

... a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world!

Produced by Branch: Public Diplomacy The Department of International Relations and Cooperation

Vision

OUR VISION IS AN AFRICAN CONTINENT, which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united, and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable.

Mission

WE ARE COMMITTED to promoting South Africa's national interests and values, the African Renaissance and the creation of a better world for all.

Values

THE DEPARTMENT of International Relations and Cooperation adheres to the following values:

- Patriotism
- Loyalty
- Dedication
- Ubuntu
- Equity
- Integrity
- Batho Pele.

Foreword

Maite Nkoana-Mashabane Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

The world faces a multiplicity of global crises, ranging from the decline of major economies; to climate change; rising food prices; and the energy crisis; to the heinous, mass and random killing of innocent people through acts of terror; and the fact that for the poor of the world we will not meet the millennium development goals.

In the midst of all these challenges and uncertainties, we are inspired that the work we do – including our contribution to global politics – plays a part in giving our people hope for a better world.

South Africa's foreign policy is an extension of our domestic priorities and our value system. We believe in a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by the law. We believe in a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights.

To implement this vision, our foreign policy is based on four central pillars, which include giving priority to Africa as a whole, working with countries of the developing South and the developed North, and playing our part to strengthen and transform the multilateral system. This is the guide that we follow on a daily basis as we implement our country's foreign policy on behalf of the President and the people of South Africa.



The work we do to attract investments and tourism, remove barriers to trade, support the development of larger markets in Africa and expand the markets for South African products is linked to our domestic imperative of eradicating inequality, unemployment and poverty.

As we strive to focus on harnessing the growth and potential of the African continent for sustainable development, we remain cognisant of the need to connect African countries with each other to celebrate the milestones we have achieved in our journey for freedom and self-determination.

Inspired by the spirit of Ubuntu in the face of adversity and hardships, our country, true to its convictions, continues to play the role of a bridge-builder with the aim of strengthening relations with other nations, especially in Africa. We have always conducted our diplomatic affairs in such a way that we can create conditionsin which South Africa can harness the forces of globalisation for its own growth, mobilising both human and material resources for the good of its people, the people of Africa and the world at large. We attach great importance to continued utilisation of our strategic dialogue with our partners to promote the legacy of liberation movements in Africa.

The year 2012 marked the 100-year anniversary of the oldest liberation movement in Africa, the African National Congress (ANC). The centenary celebrations were national celebrations, and not exclusive to the ANC. Therefore, the celebrations afforded the Department of International Relations and Cooperation an opportunity to reflect on the legacy of the liberation movements not only in South Africa but on the entire continent over the past 100 years. As we reflected on these legacies, our focus was on the use of diplomacy by liberation movements across Africa to fight colonialism and apartheid and indeed to secure freedom for the continent's citizens.

We also dedicated these celebrations to the liberation movements across Africa which tirelessly fought for independence that led to

the end of colonialism and oppression throughout the continent. Our focus during these celebrations was embedded on the great contributions that South Africans, Africans and the world have made towards liberation movements, as well as the attainment of peace, human rights and indeed the ushering of democracy in this country.

These centenary celebrations were also aimed at providing an opportunity for South Africa to affirm its role in international relations and to assure our friends and partners that we will continue to build on our achievements such as our ascension onto BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and our tenure in the United Nations Security Council. In so doing, we have indeed recognised the role that the international community has played in our fight for liberation. Our full potential and identity as true African diplomats can only be revealed if we rally behind initiatives aimed at the regeneration of Africa.

This young democracy has achieved so much and the role that South Africa plays on the global stage to create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world, is not in doubt.

This book outlines the implementation of South Africa's foreign policy during 2012. It highlights the key events we participated in as a country and the political relations we strengthened with our various partners across the world to ultimately create a better life for all.

"We seek to live in peace with our neighbours and the peoples of the world in conditions of equality, mutual respect and equal advantage".

– Oliver Reginald Tambo, 1977, former president of the ANC.



ECTION ONE

Implementation of South Africa's foreign policy objectives





The absence of African countries at the time of the formation of the UN, is reflected in the fact that not a single African country is a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

This is despite the fact that on average, about 70% of agenda items of the UN Security Council concern Africa. It is a huge continent that has 54 member states, representing more than one billion people.

The failure of representation, on a permanent basis, of such a big part of the globe in an important body such as the UN Security

Council, points to the necessity and urgency for the fundamental reform of the United

Nations Security Council so that it can become more representative and legitimate.



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Statement by President Jacob Zuma on the occasion of the United Nations Security Council Summit Debate, 12 January 2012

I am very happy that other countries heard our message and unanimously supported our calls to strengthen the relations between the UN and regional bodies, particularly the AU. While we are pleased with the current relations between the two bodies, we also feel that we can deepen them further for better coordination when it comes to dealing with issues affecting our continent. We want the views of the African Union to be respected by the UN.



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Prsident Jacob Zuma on the occasion of the United Nations Security Council's adoption of Resolution 2033, 13 January 2012



















This year, we dedicate the dinner to the legacy of liberation movements in Africa, and the contribution of diplomacy to the attainment of our freedom as African people. We chose this theme, on the one hand, to recognise the centenary of the African National Congress and, on the other, to join many countries on our continent who have been celebrating 50 years of their independence from colonial rule.



