

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009



2014

Delegation for relations with South Africa

REPORT

by Michael Cashman
Chairman of the
Delegation for relations with South Africa



16th European Parliament / South Africa

Inter-parliamentary Meeting

26 October to 27 October 2010

Brussels

A. Introduction

The 16th EP-South Africa Inter-parliamentary meeting (IPM) took place on 26 and 27 October in Brussels, Belgium (first incoming IPM in four years to be held in Brussels instead of Strasbourg). The IPM was co-chaired by Joan FUBBS, Chair of the South Africa Delegation to the European Parliament (EP), and Michael CASHMAN, Chair of the EP Delegation for Relations with South Africa (SA).

The meeting sessions were well attended by both SA and EP Delegation members. MEPs Chris Davies (ALDE, UK), Kriton Arsenis (S&D, GR), Michael Gahler (EPP, DE) and Claude Moraes (S&D, UK) were invited as guest speakers on different IPM agenda items. The South-African ambassador to Belgium, Luxembourg and the European Union, Dr Anil Sooklal, also took part in the IPM working sessions. The European Commission was represented by Benoît Chapas (DG DEV), Anna Saarela (DG AGRI) and Jacques Wunenburger (DG TRADE).

Prior to the IPM sessions, the South African Delegation had the opportunity to participate in various Committees' meetings (DEVE, LIBE, EMPL, ECON). It also held bilateral meetings with two of the main political parties represented in Parliament (EPP and ALDE).

B. The Inter-parliamentary meeting: main topics

The IPM discussions were held in two half-day sessions and encompassed a wide range of topics, such as the outcome of the 3rd South Africa- EU Summit; the Development Cooperation Instrument and the mid-term review of the Country Strategy Paper for South Africa; the revision of the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement; current status of the Cotonou Agreement; the SADC Economic Partnership Agreement; climate change in view of the UN Climate Summit in Cancun 2010; migration and asylum policy in EU and in South Africa; the outcome of the New York conference on MDGs and the overall MDGs situation in Africa; the situation in Somalia, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe and Sudan; the road to the 3rd Africa- EU Summit on 29th-30th November 2010; culture as an engine for economic growth and development. The discussions were led with mutual respect and shared engagement, with both EP and South African members benefiting from the points raised during the debate and the overall outcome of the meeting.

EU- South Africa Relations

The revision of the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement

The TDCA - the backbone of the EU-South-Africa relations - has been in force since 2004. Following its revision in 2007, the Amendment Agreement to the TDCA was signed at the second SA-EU Summit in Kleinmond on 11 September 2009. The EC representatives pointed out that the TDCA revision did not include trade provisions, as they are currently being negotiated under the EU-SADC EPA.

So far only four EU states have ratified the Agreement (TDCA). Co-Chair Fubbs explained that in South Africa the Amendment Agreement had already been approved by Parliament and it was only awaiting the President's assent. Cashman therefore urged both the EU and SA sides to complete the ratification process as soon as possible.

The discussion also focused on agricultural issues. In this context, Farrow from the South African delegation underlined how difficult it was for SA to be competitive and make progress when the country was treated differently than other African countries. SA MP Mabuza stressed that food security and agricultural issues should be put much higher on the international agenda. He also suggested that South Africa, as well as other African countries, need to better link agriculture with food security and climate change issues and provide more capacity-building and educational training in the agricultural field. In support to this, he brought up the figure of 800 million hectares of "unused" land in Sub-Saharan Africa. Cashman therefore insisted on the importance of focusing on land issues and investing in local farmers.

MEP Lange also explained that the EU Common Agricultural Policy would undergo a significant reform by 2013, which opportunity should be used to closely look at the export subsidies policy for EU farmers. The EC representative explained the evolution of EU export subsidies (which now represent less than 2% of CAP expenditure) and noted that there are very few eligible sectors for subsidies. On Lange's question why sugar was not part of the EU-SA negotiations, the Commission explained that in the past the sensitive matter of sugar was subject to the Sugar protocol for ACP countries. As from 1 October 2009 Least Developed countries (LDCs) have free access to the EU market under the "Everything But Arms" initiative (EBA) and ACP non-LDC have also free access under EPA arrangements to the EU market, subject to an automatic volume safeguard mechanism applicable to ACP non-LDC when both ACP and LDC's exports reach 3,5 million tonnes and ACP non-LDCs reach a quantity of 1,3 to 1,6 million tonnes. In the SADC EPA configuration, for instance, there are two former Sugar protocol countries (Mozambique and Swaziland), one of which (Mozambique) is an LDC.

Current status of the Cotonou Agreement

The second revision of the Cotonou Agreement was signed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 22 June 2010. However, the Agreement can only enter into force once the required ratification process has been fulfilled. The Commission therefore underlined that all 27 EU member states had ratified the Agreement, while ratification from the ACP side was still pending (only a few ACP countries had already ratified it, including South Africa, although the latter is not covered by Cotonou's trade components).

