilities
continually
The Netherlands is a significant trading partner
abroad.
those
and
figures are impressive in relation to vï-\202ui-\202: the Netherlands
does in the rest of the world.
There is clearly room for
improvement.

their
investment

South Africa.

investor

However,

exports

on
new

none

and

for

of

in

in

the

the

past

some

extent,

disappointing

To
and
investment
the

antiâ\200\224apartheid activity of past years, but it was largely
also caused by factors such as a lack of confidence in the
quality of
high
incidence
conflict.

There was a View that not enough was being done to attract
investment.
current. Ambassador t1) The Netherlands,

South African goods,
reports

concern
of

trade
to

industrial

about the

could

crime

level

been

have

due

13m;

and

of

of

CONFIDENTIAL

has
the
few
to
for
EU
in
told
past
over
Zalm
2006,
years
order
block
Gerrit
planned
expansion
threatened
Netherlands
Minister
Europe

The
become
dissatisfied with the heavy financial burden placed on it
by the EU to finance EU projects.
During a meeting in
Luxemburg over the weekend of 13 September 1997 the Dutch
into
Finance
secure
Eastern
reduction 111 its contribution 1x) the In] budget.
Finance
Minister
the
Netherlands was â\200\235prepared to gr) to the limit" in order to
reduce
the
Netherlands was no longer prepared to support the regional
development fund, which accounts for 36% of EU funds, but
which
Netherlands.
Contributions to the EU in 1998 will constitute 5.1% of the
Netherlands GDP, and thus per capita Dutch contribution is
the highest of the EU countries while it was only eighth in
terms of prosperity.
According to proposals from the EC

the Netherlands contribution will increase in 2000 and Zalm
argues
will
increase from six to eight billion Guilders.

contribution

functionary

colleagues

financing

burden.

Dutch

the

net

from

the

his

EU

of

no

that

use

to

the

that

He

said

that

its

EU

was

to

The Netherlands and the United Nations

It

believes

in

international

The Netherlands still views the breaking down of political
systems in countries, as well as the cmtbreak of violence
and civil war, as one of the most serious threats to world
of
peace.
increasing

mutual
be
vulnerability,
to
redefined.
a
High Commissioner for Human Rights to address human right
Violations, especially that of war crimes.
The Netherlands
is also still pleading with the member states to help run
the UN more efficiently.

It also appealed for the establishment of

interdependence
sovereignty
of

concept

needs

that

time

fact

the

and

the

in

a

International Institutions

The International Court of Justice is seated in The Hague.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND SOUTH AFRICA

6.1

and. the Netherlands
Convention between South Africa
for
the
Double
prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on
Income (proclamation number R140, 1971).

Avoidance

Taxation

and

the

of

Status:

Signed 1J1 1971 -

amended tar addition cm?

a

protocol in 1998.

6.2. Agreement between South Africa and the Netherlands for countries'

Air Services between and beyond
respective areas.

the

two

CONFIDENTIAL

Both parties agreed to Channel the funds in the form of Sectorial optimal integration into existing South African procedures, thereby avoiding the implementing agencies.

unnecessary

additional

provides

Support,

burden

Budget

this

any

for

on

as

This grant is a follow-up to the Budget Support to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) from 1995 to 1997 an amount of 60 million Guilders (140 million rand) was disbursed for this purpose.

In addition to the Government to Government cooperation, the Netherlands, through its embassy in Pretoria, continues to support transformation process in Eknnĩ\2021 Africa through In this regard approximately 200 projects, civil society.

mainly

nongovernmental

Organisations, receive financial aid to a total value of 25 million Guilders (78 million Rands)'per annum.

variety

wide

run

by

of

a

Total aid volume from the Netherlands to South Africa since 1995 530 million Rand.

amounts to more than 200 million Guilders,

or

Dutch

various

development

Furthermore,
organisations have programmes in South Africa, supporting
the
community-based
partner organisations.
Disbursement from these sources is
approximately an additional 20 million Guilders (62 million
Rand) per annum.

nongovernmental

nongovernmental

activities

and

of

ECONOMY

The Domestic Economy

its

modest

geographical

economic

Despite
performance of the Netherlands is impressive.

(If the 209
countries in the world, the Netherlands ranks in terms of
surface area 134th;

in terms

With a GDP per
of GDP 14th; and in terms of exports 8th.

head

one

richest

countries in the world.

in terms of population 54th;

(1997),

24,500

size,

the

US\$

the

of

of

it

is

Netherlands

The

largely
heavy industries.

on

transport,

financial

has

a

developed

market
services

economy
and

light

based
and

Dutch firms control 60% of all transport on water and 25%
of
Dutch
economy ideally for an integrated Europe.

positioning the

road transport

Europe,

all

in

Key economic issues in the Netherlands are decided on by
the
of
The SER consists of the three
consensus decision making.
The
social partners, i.e. labour, government and business.

"Sociaalâ\200\224Ekonomiese

basis

Raadâ\200\235

(SER)

the

on

CONFIDENTIAL

going to
Belgium (13,2%) 44 bln and France 11,1% 37 bln.

