

FOREWORD

This revised Foreign Policy Document addresses the needs and aspirations of the Zambian people in the changing global environment. The document builds on the earlier edition, which was produced in 1996 and takes into account changing trends in the country and the world at large.

The 1996 publication was the first formal document that projected Zambia's Foreign Policy since independence in 1964. Prior to its publication, Foreign Policy was derived mainly from presidential pronouncements.

The launching of the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP) 2013-2016 and new challenges arising from global concerns such as environmental issues, poverty, international terrorism, piracy, human and drug trafficking, money laundering, HIV/AIDS, the shift in the global political and economic landscape, the need for effective economic diplomacy, the need to mobilise the Zambian Diaspora, being our major resource with huge potential, and effects of global financial and economic crises, are among the underlying factors that have necessitated the review of the Foreign Policy. Above all, the coming into power of the Patriotic Front Government, led by His Excellency President Mr. Michael Chilufya Sata, in September, 2011, entailed that the Policy be realigned with the vision of the new Government. This document therefore, spells out Zambia's position on these and many other global issues and how she intends to contribute towards addressing them in line with her national interests for the betterment of the Zambian people and mankind as a whole.

I trust that this publication shall serve as a basis for interpreting and implementing the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Zambia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H. Kalaba', with a date '1/5/11' written above the first part of the signature.

HON. HARRY KALABA, MP
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document has been developed from ideas presented by a cross-section of the Zambian society, and provides a basis on which Zambia's cooperation with the rest of the world can be fostered to achieve our goals and aspirations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is greatly indebted to the various stakeholders of the Zambian society such as Government Ministries and other Institutions, Civil Society, Academia, former and serving Ambassadors and Diplomats, and the business community for their invaluable contributions in the review and formulation of Zambia's Foreign Policy.

Special tribute goes to the staff at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs both at Headquarters and in Zambia's Missions abroad for the hard work and dedication shown during the process of producing this document.

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GEORGE K. ZULU
Permanent Secretary
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WORKING DEFINITIONS

1. **Bilateral Cooperation**—Two countries working together to promote their common interests.
2. **Convention**—An agreement between states for regulation of matters affecting all of them.
3. **Diplomacy**—The art and practice of conducting international relations, the employment of tact to gain strategic advantage or to find mutually acceptable solutions to a common challenge as in negotiating alliances, treaties and agreements by States.
4. **Drug-Trafficking**—The involvement directly or indirectly in the unlawful buying or selling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances and includes the committing of an offence in circumstances suggesting that the offence was being committed in connection with buying or selling. It also includes being found in possession of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in such amounts or quantities as prescribed in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, Chapter 96 of the Laws of Zambia.
5. **Economic Diplomacy**—Conduct of International relations on a wide variety of matters of national and international economic interest.
6. **Free Trade Area (FTA)**—A trade bloc whose member countries have signed an agreement which eliminates Tariffs, Import Quotas and preferences on most (if not all) goods and services traded between them. However, each member is free to levy different external tariffs against a non- member country.
7. **Gender Equality**—A situation where women and men have equal conditions for realising their full human rights and potential to contribute to and benefit from socio-economic, cultural and political development.
8. **Gender Equity** —Denotes the equivalent in life outcome for men and women, recognising their different needs and interests, and requiring a redistribution of power and resources.
9. **Human Trafficking**—The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception,

of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

10. **Millennium Development Goals**—The eight international development goals that were officially established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in the year 2000, and the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration

11. **Money Laundering**—The engaging directly or indirectly in a business transaction that involves property acquired with proceeds of crime. It includes receiving, processing, concealing, disguising, disposing of, or bringing into Zambia, any property derived from illegal activity; or the retention or acquisition of property knowing that the property is derived or realised directly or indirectly, from illegal activity.

12. **Multilateral Cooperation**—A group of countries working together under a common framework for mutual interests.

13. **The Pact on Peace, Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (the Pact)**—The legal document aimed at realising the vision of transforming the region from a zone of conflict and instability to a zone of peace and development.

14. **Pan-Africanism**—Is an ideology and movement that encourages the solidarity of Africans worldwide based on the belief that unity is vital to economic, social, and political progress and aims to “unify and uplift” people of African descent.

15. **Protocol**—A legal instrument implementing a treaty, having the same legal force as the treaty.

16. **Regional Economic Integration**—A process by which a group of countries agree to eliminate tariff and non tariff barriers with a view to achieving a large economic space.

17. **Terrorism**—Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes and are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be involved to justify them.

18. **Transport Corridor**—A major regional transportation route along which a significant proportion of member states or non-member states' regional or international imports and exports are transferred by various modes, the development of which is deemed to be a regional priority.

19. **Treaty**—A formal agreement under International law between two or more sovereign states over matters that have been agreed upon, with binding obligations.

20. **Self-determination**—The right of a country to determine its own destiny, without external influence.

21. **Diaspora**—Persons originating from a country, living and/or working abroad, regardless of their nationality, who individually or collectively, are or could be willing to contribute to national development.