Cashman pointed out that the revised Cotonou Agreement diminished the universality of human rights. He stressed the importance of guaranteeing freedom from discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation in all states, and South African MP Manamela assured him that South Africa and EU are in agreement on these matters. Manamela also underlined that the ACP Parliamentary Assembly had issued a joint declaration on the issue which would be re-discussed in Kinshasa. He pointed out with regret however that despite that Cotonou was supposed to promote regional integration, in reality it rather seemed to divide the African countries through the EPA negotiations process.

Outcome of the 3rd South Africa - EU Summit

Both SA and EU sides were of the opinion that the 3rd South Africa-EU Summit was an extremely open, constructive and successful meeting, with global, regional, peace and security and bilateral EU-SA issues being in the center of discussion. The EC representative explained that EU and SA were determined to achieve an output-oriented agreement in order to make the

Cancun COP16 a success, paving the way for a successful COP17 in South Africa in 2011. The participants at the Summit had also expressed a common view on the situation in Sudan and the need for all actors to fully respect the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in view of the forthcoming referendum in South Sudan in January 2011. Cashman noted that the European Parliament will send an election observation mission to monitor the referendum (with Veronique De Keyser as EU Chief observer), suggesting that South Africa should do the same with the AU.

Fubbs underlined the importance of the SA-EU strategic partnership, further enhanced with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. Ambassador Sooklal concluded by thanking both parties for having discussed different issues so frankly with each other at the Summit.

Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the mid-term review of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for South-Africa

The Commission underlined that the mid-term review of the CSP for South Africa - aimed at confirming or updating the relevance of the CSP- was carried out jointly with the Government of South Africa. At the end of the exercise it was concluded that the areas of intervention – sustainable economic growth/employment creation, improvement of capacity in the provision of basic services – continue to encompass the priorities of the SA Government and of the EU and therefore changes to the Joint CSP were not necessary. Budget support will still be the preferred aid modality for implementing the SA CSP, with consideration given to General Budget Support. Special emphasis will also be put on green jobs and green growth to ensure sustainable development in SA.

SA MP Williams pointed out that in South Africa there was an ongoing attempt to enhance legislative power and the power of the people by establishing a Youth Parliament, by empowering disadvantaged groups, etc. In this context, Fubbs underlined the importance of local governance and parliamentary capacity-building, especially in view of the 70% turnover the SA Parliament had recently gone through.

Fubbs and Ambassador Sooklal also expressed the need for SA to receive additional funding from the European Investment Bank and to unlock the potential of funds dedicated to regional actions. Cashman therefore assured them that South Africa's request for additional funding from the EIB's two billion euro reserve fund for climate aid would be fully supported by the EP Delegation for relations with South Africa.

EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement

The Commission made a brief overview of what happened so far in the SADC EPA negotiations and underlined that after a long stalemate, negotiations resumed in May 2010. Since then several negotiation rounds were held, showing a new momentum in the SADC EPA negotiations. However, despite the EC comment that South Africa - as the biggest economy in Africa - did not really need an EPA and therefore would not be affected by the lack of it or by not signing it (since trade relations continue to be governed by the TDCA), Ambassador Sooklal noted that South Africa was interested in the SADC EPAs for regional integration purposes - as no successful regional integration could be achieved without the participation of South Africa. He also reminded of the unsatisfactory reply by Commissioner De Gucht to the letter from SACU trade ministers, outlining a roadmap for the future negotiations.

Ambassador Sooklal also urged for more realism and flexibility regarding the deadline for SADC EPA conclusion. No positive outcome could come from forced negotiations and agreements - the fact that 10 years into the Cotonou agreement EU and ACP countries are still stuck into negotiations clearly speaks about this. Sooklal underlined that the problematic EPA file had even caused political damage in the EU-ACP relations.

All members agreed that EPAs should be first and foremost a development tool, which must not be used to promote free trade issues and ideas.

Tackling climate change in view of the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun 2010

Williams reminded that the climate change debate was closely linked to the energy debate, especially in South Africa where energy production is primarily based on coal. He also underlined that it would be impossible for SA to switch fast to non-coal energy production; the issue in his country therefore was to find an appropriate energy mix. In this sense, Lucas underlined the need for development of new energy technologies, giving biofuels as an example.

Lange pointed out that the EU is one of the drivers in terms of climate protection. To this end, MEP Sargentini expressed her disappointment that despite this leading role, the EU was not able to have a strong say in the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in 2009.

Guest speakers MEPs Chris Davies and Kriton Arsenis underlined the joint responsibility when it came to tackling climate change, the importance of aiming at a slash of emissions by 20% by 2020, and the direct link between climate change and food and water security. They also reiterated the necessity that at least a small step forward is taken at the forthcoming Cancun Conference in order to maintain the momentum from last year's Copenhagen Conference and to be able to reach a final Agreement in South Africa in 2011.

Members concluded that besides an international agreement signed by all countries, development of new, clean technologies (with China having the potential to turn into a clean technology superpower) was the key instrument for tackling climate change.

