



**Third South Africa-European Union Summit  
Joint Communiqué  
Brussels, 28 September 2010**

We, the leaders of South Africa (SA) and the European Union (EU), meeting today in Brussels, reaffirm our commitment to a strategic partnership based on shared values and interests, including the promotion of peace and security, human rights, democracy, the rule of law and sustainable development regionally and globally.

**SA-EU Strategic Partnership**

We reviewed the rapid expansion of our bilateral relationship, manifested by a strengthened Strategic Partnership and growing cooperation in an array of areas. We expressed our satisfaction with the positive implementation of the Joint Action Plan, as well as the various high-level political dialogues at Ministerial, Parliamentary and senior officials' level. We had fruitful discussions on various bilateral, regional and global issues of common interest and concern.

In our assessment of the implementation of the Joint Action Plan we welcomed in particular:

- The effective implementation and increased ownership of the European Union's development assistance programme for South Africa. Annual disbursements were projected to reach €120 million in 2010.
- The signature today of the single largest ever development cooperation programme between the European Union and South Africa, a budget support operation to support Primary Education in South Africa, totalling €123 million.
- The excellent relationship between the European Investment Bank (EIB) and its South African partners.
- The highly successful cooperation in the area of science, technology and innovation, including space, as evidenced by the "Science at the Summit" programme of events organised in support of the Summit.

- The commencement of a Customs Project by the end of 2010 in relation to the establishment of the Authorised Economic Operator program in SA and future co-operation aimed at facilitating legitimate trade and combating illicit trade activities between South Africa and the EU.
- Excellent progress in a broad ranging dialogue on migration, particularly on issues such as the mobility of highly-skilled workers, brain drain and the trafficking of human beings.
- Work on the establishment of a policy dialogue on higher education and training before the end of 2010, and the implementation of a programme of academic exchange between South African and European Universities –"Erasmus Mundus"- to the mutual benefit of a large and increasing number of post-graduate students and academics.
- Progress towards the establishment of dialogues and cooperation on crime and justice, and on employment and social affairs.
- A special fund (TDCA Facility) has been established to support these dialogues and cooperation.

## **Global governance**

We agreed to increase our joint efforts and shoulder our responsibilities to address the multiple challenges facing the world. Only through a partnership of cooperation and mutual respect between developed and developing countries can we successfully tackle the global economic and financial crisis, climate change, food insecurity and energy scarcity.

We emphasised the importance of an effective multilateral system, centred on a strong United Nations, as a key factor to tackle global challenges. We also reaffirm our determination to ensure that multilateral institutions are the main fora for international cooperation on peace and security, human rights and democracy. In this context, we recognized the need to pursue the reform of the main UN bodies including secretariat and management reform, with a view to making the UN system overall more effective and transparent, and reflective of the substantial changes the international community and UN membership have undergone.

We reaffirmed the role of the G-20 as a key forum for global economic cooperation and reiterated our commitment to working in close coordination in the context of G-20 meetings. We 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 EU expressed its strong support for South Africa and South Korea, in their respective capacities as the Co-chairs of the G-20 Development Working Group, in elaborating a development agenda and multi-year action plans, with measures to promote economic growth and resilience, which are scheduled to be adopted at the forthcoming G-20 Summit in Seoul.

We 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.

### **MDGs**

We welcomed the outcome of the UN High Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) held in New York on 20-22 September and reiterated the shared commitment to support the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. We recognize that although progress has been achieved during the last decade on certain MDG targets, more concerted effort still needs to be applied collectively to ensure the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. We also note that Sub-Saharan Africa has seen less improvement than other developing regions of the world, and the situation is still worrying particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and countries in a situation of conflict and fragility, including in those countries faced with severe poverty and underdevelopment. We stressed our concern at the multiple and interrelated global crises, including the financial and economic crisis, the volatility of energy prices, energy poverty, food insecurity the effects of climate change, poverty and underdevelopment, which have an adverse impact on development gains and threaten to slow down future MDG progress.

All parties should now implement what has been agreed in New York at the UN High Level Plenary Meeting. Developing countries have the primary responsibility towards meeting the MDGs, namely by reinforcing their ownership and leadership. In this regard, they also stressed the imperative need for stronger international cooperation and solidarity. But this will be possible only if all partners in the international community demonstrate strong political commitment, implement necessary policy changes and take concrete actions in the context of a Global Partnership for Development. Global challenges call for collective responsibility by all stakeholders. In this context, we welcomed the forthcoming establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency as a platform for EU-South Africa cooperation in supporting the development of the African continent. In this context we also recognised the essential role played by science and technology as instruments for

development and the consequent need to strengthen the research and innovation capacities of developing countries.

## **Climate change**

Climate change is one of the most serious and urgent global challenges, which demands a global solution. We reiterate our commitment to work together ahead of the sixteenth Conference of the Parties (COP16) of the UNFCCC in Mexico.

We recognise that the Copenhagen Accord provides important political guidance in the ongoing negotiations. We welcome the commitments to targets and actions put forward by Parties thus far, however, recognizing that these remain insufficient to limit global temperature increases to less than 2 degrees centigrade above pre-industrial levels. Strong action against climate change is more urgent than ever, and we underline the need to strengthen commitments in the context of an ambitious legally binding global agreement, and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities.

The EU and South Africa will strive jointly for an ambitious and comprehensive outcome for the negotiations resulting from the Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the UNFCCC and the Ad-hoc Working Group for further commitments by Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.

Fast-start finance is a key element for an effective result in the climate change negotiations in Cancun. In the Copenhagen Accord developed countries collectively committed to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 - 2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation. In this context the EU will deliver on its fast-start finance commitment of €7.2 billion in the period 2010 to 2012.