ACRONYMS

ACP	-	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
APRM	-	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASA	-	Africa-South America
ASEAN	-	Association of South East Asian Nations
AU	-	African Union
BRICS	-	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CMAI	-	Canadian Market Access Initiative
COMESA	-	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EU	-	European Union
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investment
FOCAC	-	<i>Forum on China–Africa Cooperation</i>
G77 + China	-	Group of Seventy-Seven (Developing Countries) plus China
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICGLR	-	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IOM	-	International Organisation for Migration
LDC	-	Least Developed Country
MMD	-	Movement for Multi-party Democracy
NAM	-	Non-Aligned Movement
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
OAU	-	Organisation of African Unity
PAP	-	Pan-African Parliament
PF	-	Patriotic Front

PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
R-SNDP	-	Revised Sixth National Development Plan
UN	-	United Nations
USA	-	United States of America
TICAD	-	<i>Tokyo International Conference on African Development</i>
WTO	-	World Trade Organisation
ZIDIS	-	Zambia Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Zambia gained independence from Britain in 1964. Since independence, Zambia's Foreign Policy has undergone several phases of transformation, largely determined by regional and international dynamics prevailing at the time.

During the immediate post-independence era, Zambia's Foreign Policy was based on policy pronouncements by the leadership whose main focus was the struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid and neo-colonialism in the sub-region. This was undertaken within the policy framework of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the precursor to the African Union (AU). The policy also focused on safeguarding the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

Under the stewardship of Zambia's first Republican President, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda (1964-1991), Zambia's Foreign Policy was greatly characterised by non-alignment and Pan-Africanism. During that time, Zambia joined the OAU, Commonwealth of Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Upon the return to multi-party democracy in 1991, the administration of President Fredrick J.T. Chiluba, adopted a much greater and liberalised economic orientation in the country's external relations, which marked the beginning of the focus on economic diplomacy in Zambia. During the same era, Zambia championed human rights, democracy, transparency and good governance, as well as the interests and aspirations of developing countries at the United Nations (UN) and other international conferences.

The Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) Administrations of President Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, SC, and President Rupiah Bwezani Banda continued to ensure that Zambia was active in the international arena. President Mwanawasa's administration focussed on good governance and the rule of law, with emphasis on the fight against corruption, thereby attracting foreign direct investment in Zambia and consolidating economic diplomacy. During their tenure, Zambia played an influential role in driving the SADC integration and development agenda.

Under the Patriotic Front (PF) Administration, which came into office in September, 2011, led by President Michael Chilufya Sata, Zambia has projected a forward-looking and pragmatic Foreign Policy aimed at facilitating trade, attracting foreign investment as well as projecting Zambia as a stable and peaceful country. Under the PF administration, Zambia will therefore, advance economic diplomacy and pursue a Foreign Policy based on the principles of mutuality of common interest and respect.

Zambia's First Foreign Policy document was adopted in January, 1996. However, various fundamental developments on the domestic, regional and international levels, such as the changing political environment, shift in the global economic landscape, effects of financial and economic crises as well as social and security dynamics, have since necessitated the realignment of the country's Foreign Policy.

This policy document is divided into eleven (11) Chapters, namely: Introduction, Situation Analysis, Vision and Rationale, Guiding Principles, Policy Objectives, Policy Measures, Instruments of the Policy, Geographical Regions, Implementation Framework, Resource Mobilisation and Financing, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

Since the launch of the first formal Foreign Policy document in 1996, a number of developments have taken place that justify a re-examination of the Foreign Policy.

At the national level, the coming into power of the Patriotic Front Administration, and its vision, the on-going consolidation of democracy, continued liberalisation of the economy and the Revised Sixth National Development Plan (R-SNDP), within the context of Vision 2030, and the World Bank reclassification of Zambia from low income to lower middle income status have necessitated the review of the Policy.

At the international level, the issues of globalisation, climate change, international terrorism, human and drug trafficking and money laundering have brought about a number of challenges to Sub-Saharan Africa, including Zambia. The on-going United Nations (UN) Reforms, the emergence of new groupings and global political and economic players such as the G20 and Brazil, Russia, India China and South Africa

(BRICS) as well as political developments in North Africa and the Middle East, referred to as the Arab Spring, are also likely to have an impact on the geo-political and economic relations within and beyond the African continent.

Zambia sees opportunities offered by regional bodies such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) as important determinants of her emerging external relations as the Foreign Policy imperatives are recast more towards economic growth and developmental issues.

Against this background, Zambia sees merit in reviewing her role in the global community focusing primarily upon her direct participation in proactive interventions that advocate Special and Differential Treatment for Least Developed Countries, especially within the context of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Further, Zambia shall continue to participate in strategic partnerships and other economic arrangements, such as the African Economic Community that envisages the use of existing regional economic integration schemes as building blocks toward a full integration of the continent in the global economy. At the continental level, this initiative is complemented by the AU initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which offers opportunities for meaningful South-South Cooperation.