An update on migration and asylum policy in EU and in South Africa

Guest speaker MEP Claude Moraes made a brief overview of EU migration and asylum policies. He pointed out that while in the 1980s and 1990s migration was often linked to asylum seeking (due to the proliferation of armed and political conflicts in Eastern Europe and worldwide), nowadays migration in Western Europe was predominantly labour migration. As Europe's population is constantly ageing, migration is a huge resource for the labour pool.

Co-chair Fubbs admitted that South Africa was also facing a lot of pressure in terms of labour migration. In addition, she explained that an often occurring case was the one of migrant miners who moved to South Africa to work, got married and whose children therefore became South African citizens. Lucas pointed out that one of the main reasons for migration to South Africa was the instability and poverty of its neighbouring countries. Moreover, migrants coming to South Africa from those countries were difficult to distinguish among the SA citizens and therefore hard to be targeted by establishing a certain policy.

Cashman explained that often in Western Europe migration is beneficial as migrants are taking up the so-called "dirty" jobs that no local citizen would be willing to do. He also underlined that a combination of coherence and consistency in development policies would be the key to decrease migration based on need. In response to that, Fubbs made a remark that the implementation of these policies was equally important.

Cashman also put forward the idea to establish an international tax on "brain drain" - as not only developing countries were losing their highly-skilled labour force due to emigration, but they were also losing all the funds they had invested in the migrant's education. Finally, he expressed regret that the current British government introduced a cap on non-EU migration, which also negatively affected skilled migration. Sargentini pointed out that her home country - the Netherlands - was also aiming to cut migration by 50%. She explained that when it came to migration, both the rational and the emotional aspects had to be taken in account: it is a fact that European population is ageing, but voters are sensitive to the migration issue. In few decades when Europe would not be able to fill its jobs only with local workforce, migration would probably receive a much broader support.

Current political and social issues in Europe and Africa

The outcome of the New York MDGs conference and the overall MDGs situation in Africa

Co-chair Cashman - who had taken part in the European Parliament Delegation to the New York conference on MDGs - outlined the outcome of the conference. He explained that the concluding document was a good compromise with additional benefits, as it also highlighted the issues of social protection, good governance, human rights, etc. He also commended the initiative announced by President Barroso at the New York conference that the EU will provide an additional contribution of €1 billion to the most committed and needy countries to help them achieve the MDGs. Finally Cashman noted that MDGs are still achievable, however the international community does not need a walk but rather a sprint to attain them.

The parliamentarians underlined the importance of health and universal education for the eradication of poverty in Africa. MPs agreed that water access and water purification were directly linked to health, agriculture and food security and therefore poverty reduction. SA MP Mabuza expressed the need for establishment of a programme in SA which would educate people how to purify their own water. MEP Cadec introduced a discussion on water and noted that one billion people do not have access to drinkable water in Africa and that in 2010 the UN declared the access to clean water and sanitation as a fundamental human right. He also reiterated that in ten years time water shortage would be the most pressing problem the world will face, hence the need for better water management.

MP Khumalo insisted on the importance of women's empowerment, and especially of building confidence in women to allow them to take care of themselves, for the attainment of the MDGs. Key would be to build capacity in sewing and farming, and facilitating accessibility to education (as many people have to travel more than 2-3 km in a single trip to school). MP Manamela also underlined the need for broader introduction of house appliances by illustrating how the invention of the washing machine has changed the world, especially the world of women

Situation in Somalia, Madagascar, DRC, Zimbabwe, Sudan

Co-chair Cashman opened the discussion by expressing his concern about the serious deterioration in the security situation in Somalia and in the whole region, with grave security implications for Africa but also for the rest of the world. SA MP Manana pointed out that South Africa was strong supporter of the geopolitical peace processes, through undertaking peace building and security measures. He also distinguished the SA active diplomacy, which had already established contacts with Somali institutions and transitional government, from the lack of support from the international community in this country. In response to this, Cashman underlined the EU's commitment to contribute to bringing peace to Somalia through various instruments (financing AMISOM, launching a training mission for Somali security forces, supporting the ATALANTA operation against piracy, devoting an envelope of more than € 300 million for development projects in Somalia, humanitarian assistance). Cashman however noted that the role of the international players, such as the EU, was only to assist. Without a credible and inclusive Somali-owned political process gains will be short-lived. The Commission also pointed out that Somalia was not part of the EU-SA summit agenda, however during Baroness Ashton's visit to South Africa the situation in Somalia was explicitly discussed.

Regarding the situation in Madagascar following the forcible transfer of power on 17 March 2009, Cashman noted that the impact of the crisis in Madagascar was mostly felt by the Madagascar economy and ordinary people. It is therefore crucial that the crisis is resolved as soon as possible by return to constitutional order, rule of law, and respect for human rights in Madagascar. Cashman also expressed hope that the agenda (which provides for legislative elections in March 2011 and presidential elections in May 2011) set by the Political Agreement signed by the president of the High Transitional Authority of Madagascar, Andry Rajoelina, will be indeed implemented.

SA MP Manana reminded about Madagascar's current isolation from the international community (suspension of Madagascar from SADC, EU restrictive measures under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement) and also reiterated the necessity of speeding up the process that would restore constitutional order in the country. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the South African mediation in this matter and its hope that an ICG be convened shortly.