Eastern neighbour,

followed

its

by exports

to

In 1996, the total value of Dutch imports from South Africa increased by 32,2 % compared to 1995 (Dfl 785,2 million and Ihl 1996 the total value Dfl 594,7 million respectively).

of

%

(Dfl 870,4 million and Dfl 884,0 ndllion compared to 1995 respectively.

increased

exports

Africa

Dutch

South

1,6

by

to

is Europe's

leading' port and

Rotterdaml

by" an

extensive network of waterways to the European hinterland.

to both

The

the

country belongs

and more than half of the country's

European Union (EU),

external

The

Netherlands i5; linked to iï¬\202ua European Monetary System and

is a member of the WTO.

the Benelux Union and

other members

linked.

trade

with

the

EU.

of

is

is

INTERNAL POLITICS

Historic Perspective

framework,

accepted on

latest constitutional

The Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, embodying the

29

December 1954 and was based on the voluntary acceptance by the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

Its

time countries shall each

fundamental. principles are â\200\230that

pursue

they

to

shall

safeguarding

each

Surinam opted for complete independence in 1975 and

other.

the

the

for full-scale political

Netherlands.

independence,

Queen

the

non-executive Head of State.

are

Aruba has

while

the

loosening

chosen

Dutch

independently

of

the

interests

on

common

their

be

committed,

assisting

equality,

interests

Antilles

remains

their

still

their

basis

with

that

ties

also

'was

and

own

and

Though the Constitution is subordinate to the Charter, the Charter and Constitution lay down the main rules for the body politic.

has

The Netherlands

been ruled by coalition governments since the Second World War, but its political system could be described as stable.

In fact the consultative character

"gesprek en overleg" of the Dutch government and economy (especially vi-\202iï-\202l regards tx> labour relations), is 51 major contributing factor to the stability of The Netherlands.

Current Government

During the Dutch parliamentary elections held on 6 May 1998 in which 74% of the Dutch electorate participated, the two leading parties, that of Prime Minister Wim Kok, the PvdA (labour) and the VVD (Liberal) of Mr F Bolkenstein together

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEX

PROGRAMME

POSSIBLE POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

2

.1

Bilateral Relations.

2.

1. 1

General

Trade and Investment

Development Cooperation

South African Actualities

1999 General Elections.

Economic Situation

,Aids, etc

The Region â\200\224 SADC

- Angola

3

\

[

- DRC and Great Lakes Region

Africa

â\200\224 OAU: Conflict Resolution

SA/EU Trade Negotiations.

ANNEXURE: COUNTRY PROFILE

PAGE

10

10

11

11

12

14

18

18

22

3. 1

CURRICULUM\200\230VITAE:

Page of Profile

Queen Beatrix

Prince Claus

NB; Wim Kok, Prime Minister

26

32

36

UNITA RENOVADA

The Angolan Government continues to

On 26 January 1999 Unita dissidents elected the new leadership of the Unita Renovada.

claim that the Renovada is the true Unita and that all peace negotiations would be conducted with them.

Except for SADC, no

other multilateral organisation recognised the Renovada, the UN only took notice of its formation.

Government continues to seek international recognition for the Renovada.

However, the Angolan

FNLA NATIONAL CONGRESS

The main development at the congress was the

The FNLA completed its national congress in Luanda on 30 January 1999.

election of Mr Lucas Ngonda as new President of the movement in the place of the veteran Mr Holden Roberto who had ruled the movement for approximately 30 years.

Mr Ngonda undertook to

ensure that the FNLA developed into a major national and international force.

SOUTH AFRICAN / ANGOLAN BILATERAL RELATIONS

A Bilateral Working Group (BWG) was recently established to discuss bilateral relations between South Africa and Angola on a fortnightly basis.

The South African delegation consists of

Embassy personnel, with representatives of SASS, DEA, DTI and Home Affairs.

representatives of the Angolan Foreign Ministry (Mirex).

The Angolan delegation consists of

During the first three meetings problems with bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed and solutions to these problems are currently being investigated and will be fed back to the BWG.

Reactions

MILITARY SITUATION IN ANGOLA

The Angolan Government troops (FAA) currently control Luanda, Soyo, Cabinda and 17 of the 18 provincial capitals.

However,

this constitutes less than 40 % of Angola.

CI

South Africa and the international community continue to call upon both parties to stop hostilities and to open a communication channel between the two parties to look for a political solution to the problems.

States of America and Portugal) and the Security Council still believe that the Lusaka Protocol is the only way that peace could be established in Angola.

The Troika (Russia, United

SOUTH AFRICAN 'MERCENARIES' IN ANGOLA

Rumours of South.African mercenaries working for both the Angolan government and Unita exist.

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Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA'S POSITION ON THE CONFLICT IN ANGOLA

South.Africa, as Chair of SADC, sees itself as a serious role player able to contribute towards peace and stability in the region. inescapable responsibility to finding lasting solutions to this conflict.

South.Africa also regards itself as having an

South.Africa consistently supports the efforts of the UN Security Council to seek a solution to the problems in Angola. South.Africa believes that there cannot be a military solution to the conflict and that the only option remains a negotiated settlement; found Dr Savimbi primarily responsible for the conflict and continues to support and implement the UN sanctions against Unitai international community to do the same.

South Africa also continues to call upon the

South.Africa agrees with the Security Council which

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ANGOLA

THE EXTENSION OF MONUAfS NENIi-\201TE

On Friday 26 February 1999, the Security Council held a formal meeting and adopted Resolution 1229 (1999), calling for the termination of the mandate of Monua. provides for the maintenance of Force Agreement applicable to Monua until the departure of all elements of.MOnua from Angola. during the liquidation period.

The human rights activities of Monua will continue

However, Resolution 1229

Resolution 1229 requests the Secretary General to maintain some form of liaison channel with the Government of Angola pending the outcome of discussions with the Angolan Government on the possibility of a new UN presence in Angola after Monua.

