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IV European Union-Brazil Summit Joint Statement

The Fourth Brazil-European Union Summit was held in Brasília on 14 July 2010. Brazil was represented by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. The EU was represented by the President of the European Council, Mr. Herman Van Rompuy, and the President of the European Commission, Mr. José Manuel Durão Barroso. The Minister of External Relations of Brazil, Mr. Celso Amorim, also attended the Summit.

Leaders welcomed the intensification of EU-Brazil relations in different areas and expressed their satisfaction with the positive implementation of the Brazil-EU Joint Action Plan, adopted at the second Summit in Rio de Janeiro in December 2008, as well as with the results of the bilateral High Level Political Dialogue. They also discussed global issues of common interest, the bi-regional relations and exchanged views on developments on their respective regions.

P R E S S

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I. GLOBAL CHALLENGES

1. Leaders reaffirmed the values and principles shared by Brazil and the EU and that are on the base of their Strategic Partnership, highlighting their commitment with the promotion of peace and international security, the strengthening of democracy and the rule of law, the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and the promotion of development with inclusion. Brazil and the EU agreed on the importance of an effective multilateral system, centred on a strong United Nations, as a key factor in the tackling of global challenges. In this context, they recognized the need to pursue the reform of the main UN bodies, among them the General Assembly, the Security Council and ECOSOC with a view to making them more effective and transparent, and reflective of the substantial changes the international community and UN membership have undergone. They welcomed the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty and the opportunity it provides to further enhance and strengthen the Brazil-EU Strategic Partnership, in multilateral fora and in particular in the United Nations, and welcomed efforts through which the new representatives of the European Union would be able to fulfill their role effectively within the United Nations.

Financial and Economic Issues

2. The Leaders addressed the international financial crisis and its severe impact on the world's economy. They welcomed progress being made to respond to the crisis including the reform of international financial market regulation and oversight. Brazil praised the measures adopted to preserve financial stability in Europe, including the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism.
3. Both parties underlined that the highest priority is to safeguard and strengthen global recovery and lay the foundation for strong, sustainable and balanced growth and strengthen our financial systems against risks. In order to achieve these goals, they agreed on the need to ensure fiscal sustainability, with growth-friendly consolidation plans and following through with fiscal stimulus, when appropriate. Where necessary, exit strategies from macroeconomic and financial stimuli have to be implemented carefully, and be differentiated and tailored to national circumstances as well as the needs of the global economy.
4. The Leaders expressed their satisfaction with the work that is being carried out by the G-20, reaffirmed its role as the premier forum for global economic cooperation and reiterated their commitment to working in close coordination in the context of G-20 meetings. They welcomed the results of the Toronto Summit (26 and 27 June) including the need to complete the IMF quota reform by the Seoul Summit and in parallel deliver on other governance reforms, in line with commitments made in Pittsburgh; to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth; to strengthen financial regulation and cooperation and to strengthen the support for the most vulnerable. The leaders reaffirmed the need to fully implement the Toronto agenda and agreed that economic policies must be consistent with the recommendations of the Pittsburgh and London G-20 Summits. This includes the promotion of international trade and investments as they are essential to global growth.

Sustainable development, climate change, energy and biodiversity

5. Brazil and the EU welcomed the approval, by the UN General Assembly, through resolution A/RES/64/236, on 24 December 2009, of the Brazilian Government's offer to host a United Nations high-level Conference on sustainable development in Rio de Janeiro, in 2012 – Rio+20. Both parties shared the view that the Conference, including its preparatory process, should deliver ambitious and concrete progress on the themes of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction and the institutional framework for sustainable development.
6. They reiterated their commitment, on the basis of the results of the COP 15 Conference in Copenhagen, including the political guidance contained in the Copenhagen accord, to work together ahead of the COP 16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), with a view to obtain, through an inclusive negotiating process within the UN framework, a balanced, comprehensive, ambitious and effective legally binding outcome, based on the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC. They reaffirmed the provisions and principles of the Convention, including that of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and underscored the importance of its full, effective and sustained implementation. In this context, they recognized each other's effort to tackle climate change, on the basis of their respective notifications to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC last January, informing the EU's economy-wide emissions reduction targets and Brazil's voluntary nationally appropriate mitigation actions to reduce their GHG emissions.
7. Leaders reaffirmed the political commitment by Brazil and the EU to promote the use of renewable energies, including the production and use of sustainable biofuels. In this context, they highlighted the importance of keeping responsible and non-discriminatory policies on sustainable bio-energy. They pledged to continue to work closely with interested countries on the promotion of sustainable production of biofuels, bioelectricity and other forms of renewable energy at the international level. They reiterated their commitment to working together in the context of the International Biofuels Forum and the Global BioEnergy Partnership (GBEP), including the harmonisation of technical standards and the discussion of sustainability parameters.

