



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

European Parliament / South African Parliament

9th Interparliamentary Meeting

Cape Town

19-25 February 2007

Report by Mr Lapo Pistelli, Chairman of the Delegation, for the

*Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence
Policy*

Development Committee

A. Introduction

The 9th IPM in Cape Town took place only 6 months after the visit of a South African Parliamentarian Delegation, led by Mr O. K. BAPELA, House Chairperson in the National Assembly (ANC), in Strasbourg in June 2006; this renewed frequency of contacts underlines the importance given by both partners in re-dynamising parliamentary dialogue and the intensity of parliamentary exchanges.

During the visit, which focused extensively on science & technology projects, energy, as well as health issues, the EP Side was represented by a 7-Strong Parliamentary Delegation, Chaired by M. Lapo PISTELLI (ALDE); the timing of the visit was crucial as it coincided with the Government's Budget Speech at Plenary Seating of the South African Parliament in Cape Town – a major event in South African politics, second only to the State of the Union address. The Delegation, thus, attended the Budget Speech session and was greeted by Finance Minister Trevor Manuel.

All in all, in their 6 days in Cape Town, Members of the European Parliament held more than 25 meetings with their counterparts, Government Ministers, EU Ambassadors, NGOs / Research Centers as well as representatives of the Civil Society. It should be mentioned that representatives (including MPs) of both branches of Zimbabwe's MDC (Movement for Democratic Change) were also met in the margins of the official meetings – an opportunity which proved extremely valuable for European Parliamentarians in order to grasp the situation in the country, especially as South Africa's role in defusing the crisis was widely discussed during the IPM itself.

The EP Delegation held talks with the following representatives of the Government:

- Dr Rob Davies, Deputy Minister of Trade & Industry,
- Mr Aziz Pahad, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister,
- Ms Buyelwa Patience Sonjica, Minister for Minerals and Energy,
- Mr Mosibudi Mangena, Minister of Science and Technology,
- Ms. Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge Deputy Minister of Health

As a result of the IPM, both South African MPs and MEPs agreed to call for the creation of a Joint Parliamentary EU/SA Committee and unanimously adopted a Final Declaration to this effect (ANNEX I).

The representatives of both Parliaments, recalling the provisions of Article 97(4) of the Trade Development Co-operation Agreement (TDCA) between South Africa and the European Union encouraging Parties to facilitate regular contacts between their respective Parliaments on the various areas of co-operation covered by the agreement, underlined that the establishment of a JPC could enhance consultation and coordination on national, regional and international affairs.

Indeed, such a formal dimension is currently lacking in the TDCA whereas it is usually included in the Cooperation Agreements which are signed by the EU : a JPC could furthermore provide for the necessary democratic oversight of the proceedings of the Cooperation Council which has already been set up under article 97 of the TDCA and be able to submit recommendations to the Cooperation Council.

B. Situation in South Africa

Since the first elections in April 1994, democracy has become well established ; the Constitution was adopted in February 1997, and the 1999 elections, in which 80 political parties took part, resulted in a second term for the African National Congress (ANC), this time led by Mr Thabo Mbeki, Nelson Mandela's former Vice-President.

Another general election was held on 14 April 2004, in which the ANC, once again led by President Mbeki, overwhelmingly defeated its opponents. The ANC managed to secure a two-thirds majority of the votes; total votes cast as a proportion of total registered voters resulted in a 76.7% poll. The election was generally considered free and fair, with only a few isolated cases of intimidation and no violence, even in KwaZulu-Natal, which had been a problem province in the past.