The global financial and economic crisis, coupled with the reclassification of Zambia to a lower middle income country, has reduced access to resources from the country's traditional cooperating partners. This calls for a shift in the Foreign Policy.

Further, due to globalization, and the rise of powerful non-state actors, such as Multinational Corporations (MNCs), Non-Governmental Organizations, (NGOs) and a variety of transnational groups, it is imperative for smaller nation states to cooperate even more closely. To this end, Zambia shall maintain friendly diplomatic and trade relations with as many of such countries throughout the world.

Zambia will further leverage her geographical position as well as strategic international relations to serve as an important instrument for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and promoting inter and intra-regional trade.

The HIV and AIDS pandemic and diseases such as Malaria, Tuberculosis and some non-communicable diseases, have had a devastating impact on Zambia's developmental efforts. The complex relationship between economic growth and these diseases is being increasingly recognised. In this regard, Zambia's revised Foreign Policy will place greater emphasis on closer cooperation with the rest of the world and various international bodies, including those under the United Nations umbrella, in order to address the health challenges in the country.

The continued prevalence of conflicts and other challenges towards peace and security is an impediment to the realisation of Pan- Africanism and African Renaissance. Zambia will continue to play a strategic role in the evolving peace and security architecture on the continent. The revised Foreign Policy intends therefore, to make clear, the country's position on this issue by taking a proactive role and positions in regional and international organs such as UN, AU, SADC and the ICGLR.

3.0 VISION AND RATIONALE

3.1 VISION

The vision of the Government for international relations is *'for Zambia to be an effective and influential player on the regional and international arena; maximising the benefits that accrue to the country from being a member of the international community.'*

3.2 RATIONALE

The changing social, economic and political conditions on the domestic, regional and international arena, warrant the review of the Foreign Policy.

4.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Zambia's Foreign Policy is premised on values and principles which safeguard the country's social, economic, political, security and cultural interests. The policy also aims at enhancing Zambia's interaction and cooperation with the international community at both bilateral and multilateral levels. In this regard, the policy will be guided by the following principles:

4.1 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Zambia shall uphold and protect fundamental rights and freedoms as recognised in the Constitution of the Republic of Zambia and international legal instruments. The fundamental rights include the right to life, personal liberty, right not to be subjected to torture, inhumane or degrading treatment and the right to protection from deprivation of property. The fundamental freedoms include freedoms of assembly and association, expression, conscience and movement.

4.2 PROTECTION OF CITIZENS RIGHTS

The inviolability of rights of the country's citizens, be it at home or abroad, is an important principle for Zambia. To this end, the policy shall ensure that all fundamental rights and freedoms of Zambians are protected both at home and abroad. The fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens of other countries living in Zambia shall also be protected in line with Laws of Zambia and the International Law.

4.3 SELF-DETERMINATION

Zambia shall uphold the principle of political, economic and cultural self-determination as enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the African Union Constitutive Act, the Non-Aligned Movement and other regional and international organisations and institutions.

4.4 NON-DISCRIMINATION

Zambia shall uphold the principle of equality of all peoples, which is based on non-discrimination of all humanity, irrespective of race, colour, gender, religion, creed and ethnicity.

4.5 GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY

Zambia recognises the need for equal and full participation of both men and women at all levels of development as stipulated under the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, AU Solemn Declaration in Africa, the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development, Millennium Declaration and Development Goals. Therefore, Zambia shall uphold the principle of equality of treatment and opportunity between men and women.

4.6 GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS

Zambia's geographical position as a land "linked" state provides comparative advantage of her being a hub for various economic activities. She shares common borders and cultural heritage with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the north and north-west, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique to the south-east, Zimbabwe and Botswana to the south, Namibia to the south-west and Angola to the west. In this regard, Zambia shall maintain warm and cordial relations and cooperation with her neighbours.

4.7 NON-INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

In order to ensure peace and security in the region and enhance economic benefits, Zambia shall uphold the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states and shall promote the peaceful resolution of conflict and the co-existence among neighbouring states, except in extreme situations as sanctioned by regional and international bodies under International Law.

4.8 NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

In cognisance of the principle that all sovereign states are equal, Zambia shall protect and defend her sovereignty and territorial integrity in her interaction with the international community. In this regard, Zambia shall exercise her rights as a sovereign state and freely determine her own destiny within the framework of the laws of Zambia and International Law.

4.9 NATIONAL SECURITY

National Security is a pre-requisite for the existence of Zambia as a nation and is essential for ensuring national peace and stability, and the well-being of her people. In this regard, Zambia shall ensure the security of her people and her national assets, both at home and abroad, as well as the defence of her territorial integrity. Zambia shall therefore, work to promote peace and friendly relations with other countries in order to provide an environment of political and economic stability.

4.10 PROMOTION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Zambia cherishes the principles of democracy such as the rule of law and good governance, a fairer, more peaceful, more cooperative, more secure and equitable world order among others. To this end, Zambia's Foreign Policy shall be premised on the following democratic principles:

4.10.1 PROMOTION OF THE RULE OF LAW

Zambia recognises the fact that all citizens are equal before the law and also recognises the sovereign equality of all states. Zambia shall endeavour to uphold the rule of law in accordance with the constitution of the Republic of Zambia.