The Resolution also endorses the recommendation contained in the 12 February 1999 report of the Committee established pursuant to Resolution 864 91993), and reiterates its readiness to take steps to reinforce the measures against Unita contained in Resolutions 864 (1993), 1127 (1997) and 1173 (1998) and calls upon all Member States to implement fully these measures.

ANGOLAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

On 30 January 1999 President Dos Santos announced the new members of his Cabinet during a ceremony in Luanda.

It would appear that the President has favoured his inner circle of supporters and that he wishes to exert greater central control over matters, especially given the present security situation in.Angola.

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1997

King Herald V and Queen Sonje
President Alpha Oumar Konoro
King Hussein and Queen Noor
(official visit)
President Clinton (official visit)
President Sampaio (official visit)
President Kuchma (official Visit)

Norway
Mali

Jordan
United States
Portugal
Ukraine

CONFIDENTIAL

b).

CURRICULUM

VITAE: PRINCE CLAUS

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

CLAUS

GEORGE

WILLEM OTTO FREDERIK GEERT

PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS

JONKERHEER VAN AMSBERG

Youth

Prince Claus was born on September 1926 as Claus von Amsberg on the estate of his mother's family in Hitzacker, Dotzigen, in the Lower Saxony. The only son of Claus von Amsberg and Frau Gosta von Amsberg, Freiin von dem Bussche Haddenhausen, Prince Claus had six sisters.

From 1933 to 1937 Prince Claus attended primary school, first in Bad Doberan in Mecklenburg and then in Lushoto in Tanganyika, where his parents had settled in 1928. In 1938 he returned to Germany and until 1943 received his secondary education at the Balteschule, a boarding school at Misdroy in Pomerania. From January to August 1943 he attended secondary school to January 1944 he served as a naval auxiliary near Kiel.

from August

Mecklenburg

Doberan,

1943

and

Bad

at

he was called up

for a two\200\224month period of

In January 1944 service in the Labour Corps in Konigberg/Neumark. He then returned to secondary school and was awarded his (wartime) school-leaving Immediately leaving school he was called up for military service, and in Neuruppin from served in Reserved Armoured Division no.

July

Vehicle

Training school at Viborg in Denmark for three months of this period. From March to May 1945 he served with the 90th Panzer Division in Italy, but did not see active combat.

certificate

attended

Armoured

March

after

1944.

1945.

1944

to

in

July

He

6

the

He was captured by the Americans near Merano in early May and sent to a prisoner of war camp at Ghedi near Brescia where he was employed as a driver and interpreter. In September

Letimer Camp near Amersham in the United Kingdom to work as an interpreter. After his release in December 1945 Prince Claus returned to Hitzacker.

the Americans transferred him to

a US base

1945

All young men who wished to enter university just after the war had to be cleared by a denazification court established

Like most

by the Allies,

secondary school pupils he was automatically a member of the

and Prince Claus was no exception.

CONFIDENTIAL

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Political Relations

in
the
which
world,
transition
encouraged
the Netherlands
to democracy and

Successive Governments
have over the
years
equal
rights in South Africa.
The anti-apartheid movement in the
Netherlands was one of the strongest and most effective in
on
the
bilateral
many
spheres. Three major anti-apartheid organisations existed.
Upon democratisation in SA, the two largest anti-apartheid
movements
and
converted
Committee
themselves
Zuidelijk
Afrika (NIZA). NIZA conducts projects aimed at: development
and the upliftment of our people.

(Anti-apartheid
Zuidelijk
the

Afrika
Nederlands

Beweging Nederland

government
effectively
constraint
Instituut
and
voor
previous
contact
[AABN],
merged
placed

[KZA])

with

into

the

in

a

South. Africa have
Relations between the Netherlands
particularly strengthened since 1990, vdlï-\202i further impetus
beingâ\200\231 given tx) bilateral relations tut the
South .African
referendum in 1992 enui the inauguration of tï-\202ua Government
of National Unity.
Since the breakaway from the Government
of National Unity by the National Party, the Government of
the Netherlands
reiterated its
support for the present government.

on several

occasions

and

has

General elections in the Netherlands took place in March
(PVDA
1998
[Social
[Liberals],
D66
[Liberal-Democrats]) was sworn in by Queen Beatrix.

new coalition government

Democrats],

in May

1998

VVD

and

a

new

coalition

government

The
former
leadership of Prime Minister Mr Wim Kok.
known
the
contained in the coalition government).

basically a

government,

(referring

Paars

and

to

as

is

is

2,

again

of
under

the
the
It is popularly
spectrum

continuation

political

The VVD obtained the portfolios for both Foreign Affairs and Defence, which apparently meet its demands for a more prominent role in forging closer political cooperation in Europe. Mr Jozias van Aartsen, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, was responsible for Agriculture in the previous Cabinet and is widely respected for his able handling of the portfolio, stern measures were applied to (swine fever plague). During the past couple of months Minister Van Aartsen has proved himself to be good administrator, and he has also showed an increased interest (compared to his stated on several occasions that he wishes to play a stronger role in promoting peace. How exactly he intends to do so has not yet been made clear, except for a number of difficult circumstances,

The Minister has

"varkenspest"

predecessor)

initiatives

in Africa.

in Africa.

fight

when.

the

3,2%
3,8%
2,25%

1997
1998

Per capita GDP:

R 89 467,44(94)= N19 43 100 or
\$ 24 900

1998

Total Exports:

ng 333 bln 1996

Major industries:

- (1) Foodstuffs (dairy)
- (2) (petro) chemicals
- (3) electrical engineering
- (4) printing
- (5) mechanical engineering
- (6) metal products

Major agricultural:

Flowers, meat, horticultural, dairy,
arable farming

Development Aid:

0.8% of GDP (1998)

Major Exports:

Major export
markets:

Imports:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Office and data processing
machines

Electronic apparatus

Organic chemical products

Raw

anui

thereof

Plastics in primary form

Vegetables and fruit

numeral

oils

products

Germany, Benelux, France, UK and
Italy

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4
- 5.
- 6

Office and data processing
machines
Road transportation equipment
Raw
thereof
Electrical apparatus
Organic chemical products
Iron & steel

numeral

oils

enui

products

Major sources
of supply:

Germany, Benelux, UK, USA and France

Exports to Netherlands
Imports from Netherlands
Total Trade

R 6.16 bln (1998=48% up on '97)
R 3.75 bln (1998=14% up on '97)
R 9.91 bln

Trade Balance
(In South Africa's favour for the first time)

R 2.4 billion

Direct Investment

R 5.6 billion (since 1992)

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0845

0935

Depart for the Royal Palace,.Amsterdam

Arrive at the Royal Palace,.Amsterdam

HM Queen Beatrix, President Mandela, HRH Prince Claus and Mrs Machel acknowledge the Guard of Honour at the Palace

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel are introduced to the Marshall of the Court and the Comptroller of the Royal Palace

HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince escort their guests to the Engels Kwartier and take their leave

MEEmbers of the South African delegation are escorted to their rooms

At leisure

1135

1145

1150

1205

The South.Africah delegation proceeds to the Oud Raadzaal

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel proceed to the Oud Raadzaal

HM Queen Beatrix introduces President.Mandela and Mrs Machel to Dutch dignitaries

HM Queen Beatrix, HRH Prince Claus, President Mandela and NBS Machel are escorted to the Burgemeesterkamer where they will be briefed on the wreath laying ceremony

mebers of the South African delegation are escorted to their positions at the National Mbhumment

1215

President Mandela and_Nks Machel are escorted to the National Mbnumeht, accompanied by Prime Minister Kok and Mr Patijn, Mayor of.Amsterdam

Honours are rendered to the Colours upon leaving the Palace

1220

Wreath laying ceremony

The wreath is placed on the stand

President Mandela and Mrs Machel arrange the ribbons of the wreath

A.mihute's silence is observed, followed by choral music

1225

President Mandela and.Nks Nbchel return to the Palace

Honours are rendered to the Colours upon entering the Palace

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE VISIT BY PRESIDENT NR.MANDELA AND MRS G MACHEL TO THE KINGDOM
OF THE NETHERLANDS

11-12 MARCH 1999

Thursday,

11 March 1999

0830

President Mandela and.Mrs Machel arrive by special flight,
escorted by two F16's of the Royal Air Force at valkenburg
Naval Air Station

21 Gun Salute

To be welcomed by HM Queen Beatrix and HRH Prince Claus

President Mandela and.Nks Machel are introduced to the
receiving line

.1

The delegation and the welcoming party are escorted to
their positions behind the dais and.Min Nzo, Prof Gerwel
and.Amb Niehaus are escorted to their separate positions

President Mandela, HM Queen Beatrix, Mrs Machel, HRH Prince
Claus mount the dais, preceded by the Master of Ceremonies

National Anthems

President Mandela, accompanied by HM Queen Beatrix,
descends from the dais and inspects the Guard of Honour
Mrs Machel and HRH Prince Claus proceed to the rendezvous
position

President Mandela and Queen Beatrix render honours upon
passing the Colours

The delegation is now escorted to their places for the
presentation

Mrs Machel and HRH Prince Claus join President Mandela and
HM Queen Beatrix at the rendezvous

Children present HM Queen Beatrix and.Mrs Machel with
bouquets of flowers

President Mandela and Mrs Machel are introduced to members
of the Royal Household and Dutch dignitaries

HM Queen Beatrix and HM Prince Claus are introduced to the
South.Africah delegation

Amb Niehaus presents Embassy staff to HM Queen Beatrix, HRH
Prince Claus, President Mandela and Mrs Machel
Delegations proceed to the motorcade

CONFIDENTIAL

The PvdA has gained eight more
 drew the majority of votes.
 parliamentary seats and the VVD seven.
 The other two main
 parties, the CDA (Christian Democrats) and D66 (Centre-Left
 Democrats) both lost seats.
 The CDA lost five seats while
 D66
 The Green
 Party, GroenLinks, more than doubled its current number of
 seats by six; thus becoming a force to be reckoned with.

booked the biggest

loss with

seats.

10

is

of

an

voor

alliance

The Dutch general election resulted in the continuation of
 the coalition which ruled in the Netherlands since 1994.

(PvdA),

It

(VVD),

Volkspartij

and

Democraten

intense

of

3 August

negotiations, Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands CH1

announced the new Dutch Government Ministers.

Labour Party

leader, Wim Kok, formed this new coalition government on 4

August 1998,

of uncertainty and

political wrangling.

the

Vrijheid.

three months

en

After

ending the

Democratie

Party van

Arbeid

months

(D66).

three

D'66

de

-

is

by

led

Cabinet

Prime Minister Wim Kok,

is

The

responsible for the General Affairs portfolio.