The votes received by both the ANC and the combined opposition have fallen since 1994 – votes for the ANC from 12.2m in 1994 to 10.9m in 2004 and the combined votes for other parties represented in parliament from 7.1m in 1994 to 4.5m in 2004. Opposition parties have therefore lost more ground than the ANC since 1994. However, between 1999 and 2004 the ANC gained 277,000 votes and the DA 404,000 votes, with the new Independent Democrats (ID) registering 270,000 votes (1.7% of the poll). Losers were the New National Party (NNP), the IFP and the United Democratic Movement (UDM). The DA consolidated its position as the main opposition party, obtaining 12.4% of the vote as against 9.6% in 1999. The IFP lost ground, polling 7% as against 8.6% in 1999, while the NNP (the successor to the National Party, which ruled South Africa for 46 years from 1948-94) almost disappeared, its support falling from 6.9% in 1999 to 1.7%.

Despite predictions that voter apathy, its failure to deliver on previous election promises and the growing perception of corruption within the government, the ANC was confirmed as the overall winner of the 23 February 2006 local government elections, winning 66.34% of the vote. The ANC was followed in second place by the DA with 14.77%, IFP with 8.05%, and the ID with just 2.02%. The result has allowed the ANC an overall majority in 223 councils and five municipal councils, with a sixth—Cape Town—won narrowly by the DA ahead of the ANC. However, the DA failed to secure an overall majority and was forced to rely on the support of the small parties who won in the 210-member Cape Town council.

South Africa's international role

On a regional level, South Africa has played a key role in the search for solutions to the various conflicts that have occurred in the Great Lakes region, Congo and Angola.

Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa are the countries most closely involved in the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), the ambitious plan to generate development in Africa via democracy and good governance. South Africa is also a full member of the South African Customs Union (SACU), an active member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), has special status under the Cotonou Agreement, and is the seat of the recently established African Parliament. South Africa is not directly involved in the negotiations

for the Economic Partnership Agreements but provides assistance and advice to the SADC countries that are.

In recognition to its continental role South Africa became in 2002 the first chair of the African Union and was chosen in 2004 to host the Pan African Parliament. NEPAD has now become the official Socio-Economic programme of the African Union.

Relations with the European Union

The EU is South Africa's most important strategic partner. Trade with the EU accounts for more than 40% of South Africa's total trade. Politically, links with the EU and its Member States are solid and were forged in the days when the EU was lending its full support to the fight against apartheid.

This strategic partnership is reflected in the **Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA)**, which includes provisions on a free trade area, financial aid, development cooperation, the resolution of trade disputes, economic cooperation, social and cultural cooperation and political dialogue. The TDCA entered into force on 1 May 2004, although some of its chapters had already been provisionally applied since 1 January 2000.

The EU-South Africa TDCA has been designed with a strong regional component, so as to be of benefit not just to South Africa but to Southern Africa as a whole. For Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (the BLNS states) the provisions concerning the establishment of a Free Trade Area between the European Union and the Republic of South Africa will be especially significant since these countries belong to a customs union (SACU) with South Africa. The TDCA also set up a **Cooperation Council between the EU and South Africa** to ensure the smooth operation and proper application of the agreement, and to guarantee regular contact between the parties.

Although South Africa is a party to the Cotonou Agreement, it does not benefit from the financial instruments or preferential trade arrangements of that agreement. EU **development aid** is provided through the European Programme for Reconstruction and Development. South Africa also has a loan agreement with the European Investment Bank, meaning that the EU is the biggest donor to the country, providing aid equal to 1.5% of South Africa's annual budget.

C. The Interparliamentary Meeting

i. EU's development and constitutional debate

The discussions started by focusing on the current state of European integration and on the repercussions that could possibly happen vis-à-vis EU/SA relations. Mr Lapo PISTELLI reminded the South African side of the changes that have affected the EU, after the last enlargements; he particularly referred to the unanimity necessity in an EU-27 and to the way the European Constitution, if ratified, could have allowed for a smoother decision making process. Historically, the EU was founded to counter 3 major fears: the fear of hunger, the fear of war and the fear of the other. As these fears have now been alleviated, the EU faces a real dilemma: how to perceive itself.