4.10.2 GOOD GOVERNANCE

A transparent and accountable system of governance enables the general public to effectively participate and contribute to the political, social, economic and cultural development of the nation.

Zambia shall, therefore, pursue policies aimed at promoting good governance. This includes participation of the people in the governance process, management of national affairs and in the discharge of public office.

4.10.3 ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Zambia believes in the promotion of accountability and transparency in the conduct of international and national affairs and that corruption in all its manifestations hinders development and economic growth of a country. To this end, Zambia's Foreign Policy will contribute towards the fight against corruption through established mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels.

4.10.4 FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

Zambia upholds the principle of conducting free and fair elections as tenets of democracy and good governance. Therefore, Zambia supports the Freedom of Assembly, Speech, Association and Movement as the basis of legitimate democratic dispensation. In this regard, Zambia shall continue to participate in election monitoring and observation under the auspices of regional and international bodies.

4.11 JUST AND FAIR WORLD ORDER

Zambia believes in the principle of justice and fairness for all. To this end Zambia shall:

- (a) at the economic level, work towards removing barriers to trade in the world trading system by actively participating in the World Trade Organisation (WTO), EU/ACP and Regional Economic Community activities.
- (b) at the political level, work towards the promotion of values of fairness and justice in the world order through organisations such as the United Nations, the African Union, Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth of Nations.

4.12 PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Zambia recognises that the survival of the human race largely depends on the protection of the environment as a common heritage of humanity. To this end, Zambia shall support and participate in all international efforts aimed at the sustainable use and protection of the environment.

4.13 COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITY

Zambia believes in the shared obligation of two or more states towards the protection of a particular trans-boundary resource as a common heritage of humanity, while at the same time acknowledges the important differences that exist between states depending on special needs and circumstances.

5.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES

As a member of the international community, Zambia maintains membership of several regional and international organisations, such as SADC, ICGLR, COMESA, African Union, Commonwealth of Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the United Nations. Therefore, in order to maintain and enhance international relations and cooperation as well as accelerate national development, Zambia shall pursue the following objectives:

- (a) Promote trade and investment as key engines for economic growth;
- (b) Promote Zambia as a country of choice for FDI;
- (c) Promote Zambia as a preferred tourist destination;
- (d) Defend her sovereignty and maintain her territorial integrity in order to ensure national peace and security for her citizens;
- (e) Protect the rights and legitimate interests of Zambian citizens abroad;
- (f) Encourage Zambians in the Diaspora to participate in the economic development of the country;
- (g) Promote regional and international peace and security;
- (h) Promote bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation and, integration;
- (i) Retain Zambia's membership to the international organisations and agencies;
- (j) Play a leading role in the formulation and adoption of implement International Legal Instruments developed under the auspices of various international organisations where she is a member;
- (k) Ensure that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including Missions abroad, are capable of skilfully articulating Government policies and programmes;
- (l) Maintain presence in strategic locations and where necessary, establish new missions; and,
- (m) Promote and facilitate the placement of Zambian nationals in regional and international organisations to safeguard national interests.

6.0 POLICY MEASURES

In order to achieve the stated objectives, Zambia shall pursue the following measures among others:

6.1. PROMOTION OF TRADE AND INVESTMENT

- 6.1.1 Secure fair trade and access to regional and international markets;
- 6.1.2 Promote investment in the tourism sector and attract tourists to Zambia;
- 6.1.3 Attract investment in agriculture and agro processing industries, mining, energy and infrastructure;
- 6.1.4 Attract investment with emphasis on value addition in priority sectors as defined in the R-SNDP;
- 6.1.5 Promote investment in the services sector;
- 6.1.6 Foster the development of Public Private Partnership (PPP) mechanism in infrastructure development such as road, air, rail and energy;
- 6.1.7 Facilitate technology transfer;
- 6.1.8 Promote joint ventures between foreign and local investors;
- 6.1.9 Advocate respect and adherence to Zambian labour laws by foreign investors; and,
- 6.1.10 Promote value chains across borders.

6.2. CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS

- 6.2.1 Participate in Election Observer and Monitoring Missions under the auspices of the UN, AU, COMESA, SADC and ICGLR;
- 6.2.2 Support measures taken by the UN, AU SADC, COMESA and ICGLR with a view to promoting democratic transitions;
- 6.2.3 Initiate, encourage and support measures to promote and enhance democratic principles in international organisations to which Zambia is a party;
- 6.2.4 Promote human rights through democratic and participatory governance; and
- 6.2.5 Cooperate with the international community to strengthen institutions of governance.

6.3 NATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

- 6.3.1 Defend Zambia's sovereignty and territorial integrity to ensure national peace and security for her citizens and residents;
- 6.3.2 Encourage foreign nationals and other entities intending to operate in Zambia to adhere to national laws; and,
- 6.3.3 Encourage patriotism amongst Zambians in the Diaspora.