8. In the International Year of Biodiversity, Brazil and the EU reiterated their commitment to stepping up their efforts for combating biodiversity loss and ensuring its conservation and sustainable use. They agreed to work together on the high-level meeting on biodiversity of Heads of States and Government of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2010 to achieve a successful outcome of the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Nagoya, in October 2010. They will work together towards the adoption and implementation of an effective post-2010 policy framework and a new and ambitious Strategic Plan for the CBD, acknowledging that it will require adequate mobilization of resources. They also reconfirmed their commitment to successfully concluding the negotiations on a Protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS) at COP10. Finally, they welcomed the agreement to establish an intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES) taken in June this year in Busan, Republic of Korea, and look forward to its fast implementation.
9. Leaders expressed their satisfaction with the results of the III Global Forum of the Alliance of Civilisations, held in Rio de Janeiro, on 28 and 29 May 2010, and reaffirmed the importance of intercultural and interreligious dialogue in order to promote tolerance, mutual respect and peace. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the advancement of the goals and principles of the United Nations Alliance of Civilisations and their support to the development of regional processes and projects to increase cooperation among countries in the promotion of intercultural dialogue.

II. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

10. Brazil and the EU exchanged views on recent political developments in their respective regions, with a view to consolidating security, stability and prosperity in Europe and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Both Parties remain engaged in multilateral, regional, and bilateral efforts aimed at promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy, the rule of law, and equitable and sustainable development in both regions.
11. Both sides recognized that eradication of poverty and achievement of the Millenium Development Goals are one of the greatest challenges of our century.. They stressed the importance of building on and implementing the global partnership for development as agreed in the Monterrey Consensus. They support innovative Financing for Development and welcome the ongoing work of the Task Force on International Financial Transactions for Development and of the Task Force on Innovative financing for Education.

12. Brazil and the EU will continue to work together to tackle the global challenges of today and strengthen political, socio-economic and cultural bi-regional relations, particularly in the context of the LAC-EU Summit process and the Rio Group-EU Ministerial Dialogue. Brazil and the EU welcomed the results of the II Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development (CALC), held in February 2010, in which issues related to regional integration, political coordination and cooperation were discussed, taking into account Latin American and Caribbean perspectives. Brazil highlighted the importance of the I Brazil-CARICOM Summit, held in April 2010, in which issues such as political consultation, climate change, technical cooperation, trilateral cooperation with Haiti, education and agriculture were discussed.
13. Brazil and the EU expressed their satisfaction with the results of the VI EU-LAC Summit hosted by Spain in May 2010. They underlined the importance of implementing the Action Plan 2010-2012 adopted during the Summit as well as of the creation of the EU-LAC Foundation. Those initiatives are valuable instruments for further strengthening the partnership between both regions and shall contribute to the development of the bi-regional cooperation and the enhancement of mutual knowledge and understanding.
14. Brazil and the EU reaffirmed their commitment to constantly enhancing the LAC-EU Structured Dialogue on Migration, in order to make it a tool for the desirable strengthening and improvement of bi-regional relations on migration issues.
15. Brazil and the EU welcomed the intensification of the cooperation to tackle the world drug problem, as expressed in the Madrid Declaration issued by the XII High Level Meeting of the LAC-EU Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs, held in April 2010. Brazil and the EU also stressed their mutual commitment to combating organized crime, corruption and illicit drugs and human trafficking.
16. Brazil and the EU recalled the importance of the negotiations for a MERCOSUR-EU Association Agreement which were relaunched at the IV MERCOSUR-EU Summit, held in Madrid, on May 17th 2010. They noted the outcome of the first round of discussions held in Buenos Aires between 29 June and 2 July. They stressed that the timely conclusion of an ambitious and balanced agreement that takes into account the specific interests of both sides would enhance the relations between the two regions and bring substantial political and economic benefits to them.
17. Brazil and the EU expressed their commitment to reaching rapidly an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development round, keeping in mind the crucial role of international trade as an engine of economic growth and development. Brazil and the EU believe that closure of the Doha Round should take place on the basis of progress already made. In line with the G-20 Toronto Summit Declaration, they reaffirm their commitment to fighting protectionism, to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or trade.