The transition to a low-carbon economy is clearly identified as a major driver of growth worldwide. In addition to avoiding the dangers of climate change, benefits include savings in energy consumption, energy security, new jobs, long-term benefits for international competitiveness, air quality and health. The EU is ready to support developing countries in their transition to a low-carbon economy and in adapting to climate change.

The EU and South Africa will strengthen their collaboration on climate change and sustainable development within the context of the European Commission's development cooperation strategy with South Africa.

The EU and South Africa will strive jointly for a balanced and ambitious outcome in Cancun under both negotiating tracks, preparing the ground for a successful Conference of the Parties in South Africa in 2011. In order to achieve this, we are determined to make progress in the remaining week of negotiation before Cancun, to take place in Tianjin, China in October 2010.

### **EU-SADC EPA**

We engaged in a frank and open discussion on the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement. We emphasised the shared objective to conclude by the end of the year a final EPA that enhances the trade and economic relations between the EU and the SADC EPA countries and supports sustainable development and regional integration in Southern Africa. In this regard, we welcomed the ambitious timetable of negotiations planned for the coming weeks and urged both sides to reach by year end a mutually satisfactory conclusion of all remaining issues.

### **Peace and Security/Regional Issues**

South Africa and the EU strongly supported the inclusion of the Responsibility to Protect concept in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document. It recognizes the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In 2005, we also collectively recognised the responsibility of the international community, through the United Nations, to help protect populations from such crimes. South Africa and the EU consider it necessary to continue to advocate for R2P to become an accepted international norm and guiding principle and consider its preventive ethos a duty for all.

Regional organisations are key building blocks for the development of global governance and are often best placed to prevent, mediate and respond to challenges to peace and security. As such South Africa and the EU consider that regional organisations have a particularly important role to play regarding the operationalisation of the responsibility to protect. The international community needs to further strengthen the necessary and appropriate tools, including early warning and assessment, to live up to this responsibility. South Africa and the EU will continue their efforts to put this into practice, in their bilateral contacts, at the UN and with the African Union.

We reaffirmed that the fight against impunity is a common endeavour, anchored in our common values. In this context, we consider that the Rome Statute and the International Criminal Court (ICC) constitute an important development for international justice and a basis to advance peace. We reiterate the importance of the independence and integrity of the ICC and all of its organs.

## **Sudan**

We stressed the continued need for all actors to fully respect the CPA and to pursue confidence building, particularly with regard to the upcoming referendum in South Sudan and in the negotiations over the post-referendum issues, which would allow for the full implementation of the CPA, in particular the finalization of the border demarcation between North and South Sudan and the organization of the Abyei referendum.

We welcomed the launch of the negotiations on post-referendum issues by the NCP and the SPLM and called on the Sudanese actors to strive for inclusiveness in this process.

We welcomed the establishment of the South Sudan referendum commission in view of preparing the referendum in South Sudan in January 2011 and urged all actors to expedite further preparatory work, in particular with regard to voter registration.

We stressed the need for transparent and credible referenda in South Sudan and Abyei which clearly reflect the will of the people and whose outcome will be acceptable to all.

The EU informed about its intention to deploy an EU election observer mission for the referendum on South Sudan's self-determination which was welcomed by the South African side. South Africa, on its part will be guided by the African Union and will support any AU observer mission to the referendum.

We stressed the importance of a close AU-EU cooperation and welcomed the key role taken on by the African Union High Level Implementation Panel for Sudan (AUHIP), led by former South African President Thabo Mbeki and pledged continued support for its work.

## **Zimbabwe**

We noted the EU's recent meeting with a Zimbabwean Ministerial delegation and called for the EU-Zimbabwe political dialogue to be intensified. South Africa and SADC were commended for their continued efforts and encouraged to remain seized with the process.

During an exchange of views on political developments in Zimbabwe, we noted a number of positive developments in the implementation of the Global Political Agreement while also recognising some important challenges. We call upon the Inclusive Government to fully implement the GPA as a matter of urgency. The complementary efforts of South Africa and the EU aimed at promoting and supporting the implementation of the Global Political Agreement was noted and should be strengthened.

We recognise and appreciate the humanitarian and other assistance that the international community continues to provide to the people of Zimbabwe.

Both parties will follow with great interest the ongoing Constitutional reform process and the preparations for the upcoming elections.

### **Third Africa-EU Summit**

We express our joint commitment towards a successful 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa-EU Summit on 29-30 November 2010, and to the valued strategic partnership between Africa and Europe.

The Summit is a unique and timely opportunity to address the issue of investment, economic growth and job creation, to discuss on the highest political level the new international challenges and opportunities that have arisen since 2007, and to agree on appropriate joint actions. The Summit should also take stock of the achievements of the Joint Strategy and its first Action Plan (2008-10), and discuss the way forward regarding its improved implementation on the basis of the Action Plan for 2011-13 which the Summit will adopt. The Strategy is important as a political framework to strengthen cooperation between Africa and Europe, particularly on the advancement of our joint development agenda and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), on peace and security issues, and on global challenges such as the economic crisis, energy and climate change. Finally, it is also an opportunity to expand our promising cooperation in areas such as S&T, ICTs and Space, migration and mobility, or democratic governance and Human Rights.

The active participation of all stakeholders including, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Parliaments, the Private Sector and Civil Society remains essential for the effective implementation of this ambitious intercontinental partnership.

We further express our joint commitment towards tangible results of the partnership, including through enhanced bilateral political and policy dialogue, as well as better coordination in the UN and in other international bodies. We express our active support of the African regional and continental integration agenda.

We reiterate that the peace and security of the African continent are intrinsically tied to sustainable social and economic development.

South Africa expressed its appreciation to the EU for its hospitality during this Summit and both sides look forward to our next Summit to be held in South Africa in 2011.

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