Address by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation,
Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on the occasion of the Annual Dinner hosted
by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation,
11 February 2012, Cape Town

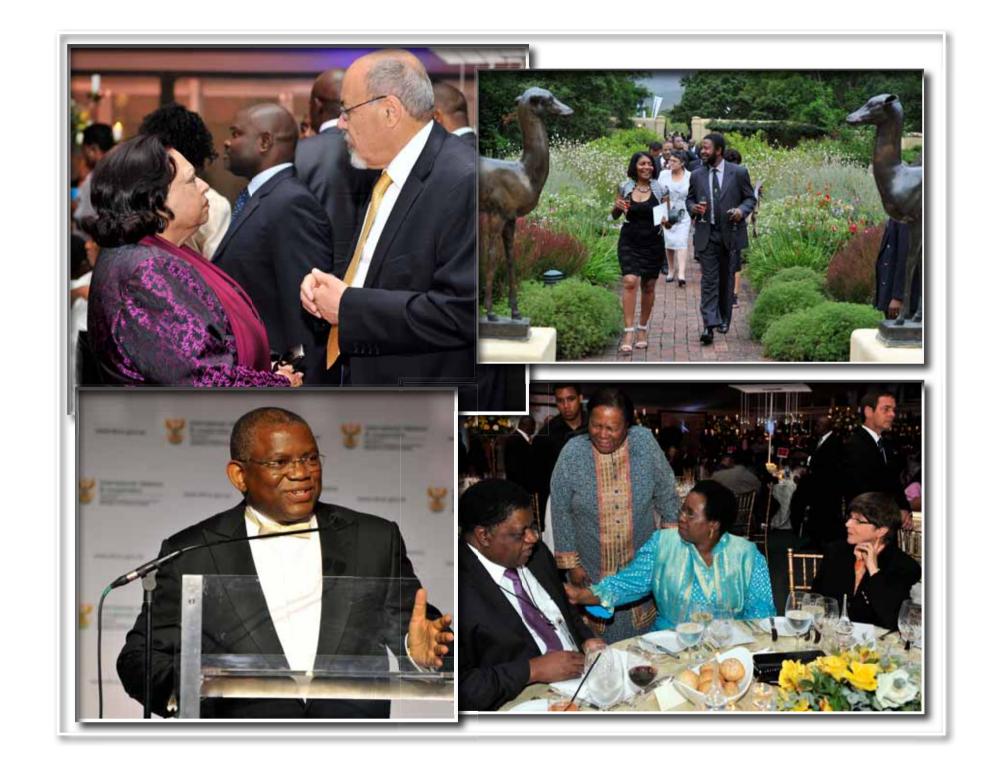


The outcome of the focus of our Presidency was UN Security Council Resolution 2033, which reiterated the importance of establishing a more effective relationship between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council, particularly in the area of conflict prevention, resolution and management, electoral assistance and regional conflict-prevention offices. The resolution also encourages the improvement of regular interaction, consultation and coordination between the two bodies on matters of mutual interest.



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Remarks by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on the occasion the Annual Dinner hosted by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, 11 February 2012, Cape Town





"As a free and democratic South Africa today, our Constitution considers everyone as equal who enshrines the principles enunciated in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights that all human beings are born equal in rights, and goes against the principle of the right to non-discrimination.

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Statement by the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Marius Fransman, on the occasion of the High-Level Segment of the 19th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, Geneva, Switzerland, 29 February 2012









... our Cabinet is of the view that the Centenary Celebrations of the ANC are national celebrations – they do not belong to the ANC alone. It is the celebrations of our collective struggle against colonialism and its apartheid manifestation.

These celebrations give us, our country and the people of South Africa, Africa and the world, an opportunity to reflect on the journey we have travelled together. This freedom that we have attained is not based on colour – it belongs to all of us – black and white together. Above all, it belongs to humanity at large."

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Address by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on the occasion of a public lecture on "Celebrating the Legacy of Liberation Movements in Africa: Freedom through Diplomacy", University of Cape Town, Cape Town, 6 March 2012





In South Africa, we have made the achievement of inclusive growth and prosperity our main goal as we move towards the second phase of our transition, following the defeat of colonial oppression and apartheid.

Our participation in BRICS is designed to help us achieve inclusive growth, sustainable development and a prosperous South Africa.

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Address by President Jacob Zuma on the occasion of the BRICS Business Breakfast hosted by South Africa, Diwan I Am Taj Mahal Hotel, Delhi, India, 29 March 2012









When our forebears formed the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) almost 50 years ago, they gave the people of this continent hope in their struggle against colonial rule and in pursuit of the right to self-determination. When our leaders transformed the OAU 10 years ago into the African Union (AU), they gave our people more hope in their quest for democracy, development, and a continent free of wars, poverty, ignorance and disease.

South Africa was there when the OAU was formed, represented by the leadership of our national liberation movement. The AU was formed in this country, in the city of Durban, with South Africa as a full member. Africa is the centrepiece of our foreign policy to this day.







Budget Vote Speech by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, National Assembly, 25 April 2012



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We call on Israel to end its apartheid policies of repression and accept the hand of peace that has been extended by the Palestinians and the Arab world. An independent Palestinian state on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, would be an enormous boon to Israel, leading to its full acceptance in the region, and providing by far the best assurance of its long-term security and prosperity.

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Budget Vote Speech by the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ebrahim Ebrahim, to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation, 25 April 2012







The South African Government recognises the importance of using its development cooperation funding efficiently and effectively to address the challenges of poverty alleviation, underdevelopment and marginalisation of Africa, in particular, in the South. It is recognised that these challenges simultaneously reflect South Africa's own interests for security and development, and reflect its solidarity with the plight of people elsewhere.