The Delegation with Ms Mbete, Speaker of the South African Parliament

The reference to the Constitution triggered a debate among the Members of the EP Delegation: while Mr BRADBOURNE argued that euroscepticism should not be equated with anti-europeanism, others, as M.MULDER or GAHLER felt that a more mature debate before the French and Dutch referendums could have been useful. Many Members of the South African Delegation –CAMERER, GIBSON, SITHOLE, MARTINS- had questions on the issue, seeking reassurances that, despite the EU Constitution not being ratified, the previous Treaties would continue to apply.

On the other hand, many felt that the European constitutional debate could also provide for some answers or parallelisms in the context of the development of the African Union: of course, many years will be needed for the AU to reach the extremely advanced stage already attained by the EU, yet, in the words of M. GIBSON “*our efforts will not be complete until all our brothers in Africa enjoy the same values*”.

ii. Trade and agriculture issues



South African Parliamentarians (ANC)

Other speakers focused on trade-related issues, following the stalled Doha round; M. MULDER stressed that the trend in the EP is that the EU has to make some concessions on agriculture, but India, China and Brasil also have to make concessions on services. M. GAHLER furthermore added that while the EU side probably has to re-examine the modalities of export restitutions, when the US retain their own protective measures such as the Farm Bill, this does not help South Africa.

The discussion then switched to the Lisbon agenda – with MEPs reminding of the ambitious targets that had been set at the time. The fact that these targets will not be met proves there is not enough cooperation in scientific projects among EU Universities which are, sometimes, re-inventing the wheel and duplicating tasks.

iii. Energy

One of the most important challenges to be faced by the EU is the one of energy supply: the consensus is that Europe has to try becoming less dependent in non-renewable sources of energy. South African Members (CAMERER, RABIE, GIBSON) stressed the experiences of their own country in this field: South Africa tries to develop solar energy and does enjoy virtually unlimited coal, but its exploitation costs, in environmental terms, can be very high. Among SA MPs, the consensual view appeared to be that while South Africa was not initially too keen on nuclear energy, there is now a cross-party political consensus in accepting that this is the one method that has to be used.

iv. The situation in South Africa: some challenges ahead

M. BAPELA (ANC) underlined that “*in South Africa, nation building is still going on*”, as together with trying to consolidate a racism-free democratic society, the country still has to face the challenges of transition: to improve the quality of life for all south Africans, but also to contribute to the fight against poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. As M. NTULI explained, other top priorities of the ANC are currently the fight against HIV/AIDS –a fundamental health problem faced in the country (together with Tuberculosis and Malaria): the Government has adopted a comprehensive strategy that includes awareness campaigns in schools as well as measures to fight poverty. The other main priority of the Government, pursued M. BAPELA, remains to resolutely combat crime, even though the opposition argues that the government does not do enough: it was, however, one key sector, outlined by President Mbeki in the State of the Nation address.

M. GIBSON (DA) did indeed argue at length on the necessity to urgently tackle crime, stressing that 50 persons are murdered on each given day and that only 10% of the murders are eventually caught. These statistics mean that, over the last 15 years, there have been 250.000 murders; rapes follow a similar pattern, and, directly or indirectly, each South African now has personal experience of the problem. The clear feeling among the population is that governmental response has so far been inadequate. The main problem is the “no-one’s responsibility” mentality which still seems to be the prevailing attitude. Such views were however refuted by M. MARTINS who insisted that “*the*

Government is doing its duty” and that, among the citizens of foreign countries who seek a better life in South Africa “*there are also criminal elements*”.



South African Parliamentarians (DA)

Commenting on the issue, M. SITHOLE and BAPELA insisted that an additional difficulty is that, prior to 1994, the police was at the front of the apartheid state; issues such as domestic violence or rape were completely neglected – and, added Ms NTULI, pre-1994 statistics simply do not tell the story. After 1994, the Government had to completely re-structure the police and, what is more difficult, to convince the population that the new “police service” was an organisation all South Africans could trust.