He has two

Deputy Prime Ministers, in (1.) E15 Borst (age 66), Leader of D66, who stayed on as Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport, and (2.) Annemarie Jorritsma (46), from the VVD, who is the Minister of Economic Affairs and was the Minister of Transport, the previous Cabinet.

Management

Public

Water

Works

who

and

in

The foreign policy of the Dutch coalition seeks to define a new role for the Netherlands in a changing world.

Within

Europe, it stands for a clear line in an enlarged European Union,

at the same time carving out a place for itself within the EU.

The

fundamental freedoms fervently.

Netherlands

continue

to

champion

human

rights

and

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Historic perspective

were

The Netherlands remained neutral during World War I and was occupied by Germany during World War II, during which many hostages

to
concentration camps.

ti-\202ue Netherlands
abandoned its neutral status and joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and in 1958 ti-\202ua European Union (EU).

It also joined in a close union with Belgium and Luxemburg.

.After WOrld War II,

deported

taken

were

many

Jews

and

Netherlands

The
Eurocentric
exponent of the monitary unification through the Euro.

become
thus

years
and

over
the

the
a

the
EU,

nation

was

has

in

most
strong

CONFIDENTIAL

Review
Cooperation

on

Foreign

Policy

and

International

Development

and

Ministries

efficiency

Greater
Government
promotion
order,
prosperity, peace and freedom,
government's recent Note on Foreign Policy Review.

between
and
new world
global
form the core elements of

an
responsibility

cooperation
the

closer
concerning

interests
a

evolving
to

Dutch
with

of
along

management

promote

in

<of

reevaluation.

.A
development
cooperation recognises the need to integrate foreign policy
with policies on, inter alia, European and global security,

environmental
democracy and
human rights, poverty, health and reconstruction.

international

international

issues,

trade,

Dutch

According to the Review the end of the Cold War and the
runv global situation necessitated a IEwiew
emergence of a
in
of
.The
Central
and
security, emerging regional trade blocks and international
issues relating 1X) poverty,
environment, welfare,
democracy and human rights;

developments
integration

Netherlands'
and

visâ\200\224a-vis
European

position
Europe,

Eastern

health,

Development cooperation can no longer be regarded as only
but forms an integral
an aid package to poor countries,
part.
The
importance thereof should not be underestimated, according
to the Note.

comprehensive

international

cooperation.

of

the

old

norm,

budget

whereby

The
development

cooperation equals 1.5% (ME total net national income, was replaced in 1997 by an international norm of 0.8% of GDP. development
This
tī-\\202ua
cooperation budget with economic prosperity,
such
the budget for development cooperation should receive a 350 million Guilder boost in 1998 as GDP is expected to grow by 3.8%

directly

and as

linked

extent

tī-\\202ma

for

of

total

The

1995

amounted to 6.6 billion Dutch guilders, which increased to 7.9 billion Dutch guilders in 1997.

cooperation

development

budget

for

in

The Netherlands and the European Union

through

rejected,

The initial referendum in Denmark, in which the Maastricht EU,

Treaty' was

also

polls

showed that 49,5% of the Dutch population would definitely support the Maastricht Treaty

the

political parties agreed to the Treaty and therefore there was no need for a referendum to ratify the Treaty.

sent shockwaves

throughout the

Netherlands.

referendum,

Although

opinion

the

all

in

a

CONFIDENTIAL

Ambassador Carl Niehaus, is actively promoting relations in this regard.

of

was

the

trade

increase

unequalled,

(1998)

and

increase

South Africa

in

(Jan to Dec

the

Last

year

the

Netherlands

1997.

trade

modest

figures

'98) released from the Department of

Trade and Industry show a dramatic turn around in South

African trade with the Netherlands.

South African exports

to The Netherlands rose by 48 % over 1997 to R 6.16 billion

%

and imports

to

3.75

.Large

trade balance with The Netherlands of 2.4 billion Rand, for the first time.

from The Netherlands increased by 13.4

a

South..Africa thus

between

after

billion. Rand.

.recorded.

recent

most

1998

The

Investment:

approximately

Since 1992 direct investment from the Netherlands amounted to not Major Dutch companies with investment in South included). Africa include:

(reinvestment

billion

Rand

5.6

Van

Leer

ING/Barings,

Rabobank
(packaging),
(containers/shipping),

ABN/AMRO,
Unilever,
Nedlloyd
(transport),
International,
chemicals), DMV Steward Scott
(coal) etc.

N.V.
(computers),

Stork
Baan

â\200\230

(steel),

Hoogovens

International,

Shell,
P&O
Muller
Chemical
of
(consultancy), Anker Koolen

International
Holland

Van. Ommeren

(storage

(machinery):

Development Cooperation

The Netherlands is traditionally a strong performer in the community of aid donors. It has been among the leading donors in volume of official development assistance (ODA) as well as in and the care with which it has been used,

continuous efforts for increased effectiveness.
It is now
poverty
making
eradication
partner
The Dutch government is undertaking significant
countries.
restructuring
other
including the delegation of
elements
more
to
embassies.

aid
self-reliance

foreign policy,

responsibility

administration

headquarters

management

economic

changes

centre

major

Dutch

on
of

from

aid

and

and

the

the

to

of

of

of

Support

On October 1, 1998, the Ministry of Finance of South Africa
and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation
of the Netherlands signed a 6N1 agreement regarding Sectoral
Budget
year
1998/99.
20 million Dutch

The funds will be channelled
Guilders (62 Million Rand).
South
to
support
African policies in the areas of Democratisation,
Youth,
Education and Rural Development.