Introducing the discussion on the situation in DRC (a state where violations of human rights, extrajudicial killings, impunity and sexual violence against women and girls, illegal exploitation of minerals are constant phenomena), Cashman noted with regret that the appalling situation in the country is, partially, a colonial legacy. Although the 20th ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Session will take place in Kinshasa, DRC, the co-chair expressed his regret that members most probably would not have the chance to see the real face of the DRC (as they would be stuck in meeting rooms and hotels). Unlike Cashman, SA MP Manana considered that there was enormous progress in DRC, also underlining the huge economic potential of the country which could turn it into a major economic player in Africa. Both Cashman and Sargentini responded that this potential was actually part of the problem. Sargentini welcomed in this sense the newly adopted US "Conflict minerals" Law as an attempt to prevent American consumers from purchasing goods, manufactured by using minerals from rebel-controlled mines in DRC.

On Sudan, parliamentarians shared the view that all parties must support the peace process in a coherent way until the referendum in January 2011. Capacity-building would be key issue in the post-referendum environment.

On Zimbabwe, the discussion mainly focused on EU restrictive measures. Parliamentarians were of the opinion that despite the progress made, a lot more needs to be done in Zimbabwe. They also recognised the important role of South Africa and its influence on Zimbabwe, both due to its geographical position and to its historic relations with the country. SA MPs however reiterated their belief that by lifting its "sanctions" the EU could speed the progress in the country. MEPs explained that "sanctions" are not an aim in itself, but only the means to achieve stability and progress in Zimbabwe. "Sanctions" are therefore the instrument for keeping pressure on the Zimbabwean government and for boosting the morale of the Zimbabwean people. In this context, Sargentini noted that outside, international pressure is sometimes crucial for a change to be made (using as an illustration the international pressure to end the Apartheid regime in South Africa). Her question on what other method for keeping pressure on the Zimbabwean government could be established (if sanctions were to be removed), remained open. To conclude, SA MP Manana underlined again South Africa's interest in the stability of Zimbabwe and SA readiness to exert pressure on Zimbabwe or other states, if needed, but through the method of silent diplomacy. The complementarity of the different EU and SA approaches would hopefully bring positive value to Zimbabwe.

The road to the 3rd Africa-EU Summit, 29-30 November, Libya

The EC representative made an overview of the discussion topics at the Summit which would include regional integration and infrastructure, energy and climate change, MDGs and food security. He also pointed out that the Commission had received assurances that Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir would not attend the Summit.

MEP Michael Gahler, chair of the EP Delegation to the Pan-African parliament, explained that his Delegation and the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) were in the process of organising the parliamentary Pre-Summit in Tripoli (Libya) on 27 November 2010, in advance of the 3rd Africa-EU Summit. The outcome of this pre-Summit would be in the form of a declaration to be transmitted by the Presidents of both Parliaments (EP and PAP) to the Heads of State and Government at the opening of the 3rd Africa-EU Summit.

During the discussion that followed, EU and SA members shared the view that certain issues need to be addressed at the Summit, namely:

- The Africa-EU Strategic Partnership needs to be revitalised and refocused, as the world has changed immensely since 2007 with the issues of climate change, food and energy security coming to the top of the table.
- The next Joint Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategic Partnership should have more tangible outcome and results. To this end, it has to be more focused, with fewer priorities and concentrated on issues where it could bring added value.
- Some issues that are important for the African partners need to be better stressed - e.g. food security should become a real priority and a cross-cutting issue (currently it is tackled as a sub-item in the MDGs partnership).
- As the Africa-EU partnership is a collective partnership and not only a partnership between the 2 Commissions (the AU and EU ones), it is extremely important that national parliaments from

African states are better involved in its implementation and monitoring. The Pan-African parliament also needs to be institutionally strengthened.

Culture as an engine for economic growth and development

The discussion was led by MEP Verheyen who linked the concept of culture and creative industries (embracing activities ranging from traditional folk art, cultural festivities, books, paintings, music and performing arts to more technology-intensive sectors, such as the audiovisual industry, including film, television and radio) with the economy and also acknowledging them as key elements for the EU integration. She underlined that culture should not be seen only in the light of cultural heritage, but also as an engine for economic growth and employment. Focus was also put on information society and on the need to support artists' mobility in order to create a climate for innovation.

Farrow explained that a special department had recently been created in South Africa to promote exchanges between the rural and the cultural spheres (e.g. by supplying material for art and crafts). Fubbs also pointed out that South Africa was witnessing an emerging film industry. She however noted that high transportation costs acted as limitation for the arts and crafts exchange and promotion in South Africa.