All the same, insisted M. RABIE, and despite the fact that the problem should not be politicized as it is threatening the entire social fabric, “*crime today pays in South Africa*”

v. Economy, unemployment and Human Resources

M. MAGAU and RABIE explained to MEPs that, in terms of economic development, the last 5 years had allowed South Africa to be seen as a example for many countries, as the economy is buoyant and economic growth phenomenal. Thus, today, there is a skills shortage –mainly in the IT and engineering fields. This may perhaps seem a bit paradoxical as, at the same time, there is massive unemployment – mainly in the countryside (30/40%). This specific concern should of course be addressed by targeted measures in the rural areas as fighting poverty is a governmental priority; as far as more long-term measures are concerned, the answer lies in education policies that ensure work opportunities and the necessary skills for everyone.

vi. EU/SA relations in the run up to a strategic partnership: an assessment of the TDCA

Commenting on the future of EU – SA relations, M. SOOKLAL, Head of South Africa’s Mission to the EU reminded that the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) review has been somewhat delayed; the issue, however, cannot be examined separately from the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) process – a point which has been now taken onboard by both the European Commission and the European Parliament in its 24/10 resolution. Furthermore, the Science & Technology agreement “is one of the best we have” and it now seems agreed that environmental cooperation is also to take place under the framework of the TDCA. As far as South Africa is concerned, continued Ambassador SOOKLAL, “on the whole we agree that the TDCA has worked very well”, even though there have been outstanding issues such as wine & spirits. The main domains that are problematic, however, concern capacity implementation.

For South Africa, however, the articulation between the TDCA and the Strategic Partnership which is on offer is clear: the TDCA remains the binding legal instrument while the Strategic Partnership is seen as “the overarching umbrella” that will allow a move from political dialogue to political cooperation ; South Africa aims for regular SA/EU summits – even though “the full mechanics still have to be agreed”. The priority for South Africa is to advance the continental interest, and not just the narrow national interest, so as to allow for the EU/SA Strategic Partnership to reinforce the EU Strategy for Africa. Indeed, as South Africa feels that the APC has somewhat “*got entangled on many fronts*” and “*lost its focus*”, it welcomes the EU’s 3 regional strategies on Africa.



Second day of meetings with the SA Parliament

A different note was struck by M. SITHOLE who warned against a possible “duplication” and wondered what the future would be for the ACP if the emphasis is now put on developing the EPAs; one also wonders what will be the relevance, in this context, of the ACP Joint Assembly. Yet, as Ambassador SOOKLAL and other Members reminded, the EP’s Development Committee has taken onboard most of the concerns of the South African side. On the other hand, one has to be mindful of the sensitivities of the LDCs belonging to the SADC / EPA group of states as the trade chapter of the TDCA is being reviewed.

Commenting on the issue, Ambassador BRIET, Head of the EU Delegation in South Africa, underlined that the WTO which is currently applicable will expire in 2007 – and to extend it will be paid in terms of trade concessions. Furthermore, and as far as regional cooperation is concerned, there is an issue of overlapping memberships: the problem “*has to be solved here, not in Brussels, as this is a responsibility of SADC*”.

Summing up the discussions, M. PISTELLI, Chair of the European delegation, stressed that as South Africa is currently playing a key role in Sub-Saharan Africa and is a key actor within the African Union: South Africa’s vital contribution in strengthening democracy and crisis management is recognized by the EP and the EU. It is precisely this mutual trust which, under the umbrella of the Strategic Partnership, should allow both partners to discuss all foreign policy matters – and this includes those where differences of approaches exist.

vii. Regional issues....

M. MARTINS stressed that SA “*takes its responsibilities within NEPAD seriously*” and “*is aware of the necessity to strengthen its South African Customs Union (SACU) partners*”. Migration from the SACU countries should be examined separately according to its nature, i.e economic or political. For instance, as far as economic migrants are concerned, M. MARTINS explained that the SA government is also trying to make things easier, by granting them 30-days visas so that they can trade their goods.