The value of

lineâ\200\224function

Departments

financial

various

Africa

South

grant

this

the

for

to

to

is

CONFIDENTIAL

14

in

at

the

1996

October

planning.

Netherlands

Mthembi-Mahanyele

The Minister of Housing, Ms Sankie Mthembi-Mahanyele, visited

the

invitation of Dr DJK Tommel, the Dutch State Secretary of Housing and Spatial

During her stay

Minister

with

several run1 governmental organisations active in the field

the

Netherlands

â\200\230A

Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two parties

housing Ministries

agreed to continue mutual cooperation in the field of

housing within bilateral and multilateral frame-work,

as

nongovernmental

organisations and institutions on both sides.

consultations

Cooperation

Development

municipal

Minister.

of which

housing,

Pronk,

terms

both

with.

well

held

well

Jan

and

Mr

of

in

as

as

as

Mr Jeandra Naidoo, Executive Director of Nedlac paid a
visit
September
union
met
1997.
organisation FNV

businessmen

Netherlands

umbrella

between

10-12

and

the

the

He

to

of

Melkert,

Minister

Mr Tito Mboweni, Minister of Labour paid a visit to
the Netherlands on the invitation of his counterpart,

Mr

and

Mr Mboweni wanted to have clarity on i.a.

Employment.

the polder model.

During his visit, he also met with

business people, Employers cmganisation (VNO/CNW) and

the Federation of the Netherlands Trade Unions (FNV).

academics

He

urban

development employment projects

have

more clarity CH1 the employment model followed Inf the
Netherlands.

and

in his

visited

bid to

Affairs

Social

with

also

met

of

Phosa

Mathews

in 27-29 October 1997.
business
he

Premier
Netherlands
included
a
businessmen
Mpumalanga corridor.
Ahmed
MP,
"Mandela, Son of Africa, Father of a Nation".

the
schedule
Dutch
the
He also opened, together with Mr
the
documentary

lunch
investment

visited
His

opportunities

Mpumalanga

Kathrada

premiere

briefed

where

in

on

of

a

S

of

of

the

Mrs

invitation

Jorritsma\200\224Lebbink,

Transport,
R Maharaj,

At
then
Minister
Public
Water
Management,
Minister of Transport was
invited to the Netherlands from 9-11 November 1997.
This positive visit which earmarked the port, airport
and
road
a
milestone
and
cemented relations between them, with the possibility
of training in the fields of the emerging markets,
port and airport management.

authorities
between

departments

Netherlands,

in
two

sister

Works

and

the

was

the

Several other delegations, representing Portfolio

CONFIDENTIAL

the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development,
Production,
and Use of Chemical Weapons
and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention)
in
(37th)
states to ratify it.

Stockpiling'

amongst

counted

first

1993

the

and

was

of

and

the

apply

objectives

to

The

main

the

establish

and

international

their

a

verification regime designed to ensure that legitimate

chemical

weapons

programmes.

chemical weapons

proliferation of

precursors.

production

implement

Secondly,

diverted

measures

firstly,

prevent

OPCW

are

run;

to

ix)

to

is

The mission in The Hague participates actively and on an ongoing basis

its subsidiary bodies with mission staff chairing some of the meetings.

the OPCW and

in. the 200\230work

of

«

The acknowledgement of the importance of South Africa to the work of the OPCW is demonstrated, inter alia, by the following:

-

200\224

200\224

200\224

was

Beer)

elected

The former SA Ambassador to the Netherlands (Dr Z

de

the

Preparatory Commission of the OPCW for 51 period of six months during 1995-1996.

He visited the

USA and The Russian Federation during this period

both

as

part

countries

Weapons

Convention.

delegation

the

Chairman

Chemical

ratify

which

urged

of

to
as
of
a
the
the
1996,
Counsellor
(Multilateral)

was
In.
assist. the IPreparatory' Commission
designated 11)
of
internationally
OPCW
acceptable regime to deal with Old and Abandoned
Chemical Weapons.
In October 1997, he was again
designated by other States Parties to facilitate
ongoing negotiations on unresolved issues related
to chemical weapons.

develop

an

to

of

the

First

Conference

During
States
Parties in May 1997, when the OPCW was officially
established, the South African Ambassador to the
Netherlands,
was
requested by the countries which are members of
the Non Aligned Movement to arrange and chair the
meetings
exchange
ideas on the work of the Conference.

the Movement

in order to

Ambassador

Niehaus,

the

of

G

C

South
of
the
African
members

Africa's

model

Executive
countries

for
Council
was

rotating
of

the

accepted

by
Group

membership
among
other
'the

OPCW
the
of

of

time

African.

CONFIDENTIAL

(reinvestment excluded)

Social Indicators

Population growth:

0,5%. (The population increased
by only 67000 during 1995.)

Fertility rate:

1,6 (average births per
childbearing woman).

Literacy rate:

99%

Life expectancy:

73,7 years (male)
79,7 years (female)

Infant mortality:

,

6.5 per 1000 (1997)

Economically active:

6,872,000

Religion:

No official religion.
Catholics 36%,
Protestants 32%,
Unaffiliated 32%.

1.4 Political indicators:

Political system:

Constitutional Monarchy.

Official name:

Administrative
Divisions:

Legal system:

Branches of Government:

Koninkrijk der Nederlanden
(Kingdom of the Netherlands).

12 provinces.

penal

Civil law system incorporating
French
review
legislation
Act of Parliament.

theory;

Supreme
lower

the
of

order

in

Court

judicial
of
than

Executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers) responsible
to
(States
General)consisting of a First Chamber(75) and a Second
Chamber (150);independent judiciary.