In the end of the discussion Cashman assured the members that they would be able to continue their discussion on this interesting subject during the 17th Interparliamentary meeting between South Africa and the European Parliament in 2011.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

16th EP/South Africa Interparliamentary meeting

Tuesday 26 October 2010, 15.00-18.30
Wednesday 27 October 2010, 09.00-12.30

BRUSSELS

CLOSING STATEMENT

The 16th Interparliamentary meeting (IPM) between members of the European Parliament and the South African Parliament took place in Brussels (Belgium) on 26-27 October 2010. The two days of intense interaction and fruitful debate, building on previous EP-South Africa meetings, were jointly chaired by Mrs Joanmariae Fubbs and Mr Michael Cashman.

The discussions covered a wide range of topics including the outcome of the recent MDGs conference in New York; the situation in Somalia, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe and Sudan; migration and asylum policies in the EU and South Africa; EU-South Africa relations with particular attention to the mid-term review of the Country Strategy Paper for South Africa, the revision of the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement and the outcome of the 3rd South Africa-EU Summit held on 28 September 2010 in Brussels. The SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement was also in the center of the debate.

Discussions also focused on the two major international events taking place before the end of the year, namely the 3rd Africa-EU Summit on 29-30 November 2010 in Tripoli and the UN Climate Change Conference in December 2010 in Cancun. On climate change, members underlined that it is of crucial importance to have concrete decisions on key issues in Cancun. Without sufficient progress in Cancun, it would be difficult to have a successful conference in South Africa next year. To this end, both developed and developing countries need to regain trust in the process.

The IPM finished with an interesting debate on "Culture as an engine for economic growth and development". Parliamentarians agreed that cultural and creative assets - from traditional folk art, cultural festivities, books, paintings, music and performing arts to more technology-intensive sectors, such as the audiovisual industry - can generate economic growth, job creation and export earnings while at the same time promote social inclusion, cultural diversity and human development.

Both sides participated actively in the high quality debates, which enriched their views and further strengthen the ties between their respective Parliaments as well as the overall relations between South Africa and the European Union.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

16th Interparliamentary meeting EP/South Africa

26 - 27 October 2010 - BRUSSELS

Last update: 25/10/2010

SOUTH AFRICA DELEGATION

Members of Parliament (11)

Ms. Joanmariae FUBBS	Leader of the Delegation Chair of the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry
Mrs Manana MABUZA	Member
Mr Stuart FARROW	Member
Mr Nicolaas KOORNHOF	Member
Mr Adrian WILLIAMS	Member
Mr Gratitude MAGWANISHI	Member
Ms. Fikile KHUMALO	Member
Ms. Nosiliverem MAGADLA	Member
Mr Mduduzi MANANA	Member
Mr Eric LUCAS	Member
Mr Kgwaridi MANAMELA	Member

Staff accompanying the visiting delegation (3)

Ms Tanya LYONS

Ms Zurina JARDINE

Mr Sihle RADEBE

South African Embassy to the EU (5)

Mr Anil SOOKLAL, Ambassador

Mr Lionel OCTOBER Minister - adviser

Ms Zintle KOZA, 1st Secretary

Ms Pinkie MOLEKO Adviser

Mr Phumlani MFENYANA, 1st Secretary

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

16th Interparliamentary meeting EP/South Africa

26 - 27 October 2010 - BRUSSELS

EP DELEGATION

Mr Michael CASHMAN	Chair	S&D
Ms Judith SARGENTINI	1st Vice-chair	Greens/ALE
Mr Alf SVENSSON	2nd Vice-chair	EPP
Mr Alain CADEC	Full member D-ZA	EPP
Ms Veronica LOPE FONTAGNÉ	Full member D-ZA	EPP
Ms Marie-Thérèse SANCHEZ-SCHMID	Full member D-ZA	EPP
Ms Sabine VERHEYEN	Full member D-ZA	EPP
Ms Eider GARDIAZÁBAL RUBIAL	Full member D-ZA	S&D
Mr Bernd LANGE	Full member D-ZA	S&D
Mr Morten LØKKEGAARD	Full member D-ZA	ALDE
Mr Giles CHICHESTER	Full member D-ZA	ECR
Ms Sabine LÖSING	Full member D-ZA	GUE/NGL
Mr Philippe DE VILLIERS	Full member D-ZA	EFD

INVITED MEMBERS OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Mr Claude MORAES	Member of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	S&D
Mr Michael GAHLER	Chair of the Delegation for relations with the Pan-African Parliament	EPP
Mr Chris DAVIES	Member of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	ALDE
Mr Kriton ARSENIS	Member of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	S&D

EUROPEAN COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES

Mr Benoit CHAPAS	DG DEV
Ms Anna SAARELA	DG AGRI
Mr Jacques WUNENBURGER	DG TRADE
Mr Roland ZINZIUS	DG DEV

16th EP/South Africa Interparliamentary meeting

**26 -27 October 2010
European Parliament, Brussels**

I. EU – South Africa Relations

- Outcome of the 3rd South Africa - EU Summit, Brussels, 28 September 2010
- Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the mid-term review of the Country Strategy Paper for South Africa
- The revision of the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement, including agricultural issues (dairy, fruit and grains)
- Current status of the Cotonou Agreement
- SADC Economic Partnership Agreement