6.4 SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF ZAMBIANS IN THE DIASPORA

- 6.4.1 Encourage Zambian nationals to register with the Zambian Missions abroad;
- 6.4.2 Provide consular services;
- 6.4.3 Encourage Zambians in the Diaspora to be patriotic and security conscious;
- 6.4.4 Maximise the use of Honorary Consuls in strategic regions and countries;
- 6.4.5 Encourage Zambians living abroad to participate in the development of the country through financial remittances, technology, knowledge and skills transfers;
- 6.4.6 Zambians living abroad to market Zambia as an attractive tourism, trade and investment destination;
- 6.4.7 Develop strategies for harnessing and channelling the Diaspora resources for national development; and,
- 6.4.8 Create an effective platform for engaging the Zambian Diaspora in constructive dialogue for national development.

6.5 PROMOTE REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

- 6.5.1 Support regional, continental and global efforts that will contribute to international peace and security;
- 6.5.2 Support the universalisation of Conventions that promote peace and security;
- 6.5.3 Support efforts aimed at the implementation of the principle of peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes;

- 6.5.4 Support efforts aimed at eliminating human and drug trafficking, money laundering and international terrorism, which pose a threat to international peace and security;
 - 6.5.5 Support efforts and measures aimed at fighting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
 - 6.5.6 Support efforts aimed at addressing humanitarian issues resulting from conflict situations and natural disasters; and,
 - 6.5.7 Use Special Envoys.
- 6.6 PROMOTE AND PROJECT A FAVOURABLE IMAGE OF ZAMBIA TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.
- 6.6.1 Promote friendly relations with Zambia’s neighbours, all African states and other foreign countries;
 - 6.6.2 Encourage nationals living abroad to be law abiding.
 - 6.6.3 Encourage Zambians abroad to exercise a sense of patriotism both at home and abroad;
 - 6.6.4 Maximise the use of eminent persons and celebrities as goodwill Ambassadors;
 - 6.6.5 Conduct trade missions and road shows;
 - 6.6.6 Promote cultural exchange;
 - 6.6.7 Promote educational exchanges and joint research; and,
 - 6.6.8 Promote the hosting of important international meetings and conferences.
- 6.7 PROMOTE BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION.
- 6.7.1 Continue to facilitate resource mobilisation, inflows of FDI’s and technical cooperation;
 - 6.7.2 Conduct development co-operation in the spirit of genuine partnership, mutual respect and accountability;
 - 6.7.3 Forge strategic beneficial economic partnerships within Africa and other regions;
 - 6.7.4 Support and participate in activities aimed at safeguarding the environment, including adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change;

- 6.7.5 Engage civil society and other non-state actors with a view to solicit their support on Zambia's positions in bilateral, regional and multilateral negotiations;
- 6.7.6 Support regional efforts such as spatial programmes and development corridors that enhance regional cooperation;
- 6.7.7 Facilitate the movement of people, goods and services;
- 6.7.8 Participate actively in regional integration initiatives overcoming challenges arising from the process of globalisation;
- 6.7.9 Facilitate harmonious exploitation of commonly-shared natural resources such as waterways, water bodies and wildlife, and in the development of economic infrastructure; and,
- 6.7.10 Encourage partnerships between institutions of higher learning and research institutions to promote academic excellence.

6.8. MEMBERSHIP TO REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- (a) Maintain membership of relevant regional and international organisations including the ICGLR, SADC, COMESA, AU, ACP, NAM, Commonwealth and the UN;
- (b) Actively and effectively participate in meetings, conferences and other events of regional and international organisations in which Zambia is a member;
- (c) Play an influential role in regional and international organisations such as SADC, ICGLR COMESA, AU, NAM, Commonwealth, UN, Africa Caribbean and the Pacific, and G77+ China; and
- (d) Identify career opportunities, maintain a data base and lobby effectively for placement of Zambian nationals in regional and international organisations.

6.8.1 THE UNITED NATIONS

In this regard, Zambia shall inter alia:-

- (a) Work with relevant economic bodies of the organisations in promoting Zambia's efforts to meet her development targets such as attaining the Millennium Development Goals;

- (b) participate in peace keeping and observer missions under the terms of the UN Charter;
- (c) encourage the United Nations and its agencies to implement better coordinated and harmonised programmes in a manner that ensures effective use of resources;
- (d) continue to encourage the United Nations to adhere to its mission of building an equitable world order on the basis of international law and sovereign equality of nations, irrespective of each nation's geographical size, wealth or military might;
- (e) support the United Nations' considered reform efforts aimed at promoting efficiency, democracy and transparency necessary for meeting challenges of international peace, security, stability and development;
- (f) call for renewed efforts aimed at general and complete disarmament; and
- (g) support the work of the UN in the promotion and preservation of cultures of the world;
- (h) increase Zambia's representation in the UN Agencies in order to influence the agenda for the benefit of the country; and,
- (i) utilise the UN platform to advance Zambia's development agenda.