Legislature

parliament;

Bicameral

Security alliance:

NATO

CONFIDENTIAL

Nazi youth organisations Jungvolk and Hitlerjugend. He was fully
 Before being admitted to university he
 cleared the court.
 had
 the
 certificate awarded him during the war was not officially was
 recognised.
 He took a special course for servicemen and passed
 the examinations in Lüneburg in 1947.

school-leaving

examinations

again

the

sit

to

as

which

placement

Prince Claus originally wanted to study mechanical engineering
 but as the German universities were overcrowded
 and priority was being given to older candidates, he was unable
 to enrol in 1947. He therefore began the year's work
 experience
 university course, taking a job at an engineering works at
 Winsen/Luhe
 he
 decided to enrol in the Faculty of Law and Political Science of
 the 'University CHE Hamburg.
 11w: examination
 (Referendar) in 1952 and his second (Assessor) in September 1956
 after
 a
 number of law courts and 51 years of lawyers in Hamburg. During
 this period he went on a four-month study trip to the United
 States.

necessary practical

having gained the

prescribed

experience

however,

Hamburg.

first

1948,

part

near

end

the

sat.

the

was

his

At

Ike

of

of

as

in

the

German

Foreign

In early 1957 he passed the competitive examination for entry into

Diplomatic

(attache) examination in May 1958. From May 1958 to March 1961 he was successively Third Secretary and Second Secretary at the German Embassy at Ciudad Trujillo (now Santo Domingo), Dominican Republic. In April 1961 he was posted to Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire as Second Secretary. He remained in Africa until January 1963.

Service

passed

and

the

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

28

of

the

von

1965

June

Claus

announced

engagement was

On

Amsberg and Princess Beatrix heiress to the Dutch throne.

On 10 November 1965, the Lower House of the States General passed a bill introduced by the Government consenting to the marriage, the bill was passed by the Upper House CH1 8 December

1965. The civil marriage ceremony was conducted by the Mayor of

Armsterdam, Gijsbert van Hall in Amsterdam City Hall on 10 March 1966.
the
Westerkerk, which was conducted by Rev. H.J. Kater with a sermon by Rev. J.H. Sillevis Smitt. On this occasion Claus von Amsberg received the title of Prince of Netherlands and the designation Jonkheer van Amsberg. The royal couple took residence in Drakensteyn Castle in Lage Vuursche, Princess Beatrix's home since 1963.

marriage

service

blessed

during

The

was

in

a

sons

Three

Prince Willemâ\200\224Alexander in 1957, Prince Johan Friso in 1968
Prince Constantijn in 1969.

and Princess

Prince

Claus

were

born

to

Beatrix,

Immediately on his arrival in the Netherlands the Prince
and

devoted

familiarising himself with every aspect of Dutch society. During

language

learning

energies

Dutch

the

his

to

CONFIDENTIAL

promise to Parliament that his Department will soon publish a policy paper about their intentions.

the

new

Minister

as

also

Herfkens,

certain

influence

It

is interesting to note that Minister van Aartsen has already indicated that he wants to cooperate closely with Eveline Development Corporation, Development Cooperation Affairs.

Minister" Herfkens indicated. that sum; was optimistic that her present budget allocation which constitutes 0,8% of the Dutch current growth has

pointed out that even at 0.8% of the GNP, earmarked for development cooperation, the Netherlands remains in the top five bracket of aid donor states.

of

the

Foreign

Dutch economy' would

aspects

policy

automatically

continues.

increase

of

on

will

GNP,

the

She

the

in

if

prominently

(N1 the 26th of February 1999, Minister Herfkens announced

the countries with which her Department intends to continue a strong development cooperation relationship. South Africa is the Palestinian Territories as countries with which she intends to develop a special short term relationship. Negotiations will still have to take place to determine the exact nature of such an arrangement.

mentioned

together

Egypt

with

and

Dutch

Government

The political friend and is strongly supportive of what the New South Africa is trying to achieve. The economic strength and political influence of the Netherlands is recognised by its EU partners, making it an important partner.

sincere

remains

thus

a

of

R

60

time

million

million)

Guilders

Programme,

In 'terms South. African - Netherlands Development Assistance Dutch were allocated to South Africa during 1995/97. The Programme was renewed for 1998/1999 with the signing of a further agreement in 1998, which saw a further 20 million Guilders (about direct budgetary support. Affairs, through close

contact with Dutch NGOs to ensure that financial and other support the framework of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. The Embassy further facilitates the work of the Association of cooperation between the local authorities in the Netherlands and SA.

authorities

coordinate

Department

maintains

Foreign

Embassy

The
in

within

remain

Africa

Africa

Dutch

given

which

South

Hague

South

local

also

NGOs

The

for

its

to

of

in

60

in

The Embassy in The Hague also plays facilitating and coordinating role in respect of programmes flowing from the Cultural Accord signed between the Netherlands and South Africa in 1996.

a
Because
other
considerations, South Africa remains a high priority in the
Netherlands.
likely

South Africa

humanitarian

historical,

the most

seen

and

as

is

of

CONFIDENTIAL

State visits and official visits to the Netherlands during the
reign of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix

1980
1984
1985

1986

1987

1988
1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

President Habyarimana (official visit)
President Mitterand
President von Weizsackar
President Vigdis Finnboggadottir
(official visits)
Pope John Paul II
President Hillary
President Kaunda (official visit)
President Manuel Pinto da Costa
(official visit)