M. PISTELLI and BAPELA in the Chair

As M. BAPELA explained, furthermore: in the Great Lakes region, SA has been invited due to its unique experience in dealing with the challenges of transition to a post-conflict era. In Southern Sudan, one may envisage matters with some optimism as there are no operational problems for the 10.000-strong force which is deployed there. Yet, MEPs and M. PISTELLI stressed that the crisis in

Darfour has to be taken very seriously by the international community, which still is

relatively silent; this is “*the first conflict of the XXIst century*”.

Ivory Coast has a sad story of postponing elections; the way France is dealing with the crisis, however, is undermining attempts made in an African Union context. In Somalia, M. BAPELA continued, there has not been an elected government for 15 years. What is currently worrying is the way the US are becoming involved again. However, South African capabilities are already overstretched: while SA will assist with logistical support, no peacekeeping force will be sent.

...including Zimbabwe

As to the situation in Zimbabwe, M. BAPELA conceded that “our approach differs” as South Africa is engaged “in negotiations with all stakeholders” although deplores that the opposition is split. MEPs who took the floor (MULDER, PISTELLI) explained, nonetheless, that one should be fearful, at this stage, “*of the meltdown of the country*”. Questioning the quiet diplomacy approach promoted by South Africa, MEPs also wondered what would be the best way to help the opposition create a real alternative to the Mugabe regime.

M. SITHOLE denied that silent diplomacy is the same thing as a quiet diplomacy. While the term “silent diplomacy” has often been used to denigrate the efforts of the South African government, he argued that the issue should not be discussed in an emotive way, as “megaphone diplomacy”, for instance, would hardly do the trick either. On the other hand, he also wondered “to what extent have EU countries like the UK contributed to what we see today in Zimbabwe?” As to EU sanctions against Zimbabwe, M. SITHOLE saw them as “having achieved very little”. In short, there is a process within the South-African parliament to engage Zimbabwe, “but we haven’t gone to the media, nor to the ACP Joint Assembly, to announce it”.

Always on Zimbabwe, M. BAPELA further argued that “isolation would make things worse”... “we will continue to engage until such time comes when President Mugabe bows and gets out...but it will not be an easy process”: while everybody agrees upon the objective, choosing the right tactics is another matter. Furthermore, M. Mugabe himself will never agree to abandon power if he his convinced that what awaits his is a fate similar to Liberia’s Charles Taylor.

Finally, and commenting upon the proposal of the EP to prevent Zimbabwe to take part in the 2010 World Cup which is to be organised in South Africa, if President Mugabe is still in power, the SA side was quite categorical: such a step would mean equating Mugabe and Zimbabwe, “a folly we will not make”.

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**Final Declaration
Of the 19 – 25 February South Africa / European Parliament
Interparliamentary meeting**

The Delegation of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, and the Delegation of the European Parliament for Relations with South Africa,

Considering the importance of the existing links of friendship and co-operation between the EU, Member States and South Africa, and the common values that the countries share,

Recalling the provisions of Article 97(4) of the Trade Development Co-operation Agreement (TDCA) between South Africa and the European Union encouraging Parties to facilitate regular contacts between their respective Parliaments on the various areas of co-operation covered by the agreement,

Noting the results of the Strasbourg 14/15 June 2006 Interparliamentary meeting on pursuing the strengthening of parliamentary dialogue between the two partners,

Observing the progress in European Union-South Africa relations in recent years and the mutual benefit derived by both Parties as a result of strengthening their exchange and cooperation in various fields including the intention to establish a Strategic Partnership,

Have agreed as follows:

1. To call for the establishment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee, in order to further enhance consultation and coordination on national, regional and international affairs ;
2. To point out that such a dimension, which does allow for the institutionalization of political dialogue between the two Institutions, is currently lacking in the TDCA whereas it is usually included in the Cooperation Agreements which exist between the EU/EC and third states;
3. The Joint Parliamentary Committee, which would adopt at a later stage its rules of procedure, would have as its main tasks to :
 - a. establish a consultative forum for both Parties to meet and exchange views;
 - b. ensure regular contacts between the Parties on the various areas of co-operation covered by the TDCA;
 - c. provide for the necessary democratic oversight of the proceedings of the Cooperation Council which has already been set up under article 97 of the TDCA,
 - d. be able to submit recommendations to the Cooperation Council,
 - e. propose specific points to be included in the Cooperation Councils agenda,
 - f. Strengthen communications, increase mutual understanding, and draw upon each other's useful experiences.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

19 - 25 February

CAPE TOWN

Sunday, 18 February

Individual arrival of Members in Cape Town, and transfer to the hotel:

Vendome, 20 London Road Sea Point, Cape Town 8005

18.00 EP Secretariat meeting with the EC DEL on logistics

Monday, 19 February

13:00 Departure from Hotel Vendome to the
CT Hotel School, Beach Road, Mouille Point, Cape Town

13.15 - 15.00 Working Lunch with Civil Society on Zimbabwe [Hotel School]

Mr. Roy Bennet, Paul Themba Nyathi (Movement for Democratic Change representatives)
Mr. Brian Raftopoulos (Institute for Justice and Reconciliation)
Ms Joan Brickhil (SA Liaison Office)
Mr. Isaac Maposa (Zimbabwe Institute).

15.00 - 16.30 EC Delegation Briefing [Hotel School]

16.45 – 17.30 Meeting with civil society on Governance, Corruption issues
[Hotel School]

Institute for Security Studies, Institute for Democracy in SA
Reception hosted by the EP Delegation

19.30 - 21.00 *Mount Nelson Hotel*
76, Orange street , Cape Town 8001

Tuesday, 20 February

08.20 Leave hotel

09.00 - 10.00 Medical Research Council visit
Francie van Zijl Drive, 7500 Parrow Valley

Representing the MRC and collaborating groups : Dr Niresh Bhagwandin, Ms Elise Levendal, Dr Charles Mgone

- 10.45 - 12.00 Briefing on the Koeberg Pebble Bed Modular Reactor
Cape Town Routes Unlimited, 7th Floor, St Georges Mall
- 12:40 Arrival at the SA Parliament Precinct
Participants are invited to carry IDs
- 13.00 - 13.45 Finger lunch with Dr Rob Davies,
Deputy Minister of Trade & Industry.
120 Plein street, 4th floor , Parliament buildings
- 14.00 - 14.45 Meeting with Ms Buyelwa Patience Sonjica,
Minister for Minerals and Energy,
Room M 46, Mark Building, Parliament
- 15.00-15.30 Meeting with Mr Mosibudi Mangena,
Min. of Science and Technology
- 16.00-17.30 Meeting with EU Heads of Mission at the Consulate General of the
Federal Republic of Germany,
19th Floor, Safmarine House, 22 Riebeek Street, Cape Town
- 18.30 - 20.00 Reception hosted by the German Presidency
*The Ambassdor's Residence,
Kirstenberg 3, Glastonbury Drive, Bishopscourt.*

Wednesday, 21 February

- 08.00 Leave hotels
- Group A*
Visit to the Cape of Good Hope
- Group B*
- 08.30 – 09.30 Meeting on the SKA project (Square Kilometer Array)
Lonsdale Office Park, Lonsdale Road 1, Pinelands
- 10.00 - 11.30 International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
(ICGEB)
UCT Medical School, Anzio Road, Observatory
- 12.00 - 12.40 **Own expenses lunch**
The 5 flies restaurant, 14 Keerom St, tel 021-4244442
departure to SA Parliament
- 13.00 Arrival of the EP Delegation at Parliament
National Assembly
- 13.30 - 15.30 Speaker's Bay for Budget Speech
National Assembly
- 15.40 – 16.45 Reception hosted by The Treasury on the occasion of the Budget
speech
- 17.00 - 17.45 Meeting with Ms. Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge
Deputy Minister of Health
- 19.30 - 22.30 Dinner with civil society on