Budget Vote Speech by the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Marius Fransman, to the Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation, 25 April 2012





It is very important that we continue to strive for a multilateral approach to global challenges and promote respect for international law. Poverty and underdevelopment continue to pose a major challenge to the majority of the movement's members, with about 58 of our members categorised as least developed countries. In this respect, we need to consolidate our efforts towards the strengthening of south-south cooperation and solidarity to assist them to graduate from that status.

We continue to express our unwavering support and solidarity with the people of Palestine in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and justice. Eighteen years after our own liberation, the people of South Africa continue to strongly identify with the plight of the Palestinians and their struggle. South Africa supports the Palestinian application for membership of the United Nations and in this regard we call on all other members of the movement who have not yet done so to recognise the State of Palestine. The Palestinian struggle remains the struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement.



Statement by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on the occasion of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Ministerial Meeting, Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, 10 May 2012





The vision of our leaders in establishing the PAP was to ensure that the peoples of Africa become active participants in the decisions of the AU, pertaining to all aspects of our integration. The PAP has the task to promote our shared values of democracy and good governance.

Indeed, the PAP has been in the forefront of the efforts that brought into being the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance – which South Africa has ratified. This Charter aims to help improve not only political governance on our continent, but also our economic and social governance. It is our responsibility as the political leadership to create and foster enabling conditions for the socio-economic upliftment of our respective countries.

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Message of solidarity by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of the 7th Ordinary Session of the Second Pan-African Parliament (PAP), Gallagher Estate, Midrand, 21 May 2012







Like an umbilical cord, the struggle tied our continents together and gave us leaders such as Pixley ka Isaka Seme, Marcus Garvey (whose son is here today with us), Sylvester Williams, WEB du Bois, Dudley Thompson, Julia Cooper, Charlotte Maxeke, Oliver Tambo, Jomo Kenyatta, Amilcar Cabral, Abidias do Nascimento, Lillian Ngoyi, Julius Nyerere, Martin Luther King, Steve Biko, Nelson Mandela, Ben Bella, Gamal Abdel Nasser, to mention but a few.

They had a vision. They wanted to see the liberation of black people from all forms of bondage, humiliation and degradation. They wanted to see black people regardless of borders, being treated with respect and dignity.



Opening remarks by President Jacob Zuma on the occasion of the Opening Session of the Global African Diaspora Summit, Sandton Convention Centre, 25 May 2012



It is our firm belief that this summit will become a showpiece of our intended collaboration with our African brothers and sisters in the Diaspora.

While this project must inspire us, its outcomes are a clear demonstration that even though we are situated in different parts of the world, nothing must prevent us from working towards a common goal – that of creating a better life for the people of Africa, and the Diaspora.

The resolutions we have taken in the summit demonstrate that Africans are more than capable of successfully taking their destiny into their own hands.





Closing remarks by President Jacob Zuma on the occasion of the Closing Session of the Global African Diaspora Summit, Sandton Convention Centre, 25 May 2012

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My election is not a personal victory but a victory for the African continent in general and for women in particular.

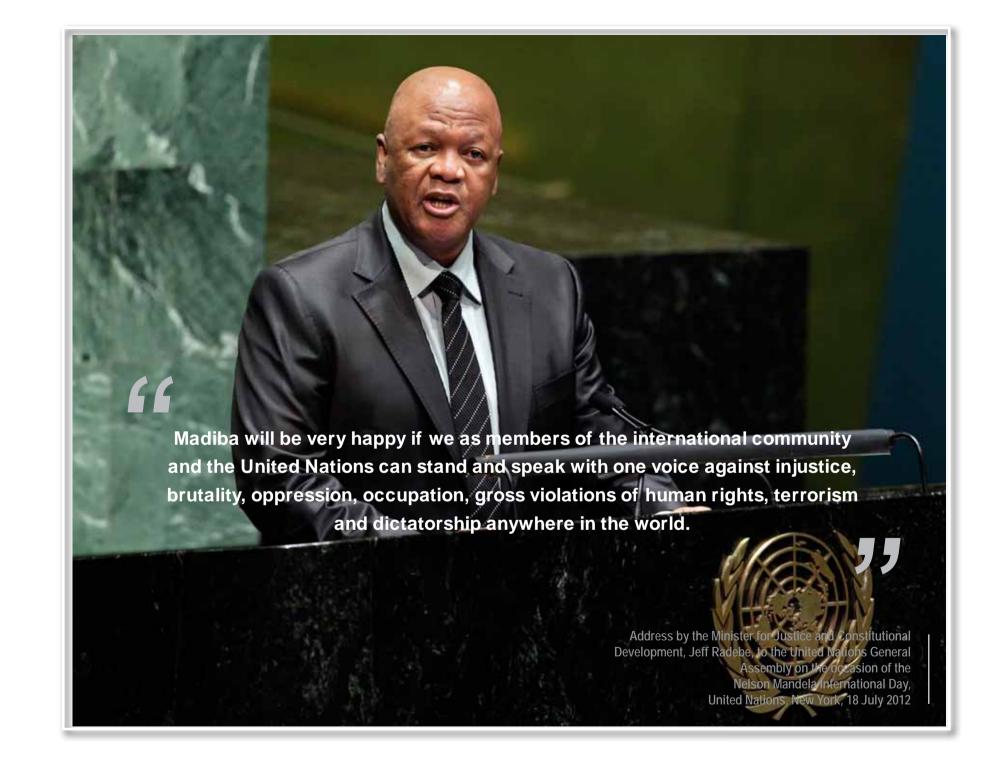
Today, we commemorate two milestones in the history of our organisation. After 49 years, the southern African region has been afforded an opportunity to chair the African Union Commission but equally a woman has been afforded an opportunity for the first time. It is fitting that this happens during the period declared as the Decade of Women by this very assembly.