18. They recognized Brazil and the EU's respective endeavours towards peace in the Middle East and a two-state solution with two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security, and a comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions; the terms of reference of the Madrid conference, including land for peace; the Roadmap; and the agreements previously reached by the parties and the Arab Peace Initiative. They urged the parties to sincerely engage in the Proximity Talks with a view to achieving this goal and work towards the resumption of direct bilateral negotiations that lead to a settlement between the parties within 24 months.
19. Brazil and the EU reaffirmed their commitment to working together to support and strengthen the multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and to fully implement their international obligations. Bearing in mind the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - disarmament, non-proliferation, and the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes - they welcomed with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the 8th Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on 28 May, in New York, which reflects the international community's firm commitment to the Treaty and its will to consolidate it, in view of improving our collective security. They particularly welcomed the adoption of concrete action plans on all three pillars of the NPT and the understandings reached on the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.
20. Brazil and the European Union will also work together within the framework of the IAEA to support and reinforce the IAEA, to promote universalisation and compliance with the IAEA Safeguards system and to make sure that countries wishing to develop nuclear energy programmes for civilian purposes do so in accordance with the highest standards of safety, security and non proliferation.
21. Brazil and the European Union reaffirmed their determination and commitment to seeking an early negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, which would restore international confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme, while respecting Iran's legitimate rights to the peaceful use of atomic energy. Brazil and the EU reaffirmed the importance of confidence building measures on the Iranian nuclear program, and welcomed the recent efforts by Brazil and Turkey. Brazil and the EU recalled the right of all States Party to the NPT, including Iran, to develop research, production and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as well as their responsibility to meet their obligations under the NPT, the IAEA, and relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

III. BILATERAL ISSUES

22. Leaders welcomed the very significant progress made in the implementation of the Brazil-EU Joint Action Plan in all areas of cooperation. They reiterated the importance of the Brazil-EU Joint Commission as the main mechanism of implementation of the JAP and expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of its twelfth meeting, held in Brasilia, on 17 June. They welcomed the new initiatives stemming from that meeting to the intensification and diversification of the bilateral relationship as, inter alia, in the field of Transport Policy and logistics.
23. They noted with special satisfaction the conclusion of negotiations as well as the initialling of the Agreement between Brazil and the European Union on short-stay visa waiver for holders of ordinary passports and the Agreement between Brazil and the European Union on short-stay visa waiver for holders of diplomatic, service or official passports. They called for a swift conclusion of the EU and Brazil internal procedures leading to the entry into force of both Agreements.
24. They welcomed the successful EU-Latin America civil aviation summit which was held on 25-26 May 2010 in Rio de Janeiro. The summit contributed to enhance further cooperation between the EU and Latin America in civil aviation and between the EU and Brazil in particular, in the framework of the air transport dialogue. Leaders also encouraged an active development of the maritime transport dialogue initiated in 2007.
25. In their assessment of the implementation of the Joint Action Plan the leaders welcomed in particular:

The holding in Madrid, on 15 February 2010, of the fourth meeting of the High Level Political Dialogue, which allowed for the Brazilian Minister of External Relations, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Spanish Minister of External Relations and Cooperation to exchange views on bilateral and regional cooperation as well as on global issues of common interest.

The holding in Brussels, on 11 June 2010, of the second High Level Macroeconomic and Financial Dialogue. They noted that the global economic and financial crisis, as well as the regulatory responses triggered by it, renders this dialogue a crucial plank of the strategic partnership, as it fosters policy coordination and promotes the exchange of views on the G-20 reform agenda.

The holding in Brasília and Rio de Janeiro, in October 2009, of the first meeting of the bilateral Dialogue on Financial Services. Among the topics discussed were the banking regulatory issues, credit rating agencies, hedge funds, OTC markets and derivatives, insurance, accounting and auditing issues, and remuneration in the financial services sector.

The holding of meetings of the bilateral EC-Brazil pilot regulatory and industrial policy dialogues, established in 2009 in the fields of textiles and clothing, forest-based industries, steel, non-ferrous metals and minerals. The meetings held so far have confirmed that those dialogues are useful for creating a favourable industrial and regulatory environment for stakeholders from both sides.

The holding of the first meeting of the EC-Brazil Consultation Mechanism on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues in Brussels, on 12 July 2010, that has contributed to enhance mutual understanding on issues related to exchanges of animals, plants and their products and encouraged bilateral coordination and cooperation in these matters.

The interest in fostering the implementation of the bilateral Dialogues in the fields of Education and Cultural Policies established by the Joint Declarations of May 2009. Meetings between high-level officials of both parties will be held in Brazil, in the first semester of 2011.

The continued coordination between Brazil and the EU in the areas of science, technology and innovation, and the work carried out under the framework of the Brazil-EC Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. They welcomed the creation of the Working Group on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the context of the III Steering Committee meeting in November 2009, which discusses policies for joint activities and has been working on the launching of joint calls in the area of second generation biofuels, as well as in the field of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in 2010, under the 7th EU Framework Programme on Research and Development. The parties also decided to launch joint or coordinated calls for research in the areas of new therapeutics and trilateral cooperation in nanotechnologies and public health and expressed their interest in relaunching the cooperation in the field of satellite navigation.

The celebration of a new edition of the bilateral Dialogue on the Information Society in Brussels on 23-24 September 2010 and its contribution to reinforce cooperation in the regulatory, policy and ICT research areas.