II. Tackling climate change – EU and SA strategies for the UN Climate Summit in Cancun 2010

III. An update on migration and asylum policy in EU and in South Africa

IV. Current political and social issues in Europe and Africa

- MDGs – outcome of New York conference and the MDG situation in Africa, with particular emphasis on water and health
- Situation in Somalia, Madagascar, DRC, Zimbabwe, Sudan
- The road to the 3rd Africa-EU Summit, 29-30 November, Libya

V. Culture as an engine for economic growth and development

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

16th EP / South Africa Interparliamentary Meeting
26-27 October 2010

Brussels - Belgium

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 26 October, Room ASP 3G-2
Wednesday, 27 October a.m., Room ASP 1G-1
p.m., Room ASP 5E-2

Tuesday, 26 October	Brussels
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- 09.15 Departure from Hotel
- 09.45 -10.30 Welcome and tour of the EP
- 10.30-12.30 Participation in Committee meetings
- 10.30 - 11.30 - DEVE Committee
- 11.30 - 12.30 - EMPL, LIBE, ECON Committees
- 13.00-14.45 Lunch hosted by Edward McMillan-Scott, EP Vice-President, on behalf of President Buzek (by invitation only)
Venue: Private dining room, Members' restaurant, European parliament

15.00-18.30 Interparliamentary meetings

VI. EU – South Africa Relations

- Outcome of the 3rd South Africa - EU Summit, Brussels, 28 September 2010
- Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the mid-term review of the Country Strategy Paper for South Africa
- The revision of the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement, including agricultural issues (dairy, fruit and grains)
- Current status of the Cotonou Agreement
- SADC Economic Partnership Agreement

VII. Tackling climate change – EU and SA strategies for the UN Climate Summit in Cancun 2010

19.30 Dinner hosted by Michael Cashman, Chair of the EP Delegation to South Africa
(by invitation only)
Venue: Restaurant La Maison du Cygne, Grand'Place, Brussels

Wednesday, 27 October	Brussels
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08.20 Departure from Hotel

08.50 Arrival at the European Parliament

09.00-12.30 Interparliamentary meetings

VIII. An update on migration and asylum policy in EU and in South Africa

IX. Current political and social issues in Europe and Africa

- MDGs – outcome of New York conference and the MDG situation in Africa, with particular emphasis on water and health
- Situation in Somalia, Madagascar, DRC, Zimbabwe, Sudan
- The road to the 3rd Africa-EU Summit, 29-30 November, Libya

X. Culture as an engine for economic growth and development

12.45-14.15 Lunch break

14.30-16.00 Bilateral meetings with Political Parties

14.30-15.15 EPP

15.15-16.00 ALDE

17.15 Return to Hotel

16th Inter-parliamentary Meeting EP-South Africa

**ΠΡΗΣΥΣΤΒΕΗ ΛΗΣΤ/ΛΗΣΤΑ ΔΕ ΑΣΗΣΤΕΝΑ/ΠΡΕΖΕΝΧΝΗ ΛΗΣΤΑ/ΔΕΛΤΑΓΕΡΛΗΣΤΕ/
ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KOHALOLIJATE NIMEKIRI/KATAΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΩΝ/RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/
LISTE DE PRÉSENCE/ELENCO DI PRESENZA/APMEKLĒJUMU REĢISTRŠ/DALYVIŲ SĄRAŠAS/JELENLÉTI ÍV/ REĢISTRU
TA' ATTENDENZA/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA OBECNOŠCI/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LISTĂ DE PREZENȚĂ/ PREZENČNÁ
LISTINA/SEZNAM NAVZOČIH/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Бюро/Mesa/Předsednictvo/Formandskabet/Vorstand/Juhatus/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Ufficio di presidenza/Prezidijs/Biuras/Elnökség/ Prezydium/Birou/Předsednictvo/Předsedstvo/Puheenjohtajisto/Presidiet (*)
Michael Cashman(P) ^(1,2) , Judith Sargentini(VP) ^(1,2)
Членове/Diputados/Poslanci/Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Parlamendiliikmed/Μέλη/Members/Députés/Deputati/Deputāti/Nariai/Képviselők/ Membri/Leden/Posłowie/Deputados/Deputați/Jäsenet/Ledamöter
Alain Cadec ⁽²⁾ , Giles Chichester ⁽¹⁾ , Bernd Lange ^(1,2) , Morten Løkkegaard ⁽²⁾ , Sabine Verheyen ^(1,2)
Заместници/Suplentes/Náhradníci/Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Asendusliikmed/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suppléants/Supplenti/ Aizstājēji/Pavaduojantys nariai/Póttagok/Sostituti/Plaatsvervangers/Zastępcy/Membros suplentes/Supleanți/Náhradníci/Namestniki/ Varajäsenet/Suppleanter
Nuno Teixeira (1,2), Maria Da Graça Carvalho (2)