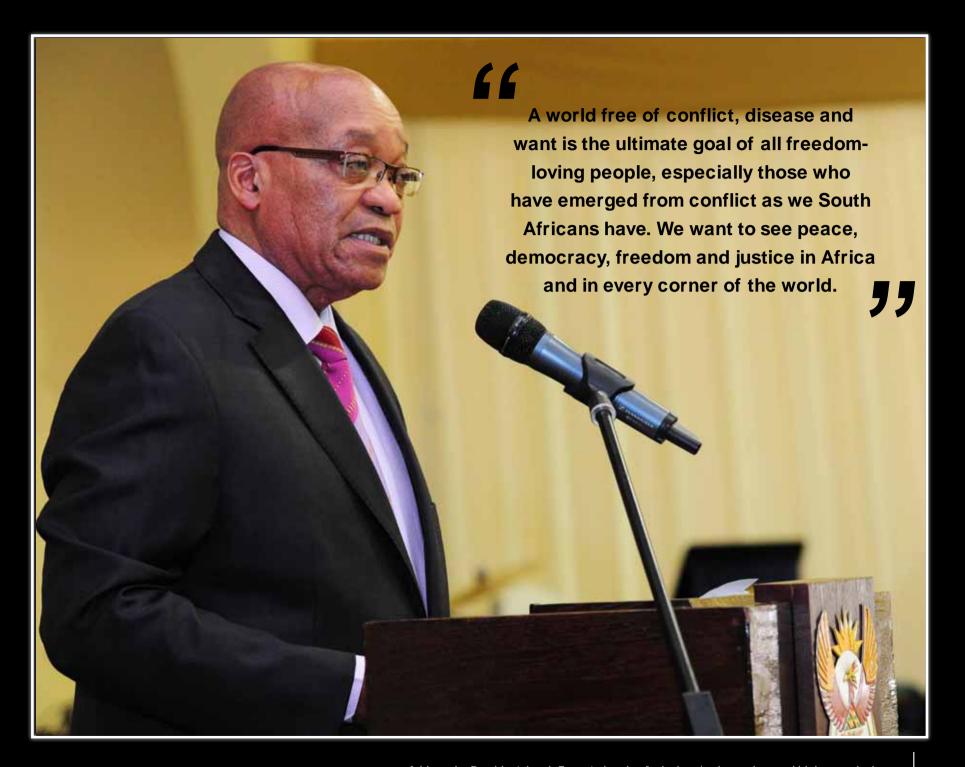
We are grateful as women that our leaders have understood that women have to participate and take their rightful place in society so they can reach their full potential because it is only if men and women reach their full potential, shall we as a continent reach our full potential.



Address by South Africa's Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, on the occasion of her election as Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 16 July 2012







Address by President Jacob Zuma to heads of missions/ambassadors and high commissioners accredited to South Africa, Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guest House, Pretoria, 3 August 2012









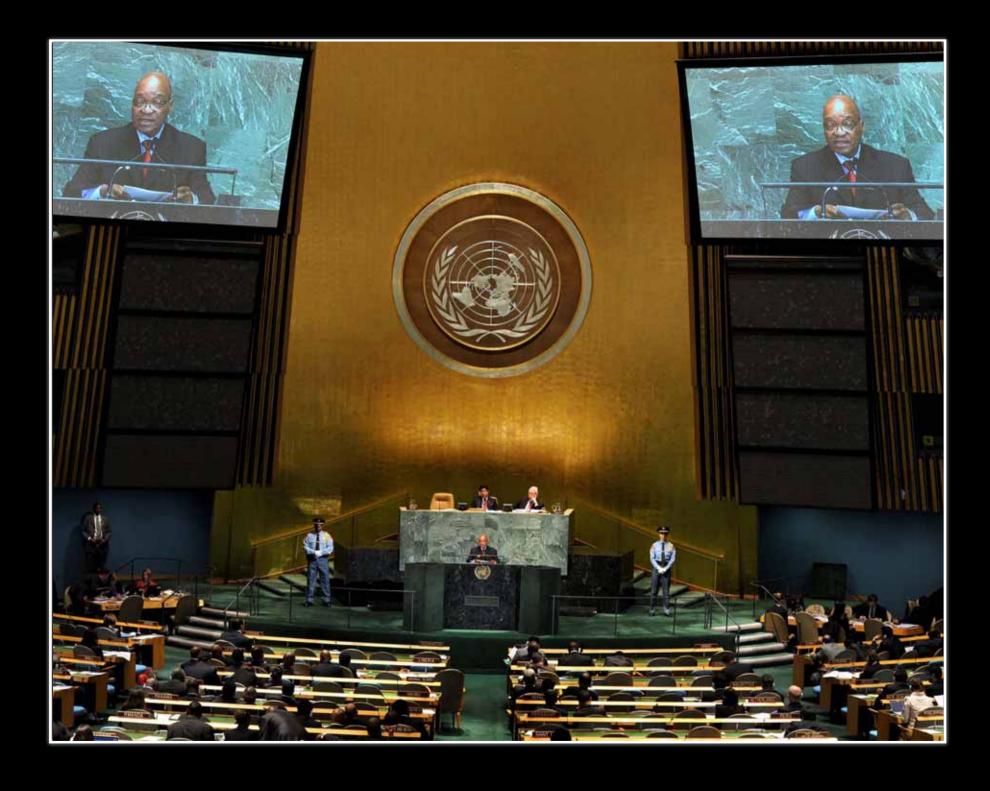
We would like to see a more meaningful representation of Africa in the UN Security Council. About 70% of the agenda of the UN Security Council is taken up by issues from the African continent.