The signature, on 27 November 2009, of the Co-operation Agreement between Euratom and Brazil in the field of fusion energy research, and the holding of informal technical meetings, in Brasilia, in 2009, and in Culham (UK), in 2010, in order to explore co-operation opportunities while the Agreement is waiting to enter into force.

The holding in Brussels, in November 2009, of the XI Brazil-EU round of consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation, which confirmed the usefulness and efficacy of this mechanism for coordination on these matters.

The signature of the EU-Brazil Horizontal Agreement establishing a sound legal basis for EU-Brazil aviation relations and the signature of the EU-Brazil aviation safety agreement which will expand cooperation in all aspects of aviation safety.

The signature in Brasilia on 8 October 2009 of a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the areas of competition policy, legislation and enforcement between the European Commission and the Brazilian System for the Protection of Competition.

The signature in Luxembourg on 3 June 2010 of a Memorandum of Understanding on statistical cooperation between the Statistical Offices of the European Union and Brazil to promote coordination and cooperation on statistics-related matters through the share of experience and knowledge in statistical fields of mutual interest, and to underpin joint priorities within the strategy for cooperation with the Latin America region (specially within MERCOSUR) and PALOP countries.

The progress achieved in the process of preparing for triangular cooperation projects to the benefit of developing countries. In this respect, they welcomed the adoption of the Joint Work Programme on triangular cooperation that establishes the foundations upon which Brazil and the EU are cooperating to promote the development of the Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP), East Timor and Haiti. They also welcomed the results of the First Trilateral Meeting among the partners of this triangular cooperation, held in Brussels on 26 February, 2010, in which representatives of those countries encouraged this initiative.

The announcement of the launching of a cooperation focusing on the sustainable development of bio-energy in interested African countries, as an important part of the overall triangular cooperation between Brazil, the EU and developing countries and as a first step towards broader action on energy. The development of feasibility studies on the potential for the sustainable production and use of bio-energy, taking into account social, environmental and economic consequences will make an important contribution to tackling climate change, fighting poverty, and promoting access to modern forms of energy, such as for transport, cooking fuels and electricity for rural and urban areas. In this context, they welcomed the Partnership for the Sustainable Development of Bioenergy agreed with Mozambique.

The commitment to the implementation of initiatives in the context of the bilateral Dialogue on Public Governance, particularly in the following areas of common interest: human resources, information and communication technologies and multilevel governance.

The positive results of initiatives carried out under the bilateral Dialogue on Regional Development Policies, especially in the areas of technical training and institutional capacity building on auditing and monitoring of regional policies.

The progress achieved in the scope of the Dialogue on Employment and Social Issues, focusing on social protection regimes and the cooperation, including in multilateral fora, for the promotion of full, freely chosen and productive employment for both women and men, to strengthen the decent work agenda and the eradication of child labour and forced labour. They welcomed the seminar held on 28-29 June in Brasília, which provided an excellent occasion for an exchange of views on similarities and differences in the EU and Brazil's responses to the challenges in the field of employment and social policy.

The importance of involving the civil society in the bilateral dialogue and in this context the recommendations from the second meeting of the Brazil-EU civil

society Round Table between the Brazilian Council for Economic and Social Development and the European Economic and Social Committee in Brazil on 24-26 January 2010.

The intensification of the relations between the Brazilian National Congress and the European Parliament, exemplified by the recent visits to Brazil of the Committee on International Trade and of the Delegation for Relations with South America/Mercosur of the European Parliament.

26. The Parties agreed to further strengthen cooperation within multilateral human rights fora and the bilateral dialogue on Human Rights, including through the organisation in Brasilia on 30 June-1st July 2010 of the first joint EU-Brazil human rights civil society seminar, which discussed the topics of human rights defenders, LGBT rights and police accountability.
27. Both parties welcomed the signature in Brussels on 14 July 2010 of the Letter of Intent between the Superior Electoral Court of Brazil and the European Commission on support to electoral processes, including the perspective of trilateral cooperation. They also emphasized the importance of gender equality and the empowering of women and agreed to launch exploratory talks to define joint cooperation initiatives and a policy dialogue.
28. Brazil and the EU reaffirmed their commitment to stimulating the growth and diversification of their trade relations and investment flows. Summit Leaders agreed to facilitate the exchange of information with a view to allowing both sides to take advantage of reciprocal opportunities for public and private investments. In this context, they noted with satisfaction the results of the fourth EU- Brazil Business Summit held in Brasilia on 14 July 2010.
29. Brazil and the EU decided to launch exploratory talks for cooperation in the area of security and defence policy.
30. Summit Leaders expressed their satisfaction with the results of the IV Summit of the Strategic Partnership between Brazil and the European Union and reiterated their disposition to continue to work for the strengthening of bilateral relations to the benefit of the peoples of Brazil and EU.