6.8.2 THE AFRICAN UNION

Zambia attaches great importance to and is an active member of the Pan-African Organisation established to achieve political unity and solidarity on the continent and to promote the acceleration of social economic development, integration and cooperation among its member states. Accordingly, Zambia shall:

- (a) be an active player in consolidating African unity and solidarity, as well as promoting African economic growth and development through cooperation, intra-Africa trade and integration;
- (b) support the harmonisation of the policies of the regional economic communities as building blocks leading into a Pan-African economic community;

- (c)* regain her position as a key player in the establishment and implementation of regional and continental conflict resolution initiatives;
- (d)* support initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation between Africa and its Diaspora, including people of African descent for the development of the continent;
- (e)* Support good governance initiatives such as the African Peer Review Mechanism; and,
- (f)* Effectively participate in efforts towards enhancement of peace and security on the African continent and furthering the global peace agenda.

6.8.3 COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Zambia shall:

- (a)* promote greater technical cooperation between Commonwealth countries;
- (b)* improve the functioning of the Commonwealth Fund for technical cooperation;
- (c)* use the Commonwealth as a platform for advancing common positions at the global level;
- (d)* play an active role towards the reinvigoration of the Commonwealth;
- (e)* work towards the improvement of Commonwealth technical cooperation programmes and make them more accessible to developing member states; and,
- (f)* encourage the promotion of Commonwealth values, good governance, transparency, democracy and human rights.

6.8.4 THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Zambia shall:

- (a)* support the movement's work as an important instrument for the promotion of trade, investment and economic co-operation among its members;

- (b) encourage the movement to transform itself to be more relevant to the current global political and economic trends and consolidate its role as an influential voice in international affairs; and,
- (c) continue to promote peace and security.

6.8.5 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Zambia shall:

- (a) continue to pursue closer cooperation with other developing countries for mutual benefit under the auspices of the south – South arrangement such as NAM, ASEAN, ACP, League of Arab States, and the G77+ China, FOCAC, India-Africa Forum, Africa, South America (ASA) Forum, among others;
- (b) continue to support the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for promoting and implementing technical cooperation among developing countries, which constitutes a major milestone in the evolution of South-South Cooperation;
- (c) encourage other developing countries and the United Nations to implement the Nairobi outcome document of the UN High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation;
- (d) urge the United Nations Funds and Programmes to continue to enhance the capacities of developing countries to develop and formulate development cooperation programmes in order to maximise the benefits and impact of South-South and Triangular Cooperation; and,
- (e) support the work of the United Nations High Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly.

6.8.6 SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

Zambia attaches great importance to the Southern African Development Community in pursuit of its goals to further social-economic cooperation and integration as well as political security cooperation. In this regard, Zambia shall:

- (a) support the work of SADC in refocusing priorities towards the core integration agenda;
- (b) encourage the private sector to fully take advantage of business opportunities and strategic economic alliances that SADC presents;
- (c) participate in the promotion of SADC as a platform for creating common Pan-African and global positions;
- (d) support SADC in the collective work of promoting good governance, regional peace and stability, defence and security, cardinal for attraction of foreign investments; and,
- (e) continue participating actively in the SADC regional integration agenda.

6.8.7 COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

Zambia attaches great importance to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa not only because it hosts the COMESA Secretariat, but also as a key regional market for Zambia's exports. In this regard, Zambia shall:

- (a) support the work of COMESA in its pursuit of regional integration agenda;
- (b) encourage the private sector to make effective use of the business opportunities that COMESA offers; and
- (c) utilise COMESA as a platform for creating and consolidating common African and global positions in relation to trade and development.

6.8.10. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES REGION (ICGLR)

Zambia attaches great importance to membership of the ICGLR, as it is an effective platform in the pursuit of sustainable peace, security, stability and development in the Great Lakes Region. Zambia shares a border with some of the countries of the Great Lakes Region, as such political stability is cardinal to Zambia's strategic interests. The region also provides a viable market for Zambian goods and services. In this regard, Zambia shall:

- (a) continue to pursue greater cooperation among the twelve (12) Member States within the Region so as to achieve its goals as expressed in the Pact;
- (b) domesticate the ICGLR Protocols in line with the Laws of Zambia;
- (c) actively support and implement the Pact; and ,
- (d) continue to host and support the Levy Mwanawasa Regional Centre (LMRC), on Democracy, Good Governance, Human Rights and Civic Education.

6.8.11 STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIPS

International economic frameworks and partnerships provide an important platform for dialogue and advancing bilateral and regional cooperation. In this regard, Zambia shall:

- (a) utilise economic partnerships, at regional and international levels, as platforms for mobilisation of resources, dialogue and strengthening of economic partnerships;
- (b) actively participate in strategic partnerships such as TICAD, AGOA, EU-Africa and FOCAC;
- (c) utilise Joint Permanent Commission of Cooperation (JPCC) to strengthen bilateral cooperation; and,
- (d) support efforts by the African Union to rationalise the organisation and control the proliferation of strategic economic partnerships.