187 (2)
193 (3)
Kriton Arsenis(1); Chris Davies(1), Claude Moraes(2), Michael Gahler(2)
49 (6) (Точка от дневния ред/Punto del orden del día/Bod pořadu jednání (OJ)/Punkt på dagsordenen/Tagesordnungspunkt/Päevakorra punkt/Ημερήσια Διάταξη Σημείο/Agenda item/Point OJ/Punto all'ordine del giorno/Darba kārtības punkts/Darbotvarkės punktas/ Napirendi pont/Punt Agenda/Agendapunt/Punkt porządku dziennego/Ponto OD/Punct de pe ordinea de zi/Bod programu schôdze/ Točka UL/Esityslistan kohta/Föredragningslista punkt)

⁽¹⁾ present 26/10

⁽²⁾ present 27/10

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Наблюдатели/Observadores/Pozorovatelé/Observatører/Beobachter/Vaatlejad/Παρατηρητές/Observers/Observateurs/Osservatori/
Novērotāji/Stebėtojai/Megfigyelők/Osservatori/Waarnemers/Obserwatorzy/Observadores/Observatori/Pozorovatelia/Opazovalci/
Tarkkailijat/Observatörer

По покана на председателя/Por invitación del presidente/Na pozvání předsedy/Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung des
Vorsitzenden/Esimehe kutsel/Με πρόσκληση του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chair(wo)man/Sur l'invitation du président/
Su invito del presidente/Pēc priekšsēdētāja uzaicinājuma/Pirmininkui pakvietus/Az elnök meghívására/Fuq stedina taç-'Chairman'/
Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/Na zaproszenie Przewodniczącego/A convite do Presidente/La invitația președintelui/Na pozwanie
predsedu/Na povabilo predsednika/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan

Съвет/Consejo/Rada/Rådet/Rat/Nðukogu/Συμβούλιο/Council/Conseil/Consiglio/Padome/Taryba/Tanács/Kunsill/Raad/Conselho/
Consiliu/Svet/Neuvosto/Rådet (*)

Комисия/Comisión/Komise/Kommissionen/Kommission/Euroopa Komisjon/Επιτροπή/Commission/Commissione/Komisija/Bizottság/
Kummissjoni/Commissie/Komisja/Comissão/Comisie/Komisja/Komissio/Kommissionen (*)

B. Chapas, E. Von Pistohlkops, A. Lynch, C. Brasseur, R. Zinzius (DG DEV),
A. Saarela (DG AGRI), R. Vagner (DG Sanco), C. Bermejo Acosta, J. Wunenberger (DG TRADE)

Други институции/Otras instituciones/Ostatní orgány a instituce/Andre institutioner/Andere Organe/Muud institutsioonid/
Άλλα θεσμικά όργανα/Other institutions/Autres institutions/Altre istituzioni/Citas iestādes/Kitos institucijos/Más intézmények/
Istituzzjonijiet ohra/Andere instellingen/Inne instytucje/Outras Instituições/Alte instituții/Iné inštitúcie/Druge institucije/Muut
toimielimet/Andra institutioner/organ

Други участници/Otros participantes/Ostatní účastníci/Endvidere deltog/Andere Teilnehmer/Muud osalejad/Επίσης Παρόντες/Other
participants/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti/Citi klātesošie/Kiti dalyviai/Más résztvevők/Partecipanti ohra/Andere aanwezigen/
Inni uczestnicy/Outros participantes/Alți participanți/Inți účastnici/Dруги udeleženci/Muut osallistujat/Övriga deltagare

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South African Parliament

Ms. Joanmariae Louise Fubbs
 Mrs. Manana Catherine Mabuza
 Mr. Stuart Farrow
 Mr. Nicolaas Jacobus Janse Van Rensburg Koornhof
 Mr. Adrian John Williams
 Mr. Gratitude Magwanishe
 Ms. Fikile Eunice Khumalo
 Mrs. Nosilivere Winnifred Magadla
 Mr. Mduduzi Comfort Manana
 Mr. Eric James Lucas
 Mr K. Manamela
 Ms Tanya Lyons
 Ms Zurina Jardine
 Mr Sihle M Radebe

South African Embassy

Mr Anil SOOKLAL, Ambassador
 Mr Lionel OCTOBER, Minister - adviser
 Ms Zintle KOZA, 1st Secretary
 Ms Pinkie MOLEKO, Adviser
 Mr Phumlani MFENYANA, 1st Secretary

B. Hultin (Intercity Consulting)

Секретариат на политическите групи/Secretaría de los Grupos políticos/Sekretariát politických skupin/Gruppernes sekretariat/
 Sekretariat der Fraktionen/Fraktsioonide sekretariaat/Γραμματεία των Πολιτικών Ομάδων/Secretariats of political groups/Secrétariat des
 groupes politiques/Segreteria gruppi politici/Politisko grupu sekretariāts/Frakciju sekretoriai/Képviseletcsoportok titkársága/Segretariat
 gruppi politici/Fractiesecretariaten/Sekretariat Grup Politycznych/Secr. dos grupos políticos/Secretariate grupuri politice/Sekretariát
 politických skupin/Sekretariat političnih skupin/Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö/Gruppernas sekretariat