The Security Council has to be expanded in both categories, with at least two seats for Africa in the permanent category and five in the non-permanent category.

In addition to seats for the continent in its composition, the UN should also recognise fully and appreciate the role of regional organisations working with the United Nations, in conflict management and resolution.

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Address by President Jacob Zuma on the occasion of the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 25 September 2012









With regard to the situation in Syria, we condemn the ongoing violence that continues unabated. Meanwhile, the Security Council remains divided on this issue. South Africa emphasises that the Security Council and the League of Arab States should address the Syrian crisis in a balanced manner by applying pressure on all sides to stop the violence, immediately establish a ceasefire and comply fully with their respective obligations under the Six-Point Plan and the Geneva Action Group Communiqué. Those assisting either party militarily are worsening the situation and prolonging the bloodshed. We call on those involved in such initiatives to refrain from them and assist in efforts to bring the parties to the negotiating table in order to launch a credible Syrian-led and -owned political process that will lead to a legitimate transitional arrangement aimed at establishing a democratic pluralistic society that meets the legitimate aspirations of all the Syrian people.

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Address by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on the occasion of the debate of the United Nations Security Council on the situation in the Middle East, 26 September 2012





It is my honour to address you today, a year after we, as parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, agreed to the watershed package of decisions in Durban. I am humbled to look back on the momentous effort that brought about this extraordinary outcome. We not only succeeded in agreeing on a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol – something which seemed almost impossible in the year leading up to COP17/CMP7 – but we also agreed to launch a process that will develop the future legal framework applicable to all parties to address climate change from 2020.

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Opening address by the President of COP17/CMP7 and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, during the COP18/CMP18 Opening Ceremony, Doha, Qatar, 26 November 2012



SECTION TWO

Strengthening relations with partners across the world

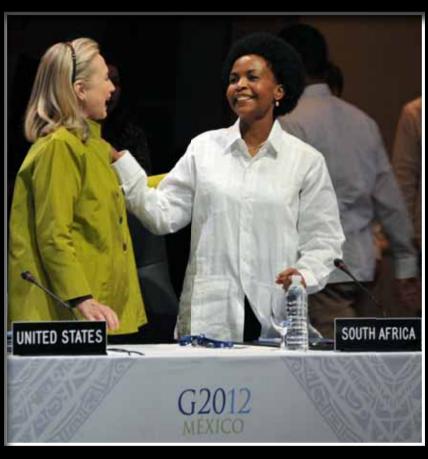












The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, participates in the G20 Ministerial Meeting in Mexico, 17 February 2012









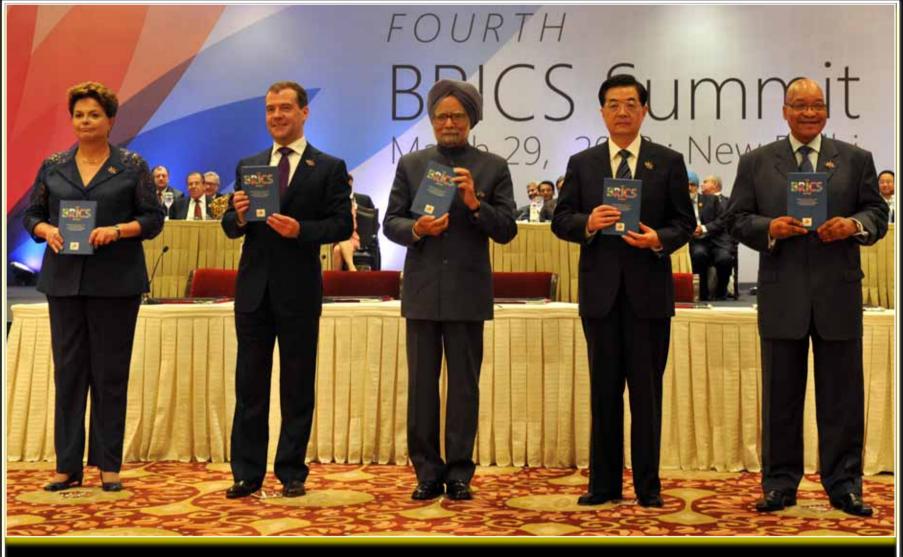
Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, receives her counterpart from Somalia,
Abdullahi Haji Hassan Mohamed,
Pretoria, 13 March 2012















President Jacob Zuma during the 4th BRICS Summit, Delhi, Republic of India, 29 March 2012