6.9 RATIFY, DOMESTICATE AND IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Zambia shall, where applicable, ratify, domesticate and implement International Legal Instruments that she has signed.

6.10 CAREER DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Zambia shall establish and implement a career diplomatic Service.

7.0 INSTRUMENTS OF THE FOREIGN POLICY

The following are the instruments of Zambia's Foreign Policy:

7.1 DIPLOMACY

Zambia shall continue to engage the international community through inclusive dialogue, negotiations, and mutual consultations in the advancement of its national interests.

7.2 MILITARY

As a deterrent to external threats, Zambia shall continue to engage its defence forces to defend and protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity at all times. Additionally, Zambia shall continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security through peace-keeping and humanitarian operations in accordance with international law.

7.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

The Zambian people are key instruments of Zambia's Foreign Policy. Zambia shall therefore, encourage her citizenry to be patriotic so as to portray a good image of the country in furthering her national interests.

In the furtherance of her Foreign Policy, Zambia shall take cognisance of the following institutions and human resources:

- (a) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and allied institutions;
- (b) Zambia Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (ZIDIS);
- (c) Special Envoys;
- (d) former Diplomats;
- (e) Zambians in the Diaspora; and,
- (f) Foreign nationals who have lived in Zambia and are resident overseas and perceived as friends of Zambia.

7.4 NATURAL RESOURCES

Zambia shall use her rich natural resources to develop and compete favourably on the international arena in order to improve her economic standing. Zambia's natural resources shall be exploited for the purpose of enhancing the country's socio-economic development.

7.5 CULTURE

Zambia shall promote her rich cultural heritage and traditional establishment in the furtherance of her national interests.

7.6 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Recognising advances in Information Communication Technology (ICT), Zambia shall employ ICT as a complementary and key tool in the conduct of her international relations.

8.0 GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

Zambia's Foreign Policy in dealing with various geographical regions shall be focused as follows:

8.1 AFRICA

A stable Africa is of strategic interest to Zambia as it assures her of, inter alia, peace and security and access to expanded markets and tourism. In this regard, Zambia shall be a proactive and influential player in regional and continental initiatives aimed at achieving a peaceful and stable Africa.

Further, Zambia shall endeavour to consolidate bilateral cooperation as a means of fulfilling the country's development agenda. Zambia shall also continue to work through the AU, COMESA, SADC and ICGLR in addressing common challenges so as to accelerate economic growth and development of the continent.

8.2 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The Asia and the Pacific Region provides an impetus for economic growth to many African countries including Zambia. Strengthening relations with Asian and Pacific countries will further contribute to achieving the strategic objectives of Zambia's Foreign Policy.

Zambia shall therefore, seek to benefit from Asian countries in terms of technological transfer, tourism and access to their markets, as well as foreign direct investment to Zambia within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

8.3 EUROPE

European countries and the EU remain strategic partners for Zambia's development agenda. Zambia shall optimise the good relations that she maintains with the EU and other European countries in order to accelerate her development agenda. To this end, Zambia shall explore new areas of cooperation in which she shall encourage foreign investment, while accessing the EU market for Zambian exports.

At the bilateral level, Zambia shall continue to cooperate with European countries to complement her efforts towards achieving sustainable development.

8.4 NORTH AMERICA

North American countries, in particular the United States of America and Canada, are strategic partners in Zambia's development. The region is also a significant source of FDI, financial assistance and a potential market for Zambia's exports. At the bilateral level, Zambia shall continue to engage countries in North America in further strengthening the country's democratic institutions and also to enhance cooperation in the social sectors such as health and education.

8.5 MIDDLE EAST

The Middle East is a strategic economic region as it is an important source of oil for Zambia. Additionally, the Middle East offers other opportunities for cooperation especially in trade and the financial sector. Zambia will therefore, seek to expand its presence in the Middle East.

8.6 SOUTH AMERICA

South America is one of the largest economic regions in the world that has attained various levels of development. The region has made notable technological advances in agriculture, agro-industries, mining, pharmaceuticals, tourism and the tanning industry.

Zambia shall actively foster and maintain close ties with the region in order to promote cooperation and create opportunities for investment and trade.

Zambia shall work with other members of ASA to strengthen the organisation so that it can become a viable body for promoting cooperation between Africa and the South American region. Zambia shall therefore, explore the possibility of increasing her diplomatic presence in South America.

8.7 THE CARIBBEAN REGION

The Caribbean region comprises island states with which Zambia shares common values, aspirations and interests. These countries have demonstrated solidarity in advancing their interests on the international stage in bodies such as the UN, NAM, the G77+China, ACP and the Commonwealth.

Zambia will therefore, continue to cooperate with the Caribbean countries in advancing common positions in various international matters under the above frameworks.

Zambia shall therefore take advantage of her cooperation with the Caribbean countries particularly in the service sectors and seek to explore beneficial areas of cooperation.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

9.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

As the custodian of Zambia's Foreign Policy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the Foreign Policy objectives in conjunction with other line ministries and relevant institutions.