President Duarte (official visit)
President Aaristides Maria Pereira
(official Visits)
President Venkataraman
President Sartzetakis
President Scares
President Bush (official visit)
President Moussa Traore (official)
President Chissano (official visit)
President Koivisto
President De Klerk (official visit)
President Vassilliou (official visit)
President Perez
President Bush (official visit)
President Ali Hassan Mwinyi
President Patriolo Aylwin (official)
President Havel (Official Visits)
Grand Duke Jean and
Grand Duchess
Josephine-Charlotte
President Venetlaan
President Klestll (official Visit)
President Nicaphore Soglo (official)
King Baudouin and Queen Fabiolo
President
President
President
President
President

President
President
(official
President
(official
President
President
President
Governor-General Le Blanc
President
President

Menem (official Visit)
Museveni
Gonez
Salinas de Gortari
Karimov
Herzog
Walesa
Algildas Brazauskas
visit)
Violeta Barrios De Chamorro
Visit)
Herzog
Ali Abdullah Saleh
Fidel Ramos

(official visit)

(official Visit)

Kovac
Altmann Figures

(official visit)

(official)

(official Visit)

(official Visit)

(official Visit)

(official)

(official visit)

(official)

(official Visit)

CONFIDENTIAL

Rwanda
France
West Germany

Iceland
Vatican
Ireland
Zambia

Sao lome e
Principe
El Salvador

Cape Verde
India
Greece
Portugal

United States
Mali
Mozambique
Finland
South Africa
Cyprus
Venezuela
United States
Tanzania
Chile
Czechoslovakia

Luxembourg
Surinam
Austria
Benin
Belgium
Argentina
Uganda
Hungary
Mexico
Uzbekistan
Israel
Poland

Lithuania

Nicaragua
Germany
Yemen
Philippines
Canada

Slovakia
Costa Rica

South African exports to The Netherlands rose by

dramatic turn around in South African trade with the Netherlands.

48 % over 1997 to R 6.16 billion and imports from The

Netherlands increased by 13.4 % to 3.75 billion Rand.

Africa thus recorded a large trade balance with The Netherlands of 2.4 billion Rand, for the first time.

South

Investment:

Since 1992 direct investment from the Netherlands amounted to approximately 5.6 billion Rand (reinvestment not included).

Major Dutch companies with investment in South Africa include: ABN/AMRO, ING/Barings, Rabobank International, Shell, Unilever, etc.

(For more detail see page 15 of Country Profile)

2.1.

3

Development Cooperation

The Netherlands is traditionally a strong performer in the community of aid donors.

in volume of official development assistance (ODA) and the care with which it has been used, as well as in continuous efforts for increased effectiveness.

centre Dutch aid on poverty eradication and the economic self-reliance of partner countries.

It has been among the leading donors

It is now making major changes to

On October 1, 1998, the Ministry of Finance of South Africa and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Development Cooperation of the Netherlands signed an agreement regarding Sectoral Budget Support to South Africa for the financial year 1998/99.

The value of this grant is 20 million Dutch Guilders (62 million Rand).

Departments to support South African policies in the areas of democratisation, Youth, Education and Rural Development.

The funds are channelled to various line functions

Total aid volume from the Netherlands to South Africa since

1995 amounts to more than 200 million Guilders, or 530 million Rand.

(For more detail see page 16 of the Country Profile.)

2.2

South African Actualities

2.2.

1

2.2.

2.2.

3

1999 General Elections.
(Free speaking)

Economic Situation
(Free speaking)

.Aids, etc
(Freeâ\200\230speaking)

2.3

The Region

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According to a SASS report, a group of between 70 and 100 South African mercenaries has recently been recruited for a specific task in the Soyo area in northern Angola. It is not known whether they have been recruited by the Angolan government, private companies operating in Angola, or by Unita. It is possible that they were recruited to protect Angola's strategic oil installations in Soyo. threaten strategic government targets, and the government recently redeployed troops from the DRC to Soyo for defensive purposes.

It is part of Unita's planning to

The aerial reconnaissance project run by a small group of South Africans for the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), was renewed at the end of 1998. The contract entails flying surveillance missions over Unita controlled areas, and conversion training of Angolan pilots. analysis of the intelligence and planning of military operations. disbanded Executive Outcomes, is involved with this project.

Unlike 1998, no support will be given in terms of the

Nick van den Berg, a director of the recently

The government controlled national radio station in Angola (RNA) claimed on 6 February 1999 that a group of former SADF Buffalo Battalion soldiers were recruited to fight for Unita and already left for Angola via Zambia. exists from the second half of 1998 that South Africans were recruited to fight for Unita. a new recruitment drive.

Firm intelligence

This is the first indication of

CONCLUSION

South Africa also calls upon the international

South Africa continues to call upon the two opposing parties in Angola to return to the Lusaka Protocol, and to suspend all military action in favour of a political solution to the problems. community to continue humanitarian support to the country to alleviate the unfair and ongoing human suffering. also continues to support and implement the UN sanctions against Unita, and calls upon the international community to do the same.

South Africa

.2.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)
DRAFT SPEAKING NOTES ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AS ON 26
FEBRUARY 1999

SOUTH AFRICA'S POSITION ON THE CONFLICT IN THE DRC

The South African Government remains totally committed to assisting all international efforts aimed at bringing about a peaceful and lasting solution to the current conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) at the earliest possible

moment.

during August 1998, the South African Government has taken a

Since the outbreak of the current conflict in the DRC

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