PPE	Caldeira da Silva, Sata
S&D	Williams, Gregusova, Bernal Cerdeira
ALDE	Perrin
ECR	
Verts/ALE	
GUE/NGL	
EFD	
NI	

Кабинет на председателя/Gabinete del Presidente/Kancelář předsedy/Formandens Kabinet/Kabinett des Präsidenten/Presidendi
 kantslelei/Γραφείο Προέδρου/President's Office/Cabinet du Président/Gabinetto del Presidente/Priekšsēdētāja kabinets/Pirmininko
 kabinetas/Elnöki hivatal/Kabinett tal-President/Kabinet van de Voorzitter/Gabinet Przewodniczącego/Gabinete do Presidente/
 Cabinet Preşedinte/Kancelária predsedu/Urad predsednika/Puhemiehen kabinetti/Talmannens kansli

Кабинет на генералния секретар/Gabinete del Secretario General/Kancelář generálního tajemníka/Generalsekretærens Kabinet/
 Kabinett des Generalsekretärs/Peasekretäri büroo/Γραφείο Γενικού Γραμματέα/Secretary-General's Office/Cabinet du Secrétaire
 général/Gabinetto del Segretario generale/Generalsekretära kabinets/Generalinio sekretoriaus kabinetas/Főtitkári hivatal/Kabinett tas-
 Segretarju Generali/Kabinet van de secretaris-generaal/Gabinet Sekretarza Generalnego/Gabinete do Secretário-Geral/Cabinet Secretar
 General/Kancelária generálneho tajomníka/Urad generalnega sekretarja/Pääsihteerin kabinetti/Generalsekreterarens kansli

Генерална дирекция/Dirección General/Generální ředitelství/Generaldirektorat/Generaldirektion/Peadirektoraat/Γενική Διεύθυνση/
 Directorate-General/Direction générale/Direzione generale/Generāldirektorāts/Generalinis direktoratas/Főigazgatóság/Direktorat
 Generali/Direktoraten-generaal/Dyrekcja Generalna/Direcção-Geral/Direcții Generale/Generálne riaditeľstvo/Generalni direktorat/
 Pääosasto/Generaldirektorat

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DG PRES DG IPOL DG EXPO DG COMM DG PERS DG INLO DG TRAD DG INTE DG FINS DG ITEC	Cole, Douad
Правна служба/Service Jurídico/Právní služba/Juridisk Tjeneste/Juristischer Dienst/Öigusteenistus/Νομική Υπηρεσία/Legal Service/ Service juridique/Servizio giuridico/Juridiskais dienests/Teisės tarnyba/Jogi szolgálat/Servizz legali/Juridische Dienst/Wydział prawny/ Serviço Jurídico/Serviciu Juridic/Právny servis/Pravna služba/Oikeudellinen yksikkö/Rättstjänsten	
Секретариат на комисията/Secretaría de la comisión/Sekretariát výboru/Udvalgssekretariatet/Ausschussekretariat/Komisjoni sekretariaat/Γραμματεία επιτροπής/Committee secretariat/Secrétariat de la commission/Segreteria della commissione/Komitejas sekretariāts/Komiteto sekretoriatas/A bizottság titkársága/Sekretarjat tal-kumitat/Commissiesecretariaat/Sekretariat komisji/Secretariado da comissão/Secretariat comisie/Sekretariat odbora/Valiokunnan sihteeristö/Utskottssekretariatet	
Vassileva	
Сътрудник/Asistente/Asistent/Assistent/Assistenz/Βοηθός/Assistant/Assistente/Paġis/Padėjėjas/Asszisztens/Asystent/Pomočník/ Avustaja/Assistenten	
Batteauw, Lorentzen	

- * (P) = Председател/Presidente/Předseda/Formand/Vorsitzender/Esimees/Πρόεδρος/Chair(wo)man/Président/Priekšsēdētājs/Pirmininkas/
 Elnök/'Chairman'/Voorzitter/Przewodniczący/Preşedinte/Predseda/Predsednik/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
- (VP) = Заместник-председател/Vicepresidente/Místopředseda/Næstformand/Stellvertretender Vorsitzender/Aseesimees/Αντιπρόεδρος/
 Vice-Chair(wo)man/Vice-Président/Priekšsēdētāja vietnieks/Pirmininko pavaduotojas/Alelnök/Víci 'Chairman'/Ondervoorzitter/
 Wiceprzewodniczący/Vice-Présidente/Vicepreşedinte/Podpredseda/Podpredsednik/Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande
- (M) = Член/Miembro/Člen/Medlem/Mitglied/Parlamendiliige/Μέλος/Member/Membre/Membro/Deputāts/Narys/Képviselő/
 Membru/Lid/Członek/Membro/Membru/Člen/Poslanec/Jäsen/Ledamot
- (F) = Длъжностно лице/Funcionario/Úředník/Tjenestemand/Beamter/Ametnik/Υπάλληλος/Official/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/
 Ierēdnis/Pareigūnas/Tisztviselő/Ufficial/Ambtenaar/Urządник/Funcionário/Funcionar/Úradník/Uradnik/Virkamies/Tjänsteman