

Nxm 33x1 331x258 x  
African National Congress  
SI Plcm Slrcct  
Johannesburg 20W  
PO Box (11384  
Marshallmun 2H)?  
I)ITLI)AI((I1MI'LN'I1 ()11 I NTERNA'F l ()N/XI. .IXL I'A I RS.  
'Flila ((11 l) 33()-728() I'VAX ((11 l ) .21), 1437  
To : Comrade Cyril  
Secretary General  
From : Aziz Pahad  
Deputy Head  
Department of International Affairs  
.Date : 14/12/1993  
Attached please find report for the NBC on the Sub Council on  
Foreign Affairs.  
Regards.  
l;  
,ec . x  
( '15  
Him?  
V172-  
4 v /'  
I'hc People Shall (ern T

:9 ,

, b Q5555 &xNQ

14 December 1993

1) The Department of International Affairs has had several meetings to discuss the establishment of the TEC and its sub-councils and the consequences of this for our work. Our starting point was to look at the TEC Act generally and more specifically to look at the terms of reference of the Sub-council of Foreign Affairs

## 2. POWERS AND DUTIES IN REGARD TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The council shall, for the purpose of attaining its objects, through its Subcouncil on Foreign Affairs, in regard to foreign policy liaise, monitor, make recommendations and where it is considered necessary, assist with a view to -

a) achieving progressively the broadest possible consensus on matters affecting South Africa's international interests, particularly its long-term interests;

b) securing appropriate agreement with the international community regarding the contribution that the community could make to the peaceful transition to democracy in South Africa;

c) in consultation with the Subcouncil on Finance, securing such international assistance as the Subcouncil considers necessary in order to address the socio-economic needs of the people as a whole and not to serve the interests of one or other political party;

d) ensuring that any foreign policy initiative benefits the country as a whole and not one or other political party; and

e) promoting such international relations, including trade, finance, culture and sport relations, as in the opinion of the Subcouncil will benefit the country as a whole.

## 3. ANC PERSPECTIVES

3.1. We are working on the basis that we should avoid any actions that can have negative consequences for a future democratic government.

\_\_ , eWb) t; ' t 4;-

ngkh twen ,qugt)ne kc Cpue5u\$ KeyxmA

\$35

\$kwbzbhh?

' .. \_\_t ba3&\$

. a) e/L- hb yuapkebt1

Wyn.) Vb: ox:cm9 OVA "Aye, AW :W - . 9% vb J;

W J 9L . \$h'

t) Q&vab( 5096 QBOAJM (& V's pus?)

x3 Lawn)?-

uod oxekif Vw;a;%&) .ka. a9 Aagku tekma3&

5) Nomae ch \_ x0 mg kt tevawxm

-7...

a

3.2. To have effective participation in the sub-council it is necessary to undertake a detailed investigation of the present structure of the Department of Foreign Affairs. This will be useful when we start discussing the restructuring of this Department. Work on this has started.

3.3. The terms of reference are wide and therefore can be interpreted to allow for intervention in almost all aspects of foreign affairs. This is reflected by the objective reality that many international organisations, inter-governmental, governmental and NGOs have indicated that they will start interacting with the Sub-Council on Foreign Affairs once it is established, e.g. the United Nations will not continue to fund the ANC representation in New York, nor will we or the PAC maintain our present status (this is based on the Namibian precedent), the European Community have indicated that they will start discussions with the TEC, the agreement signed with the IMF; the Danish Government has announced that discussions on their development programmes will be started with the TEC. We must therefore accept the fact that the establishment of the TEC and the various elections structures, especially the Independent Electoral Authority, will have consequences for the ANC's international representation and work.

3.4. In terms of the Act, all parties can be asked to provide any information that other parties consider might have an effect on the elections. We must therefore be prepared to handle such requests.

3.5. There are important areas of work, which overlaps between the work of the Sub-Council on Foreign Affairs and the Sub-Council on Finance, ( see terms of reference points C and E ), and also some aspects of the work of the Independent Electoral Authority ( see terms of reference point B ).

#### 4. MODUS OPERANDI:

In terms of our perspectives, we have identified some key areas that are likely to come up at the Sub-Council. They are listed below (not in order of priority).

4.1. International treaties , existing and new ones.

4.2. International representation

a) Political e.g. U.N. and sub-structures

b) Economic e.g. Relations with the European Community, SADC, ILO, GATT. etc

c) Diplomatic

-3-

4.3 Developmental assistance

4.4. International trade and investment (including agreements  
e.g. IMF)

4.5. Democratic process and conflict situations e.g. Angola.  
Mozambique, Malawi.

4.6. Arms embargo

H

4.7. Role of the international community to ensure  
transition to democracy in South Africa".

a peaceful

4.8. Official visits to and from South Africa

4.9. Monitoring all aspects of the work of the Department of  
Foreign Affairs, including the flow of information, that may have  
an effect on the objectives of the TEC and the Sub-council on  
Foreign Affairs

4.10. Preparations for the installation of a democratic  
government.

4.11. Restructuring of the D.F.A.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1. We consider the T.E.C.. and its sub-structures, to be vital  
to ensure that the elections are free and fair . We are the party  
most interested to ensure that it plays an effective and positive  
role.

5.2. We must therefore be pro-active and ensure that with the  
broad categories identified above (point 4). we are able to  
identify priority areas and work out our perspectives re: these.  
It is also important to ensure that no actions are taken that can  
have a negative effect on the foreign policy perspectives of a  
democratically elected government.

5.3. To make an effective and meaningful contribution . the  
necessary human and material resources must be made available to  
the ANC structures operating within the TEC.

5.4. The DIA. after consultations are proposing the  
establishment of the following structures -

5.4.1 ANC Personnel within the Sub-council

'.

f T3515

.' ebujtwoLth CYFJV ax wkkguuxx gg&.

Q

XL

5.4.2 Administrative back-up. this should involve a minimum of 2 to 3 people on a fulltime basis.

1 Person to deal with documentation and communication with other ANC structures. 1 person to deal with typing etcetera. 1 person to deal with research needs.

5.4.3 Strategic planning team - this is already established and involves DIA personnel including people working at academic institutions and other relevant structures. Most of the people are working on a voluntary basis. If necessary we could try to get some of them on a fulltime basis. or we could utilise them as consultants. This group meets regularly to strategise and to work out our perspective on various foreign policy matters. Resources will be needed to organise the necessary workshops and to ensure that we have the capacity to deal with the various issues that will come up in the Sub-Council.

#### 6. CONCLUSION.

6.1. We are preparing a budget for our requirements.

6.2. We are compiling a database on available human and other resources.

6.3. We need to ensure that an effective and workable communication network is established within the ANC and between the ANC and other democratic force9 in the TEC and its sub-structures.

m

12

U