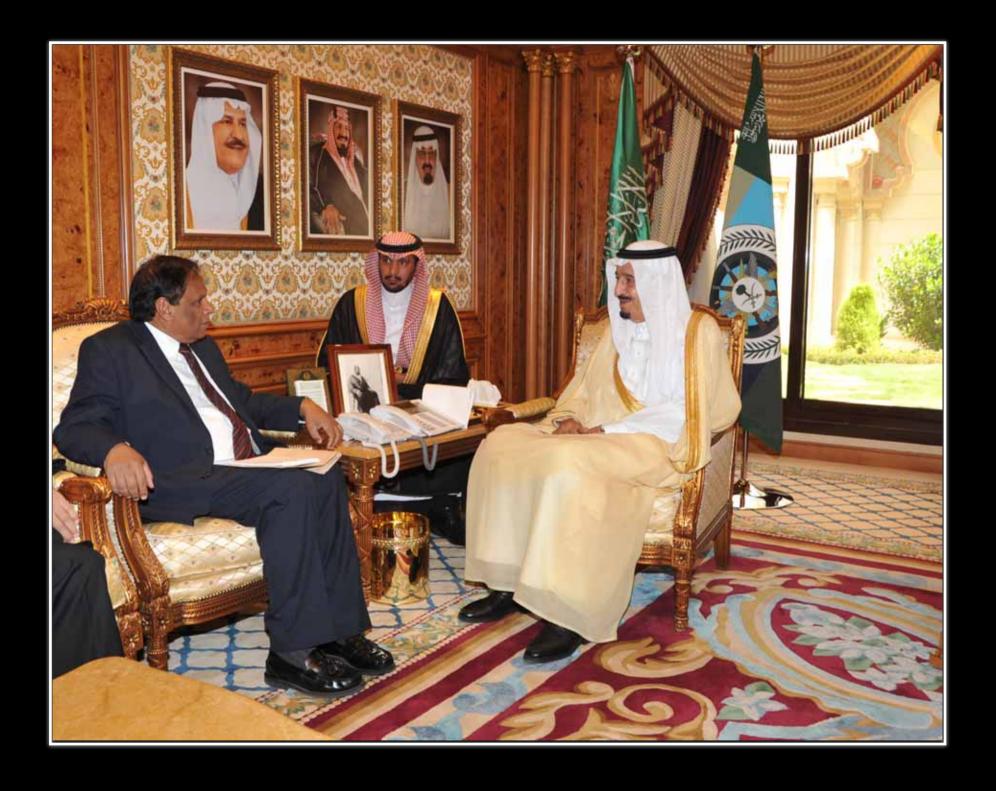


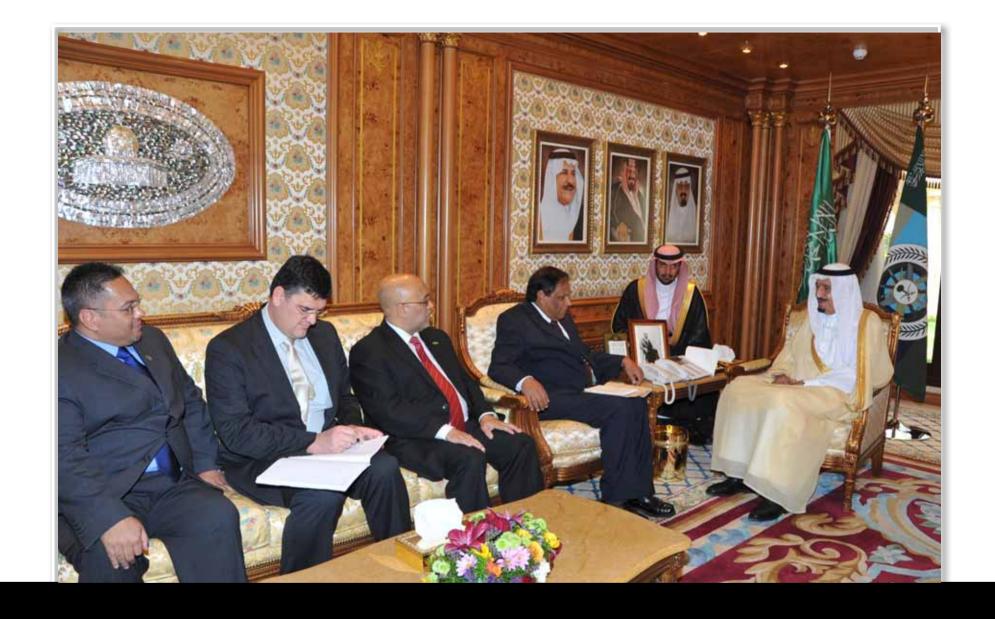


Repatriation of the mortal remains of the President of Malawi, 14 April 2012

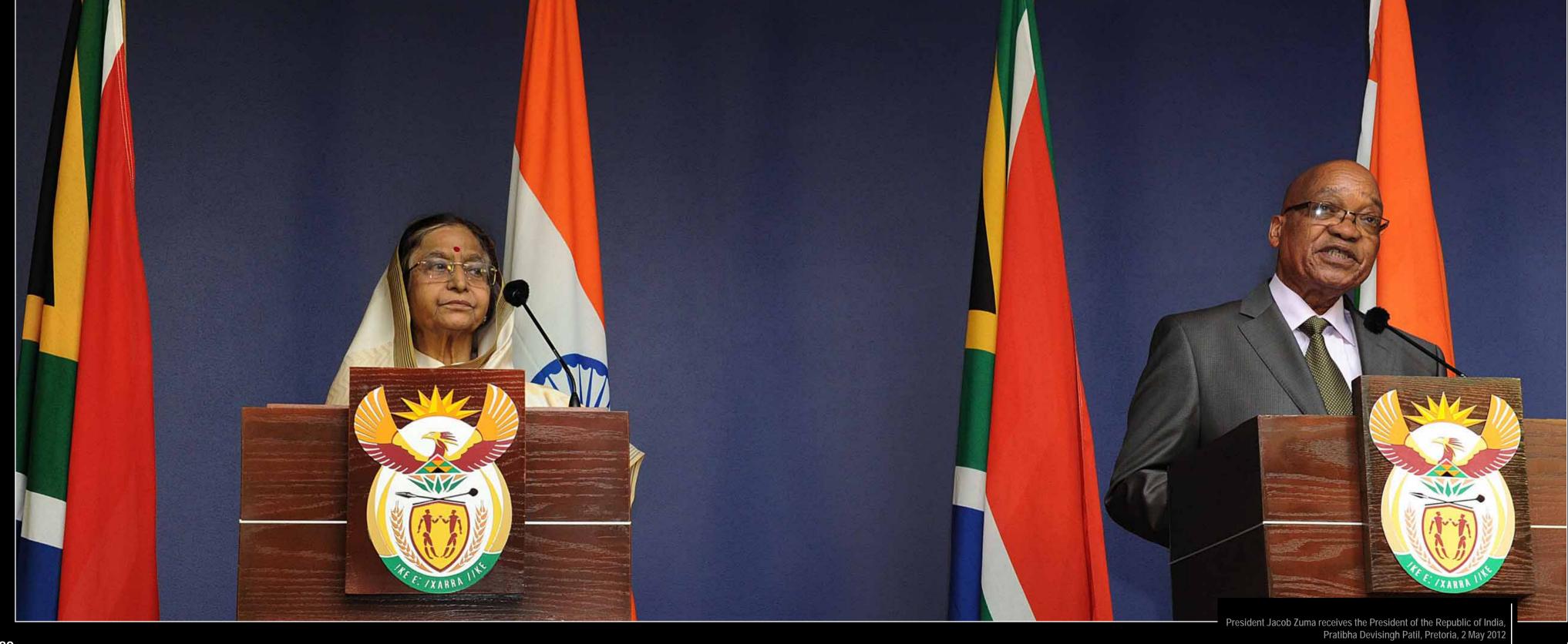
The Minister of Health, Aaron
Motsoaledi, and the former Minister of
Defence and Military Veterans, Lindiwe
Sisulu, with the wife of the late President
of Malawi, Bingu wa Mutharika, and
the Minister of Health of Malawi, Jean
Kalirani, at the Waterkloof Airforce Base
during the repatriation of the mortal
remains of the late President