9.2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In order to realise the objectives set out in this policy, there is need to recognise the legal regulatory environment obtaining in the country and its dual dimension, i.e. domestic and international laws.

9.2.1 NATIONAL LAWS

9.2.1.1 *Human Rights*

- (i) Human Rights Commission Act (Vol. 4, Cap. 48)

9.2.1.2 *Litigation and Court Procedure*

- (i) Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal enforcement) Act (Vol. 6, Cap. 76)
- (ii) Notaries Public and Notarial Functions (Amendment) Act 2009
- (iii) Notaries Public and Notarial Functions Act (Vol. 4, Cap. 35)

9.2.1.3 *Administrative / Public Law*

- (i) Citizenship of Zambia Act (Vol. 9, Cap. 124)
- (ii) Consular Conventions Act (Vol. 2, Cap. 21)
- (iii) Diplomatic Immunities and privileges Act (Vol. 2, Cap. 20)
- (iv) Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges (Levy Patrick Mwanawasa Regional Centre for Democracy and Good Governance) Order, 2011 (S.I. No. 73 of 2011)
- (v) Immigration and Deportation Act (Vol. 9, Cap. 123)
- (vi) Official Oaths Act (Vol. 2, Cap. 5)
- (vii) Refugees (Control) Act (Vol. 9, Cap. 120)
- (viii) Standards Act (Vol. 23 Cap 416)
- (ix) State Proceedings Act (Vol. 6, Cap. 71)
- (x) State Security Act (Vol. 9, Cap. 111)
- (xi) Statutory Functions Act (Vol. 2, Cap. 4)
- (xii) Zambia Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies Act (Vol. 2, Cap. 22)

9.2.1.4 *Criminal Law*

- (i) Anti Money Laundering Directives 2004
- (ii) Anti-Corruption Commission Act (Vol. 7, Cap. 91)
- (iii) Anti-Human Trafficking Act 2008
- (iv) Defence Act (Vol. 8, Cap. 106)
- (v) Extradition Act (Vol. 7, Cap. 94)
- (vi) Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Vol. 7, Cap. 98)
- (vii) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (Vol. 7, Cap. 96)
- (viii) Prohibition and Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2001
- (ix) Securities and Exchange Commission Anti-Money Laundering Directives, 2009

9.2.1.5 *Commercial Law*

- (i) Commercial Travellers (Special Provisions) Act (Vol. 23 Cap. 407)
- ii) Zambia Development Agency Act (Vol. 21 Cap. 386)
- (iii) Public Private Partnership Act
- (iv) Patents and Companies Registration Agency Act
- (v) Securities Act
- (vi) Standards Acts
- (vii) Registration Agency Act
- (viii) Competition and Consumer Protection Act

9.2.1.6 *Labour Law*

- (i) Employment Act (Cap. 268)
- (ii) European Officers' Pensions Act (Vol. 15, Cap. 266)
- (iii) Industrial and Labour Relations Act (Vol. 15, Cap. 269)
- (iv) Minimum Wages and Conditions of Employment Act (Vol. 15, Cap. 276)
- (v) Non-Designated Expatriate Officers (Retiring Benefits) Act (Vol. 15, Cap. 280)

9.2.1.7 *Banking Law*

- (i) Bank of Zambia (Monitoring of Balance of Payments) Act (Vol. 20, Cap. 360)
- (ii) Bretton Woods Agreements Act (Vol. 20, Cap. 367)
- (iii) Finance (Control and Management) Act (Vol. 20, Cap. 347)
- (iv) Securities Act (Vol. 20 Cap 354)

9.2.1.8 *Arbitration Law*

- (i) Arbitration Act (Vol. 4 Cap. 40)
- (ii) Arbitration Act, No.19 of 2000

9.2.1.9 *Intellectual Property Law*

- (i) Copyright and Performance Rights (Vol. 23 Cap 405)
- (ii) Patents Act (Vol. 22 Cap 400)

9.2.1.10 *Company Law*

- (i) Companies Act (Vol. 21 Cap 388)
- (ii) Competition and Fair Trading Act (Vol. 23 Cap 417)

9.2.1.11 *Other Instruments/Legislation*

- (i) ICGLR Pact on Security, Stability and Development 2006

Notwithstanding the above, laws may be reviewed and amended as and when necessary.

9.2.2 INTERNATIONAL LAW

This refers to a body of law established by custom or treaty and recognised by nations as governing their relations one with the other. Zambia is a signatory to several International Agreements, Accords, Conventions, Memoranda of Understanding, Protocols and Treaties. Zambia has also signed other agreements with international organisations and other cooperating partners at bilateral and multilateral levels.

10.0 RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND FINANCING

The implementation of this Policy shall be financed within the Government budgetary provisions and allocation.

11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be responsible for monitoring the implementation and evaluation of the impact of Zambia's Foreign Policy.

12.0 FOREIGN POLICY REVIEW

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall review the policy every five years in tandem with the national political cycle and taking into account global trends. Important presidential pronouncements aimed at reviewing a foreign policy position shall continue to be adopted as such.