Transformation & Reconciliation and Land Reform in South Africa
guests:

Charles Villa-Vincezo, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
Rogier van den Brink, World Bank, SA Office
Dr Fanie Du Toit, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation

[own expenses]

19th Floor, 1 Lower Long Street, Arabella-Sheraton Tower restaurant,

Thursday, 22 February

08:10	Leave Hotel
08.30	Arrival of EP delegation at Parliament
08.45-9.30	Meeting with M. Aziz Pahad, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister
09.30 – 10:00	Courtesy call on Ms Baleka Mbete, Speaker of the National Assembly
10.00 - 11.00	Meetings with political parties : Democratic Alliance
11.00 - 11.20	Coffee break
11.20 -12.20	Meeting with the Inkatha Freedom Party
12.30 - 13.00	Meeting with the ANC
13.00 - 14.00	Working Lunch (SA Parliament dining hall)
14.00 - 15.30	First working session with the SA Parliamentary Delegation
15.30	Coffee break
15.50-17.30	Second working session with the SA Parliamentary Delegation
17.30	EP Delegation departs Parliament <i>Return to Hotel</i>
18:45	<i>Leave Hotel</i>
19.30	Official dinner hosted by House Chairperson Obed Bapela <i>Moyo, Stellenbosch</i>

Friday, 23 February

08:00	<i>Leave Hotel</i>
09.30 - 11.00	Meeting with SA Parliamentary Delegation
11.00	Coffee break
11.20 - 12.30	Meeting with SA Parliamentary Delegation
12.30 - 13.30	Working Lunch

National Assembly dining hall

13.30 EP Delegation departs Parliament for Robben Island

14.00 - 18.00 visit to Robben Island (organised by SA Parliament)

free evening

Saturday, 24 February

08:45 *Leave Hotel*

09.30-12.45 Visit to EU funded Project

PDHCP: Partnership for the Delivery of Primary Health Care
*(visit to the Tehilla Community / Mimosa Village, Belhar township:
viewing at first hand the difficulties of providing comprehensive
primary health care in poor and marginalised communities)*

Midday Working lunch with Member of Executive Committee for Health for
the Western Cape province
Moyo, Stellenbosch

15.15 - 17.15 Wine route tour
Neethlingshof

Evening free

Sunday, 25 February

morning optional cultural element
visit of Greenmarket square
visit of Table Mountain

13:00 end of the official programme

15:00 - 16:30 Debriefing with EC

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

9th EP / South Africa Interparliamentary Meeting 19 - 25 February 2007 CAPE TOWN

List of EP participants (11) (01/02/2007)

<u>Members (7)</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Country</u>
PISTELLI Lapo , Chairman • Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs	ALDE	Italy
THOMSEN Britta , 1 st Vice-chairman • Committee on Industry, Research and Energy	PSE	Denmark
MULDER, Jan • Quaestor • Committee on Budgets	ALDE	Netherlands
GAHLER Michael • Committee on Foreign Affairs, VP	PPE-DE	Germany
BADIA i CUTCHET, Maria • Committee on Culture and Education	PSE	Spain
BRADBOURN Philip • Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	PPE-DE	United Kingdom
VAIDERE Inese • Committee on Foreign Affairs	UEN	Latvia

Secretariat of the Delegation (2)

M.Philippe **KAMARIS**
Mme Germana **CARNAZZA**

Political groups staff (2)

PSE Evangelos **LEPOURAS**
ALDE Niccolò **RINALDI**

PPE-DE Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats
PSE Group of the Party of European Socialists
ALDE Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe
UEN Union for Europe of the Nations Group