The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ebrahim Ebrahim, embarks on a two-nation tour to the Middle East and Asia, 27 April to 6 May 2012













The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, during a working visit to Sharm-el-Sheik, Egypt, to attend the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement Coordinating Bureau, 9 to 10 May 2012





The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Marius Fransman, visits Hungary for political consultations with the Deputy State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, Janos Hòvári, 14 to 15 May 2012



Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe hosts the Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Mohammed Namadi Sambo, on the occasion of the 8th Session of the Bi-National Commission between South Africa and Nigeria, Cape Town, 21 to 23 May 2012

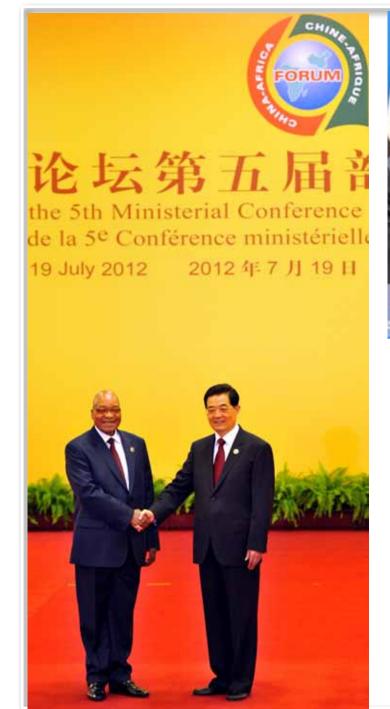






President Jacob Zuma leads the South African delegation to the 19th Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 15 to 16 July 2012









President Jacob Zuma on an Official Visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of President Hu Jintao, 19 to 20 July 2012













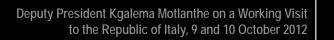












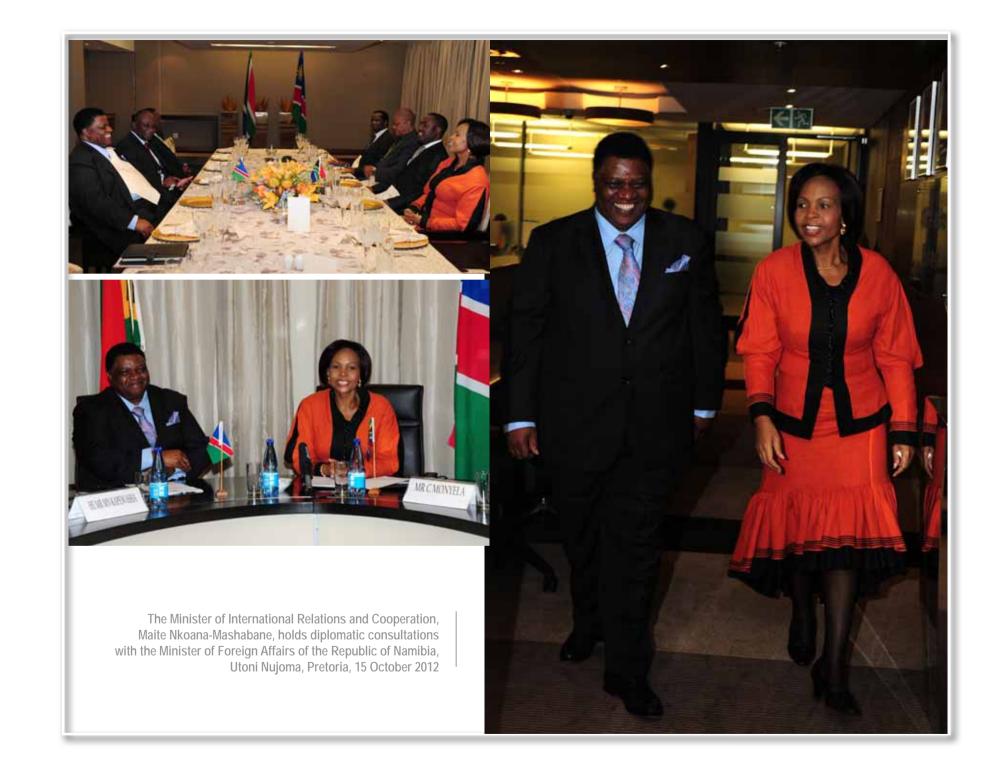




The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, on a Working Visit to Cyprus, 21 September 2012













The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, hosts Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, for the 4th Session of the South Africa-Zimbabwe Joint Commission for Cooperation, Pretoria, 28 to 30 October 2012









President Jacob Zuma hosts President Hifikepunye Pohamba during a South Africa-Namibia State Visit, Cape Town, 6 November 2012

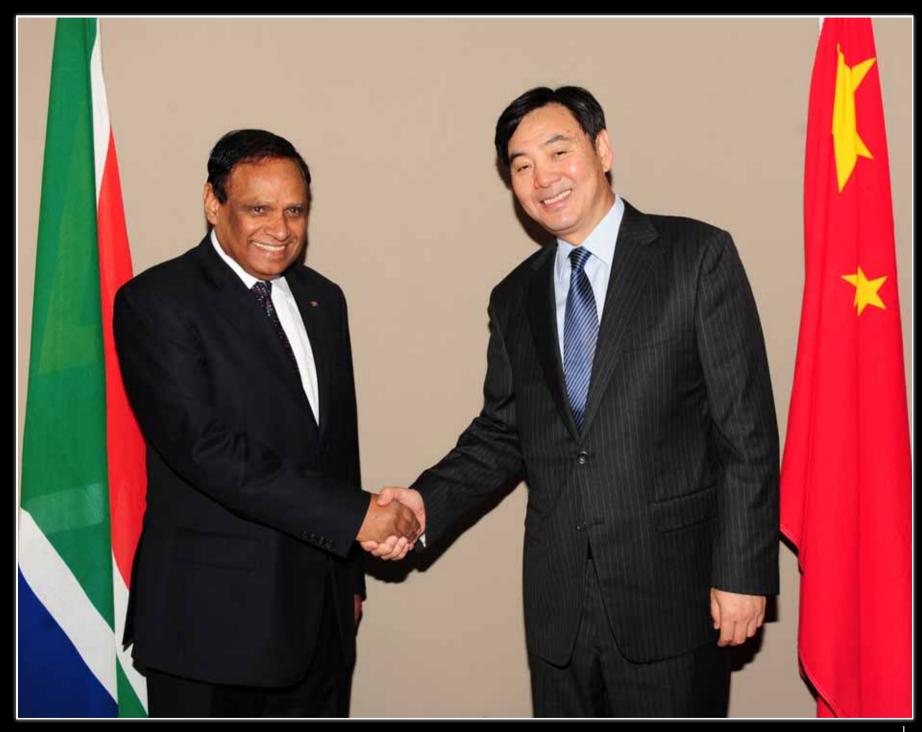












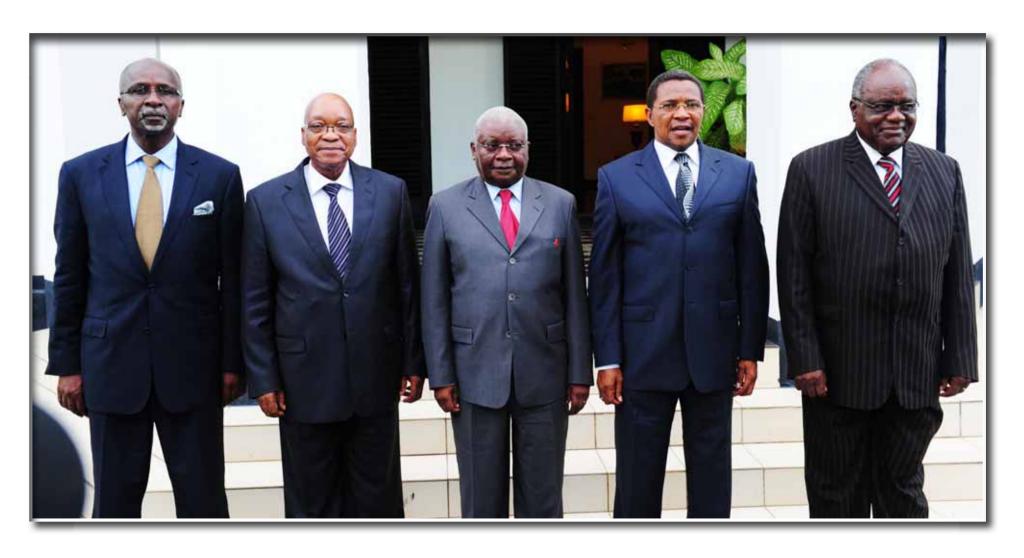
The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ebrahim Ebrahim, and the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Zhai Jun, co-chair the 5th South Africa-China Strategic Dialogue Mechanism, Pretoria, 26 November 2012



President Jacob Zuma at the Southern African Development Community Extra-Ordinary Summit, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, 7 to 8 December 2012



President Jacob Zuma at the SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, 7 to 8 December 2012



(From left): SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Tomaz Salomão; South African President, Jacob Zuma; Tanzanian President, Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete; Mozambique President, Armando Emílio Guebuza; and Namibian President, Hifikepunye Pohamba; during the SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, 7 to 8 December 2012



President Jacob Zuma and the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, at the SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, 7 to 8 December 2012