



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



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**Third European Union-Brazil Summit  
Joint Statement  
Stockholm, 6 October 2009**

The Third European Union-Brazil Summit was held in Stockholm on 6 October 2009 chaired by the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, Mr. Fredrik Reinfeldt, in his capacity as President of the Council of the European Union, the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, and the President of the European Commission, Mr. José Manuel Durão Barroso.

The leaders discussed global issues, regional and international situations and the strengthening of EU-Brazil relations and in particular the state of implementation of the EU-Brazil Joint Action Plan adopted at the second Summit in Rio de Janeiro in December 2008.

**P R E S S**

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## **GLOBAL CHALLENGES, LEADERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY**

1. Recalling that their Strategic Partnership stems from shared values and principles – such as democracy and social inclusion, rule of law, promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all – both 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, ECOSOC, and the Security Council, with a view to enhancing the representativeness, transparency and effectiveness of the system.

### **Climate change, energy, biodiversity and sustainable development**

2. The EU and Brazil reiterated that climate change is one of the most demanding challenges of our time requiring an urgent and extraordinary global response. Moving to a low-carbon economy is a necessity that should respect the priority of economic and social development of developing countries. It represents an opportunity to promote continued economic growth, sustainable development and the fight against poverty. They recognized the scientific findings of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report and support the objective that global mean temperature should not exceed 2 degrees centigrade above the pre-industrial level. They reaffirmed the provisions and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 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 are determined to step up the pace of negotiations in order to reach a positive and ambitious global agreed outcome, based on the Bali Road Map, at the 15th Conference of the Parties in Copenhagen in December this year.
3. They committed themselves to contributing to strengthening the global climate regime, including through clear and ambitious mid-term targets and legally binding commitments for developed countries, as well as nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) for developing countries, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building. The peaking of global and national emissions should take place as soon as possible, recognizing that the timeframe for peaking will be longer for developing countries, bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities in developing countries and low-carbon development is indispensable to sustainable development.

4. They agreed that substantial financial resources, including technology and capacity building support, will be crucial for both mitigation and adaptation in developing countries and recognise that a robust financial package, including strong provisions for international public financing by developed countries, will be paramount for the successful outcome of COP-15. They recognised that the private sector will also play a role in supporting mitigation and new climate-friendly technologies.
5. In this context, they recognized each other's effort to tackle climate change, including Brazil's National Plan on Climate Change and the EU's Energy and Climate Package. They call on other developed and developing countries to come forward, respectively, with ambitious emissions reduction targets and mitigation actions and strategies as soon as possible before Copenhagen.
6. The EU and Brazil committed to working closely together to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), and to promote sustainable forest management. They committed to step up efforts to ensure the inclusion of REDD in the Copenhagen agreed outcome and to establish an effective and reliable means of support for REDD under the Convention, with public finance offering strong incentives for action in this sector.
7. Taking into consideration the aforementioned principles, Summit leaders decided to establish a cooperation framework for the promotion of low-carbon growth, through clean technologies and sustainability policies, aiming at addressing the challenges presented by climate change.
8. The EU and Brazil agreed to hold a high level meeting in the run-up to Copenhagen.
9. Both the EU and Brazil stressed the importance of achieving sustainable and reliable provisions of energy. The promotion and use of renewable energy production and the efforts aimed at improving energy efficiency are viewed by both sides as an important contribution to fulfilling sustainable development needs, increasing access to energy, reducing GHG emissions, as well as achieving greater energy security. Leaders expressed their great satisfaction that the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) was officially launched on 24 May 2009 at the G8 +5 Energy Ministerial meeting in Rome. They welcomed the excellent EU-Brazil relationship in the framework of IPEEC and look forward to further cooperation in this framework on energy efficiency issues. Summit leaders reiterated the EU and Brazil's commitment to the deployment and development of safer, more efficient and sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels.

10. Leaders reaffirmed the political commitment by the EU and Brazil to promote the use of renewable energies, including the production and use of sustainable biofuels. In this context, they highlighted the importance of Brazil's Agro-ecological zoning for sugar cane. They pledged to continue to work closely with interested countries on the promotion of sustainable biofuels, bio-energy and other forms of sustainable energy (i.e. solar, wind and hydropower and rural electrification) at the international level. They reiterated their commitment to work together in the context of the International Forum on Biofuels and the Global BioEnergy Partnership.
11. The EU and Brazil continued to recognize the need to work together towards achieving the global target of significantly reducing the current rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The EU and Brazil reaffirmed their commitment to effectively implement the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to working towards an ambitious and achievable post 2010 global framework on biodiversity, and to finalise and consider the adoption by 2010 of an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (ABS). Reiterating the need to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development, the EU and Brazil welcome the process to establish an Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), which should support the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity related conventions, and strive to complete this process at the earliest possible time.
12. The EU welcomed the Brazilian Government offer to host a United Nations high-level event on sustainable development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. Both parties shared the view that the 'Green Economy' should be one of its main focus. The EU and Brazil agreed that the event could renew political commitment towards this key issue of sustainable development and define appropriate new initiatives. They agreed that the event could also offer an opportunity to advance issues that have taken up prominent positions in the international agenda.

### **Financial and Economic Issues**

13. Leaders addressed the current international financial crisis and its severe impact on the world's economy. They welcomed progress being made to respond to the crisis and the first signs showing an abating in the deterioration of the world economy. While both parties agreed that it is important to maintain the stimulative stance of macroeconomic and financial policies for the time being, they also underlined the need to start designing appropriate exit strategies in order to withdraw stimulus as soon as recovery takes hold, and ensure medium-term fiscal sustainability. Such strategies should take due account of country-specific circumstances.

14. Both parties recognize that it would be important to continue implementing sound and sustainable economic policies in order to support an inclusive and balanced growth.
15. They welcomed the Pittsburgh Summit (September 24th and 25th) and the resulting consolidation of the G-20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. They emphasized the need for implementing the agenda agreed in Pittsburgh, with a special regard to the reforming of the international financial institutions, the building of a strong, sustainable and balanced growth, the strengthening of financial regulation and cooperation, including compensation practices, and the strengthening of the support for the most vulnerable.
16. Brazil and the EU reconfirm their adherence to the G 20 commitment to refrain from adopting protectionist measures and to the commitment to rectify any such measures so as to avoid a further deterioration of international trade. Both Brazil and the EU express their determination to conclude in 2010 the negotiations on the Doha Development Agenda, as set out in the G 20 Pittsburgh statement. Leaders affirm their commitment to reach an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced agreement to fulfill the development objectives of the Doha Round, to significantly foster trade flows in agriculture, industrial goods and services among and between developed and developing countries, as well as to promote effective trade rules, trade facilitation and address all other remaining issues. Brazil and the EU believe that closure of the Doha Round in 2010 should take place on the basis of progress already made, including with regard to modalities, and therefore call on WTO Members to set out any specific demands they may have. The EU and Brazil underline that absent progress within this timeframe, the objective of closing the Round in 2010 will be at risk. In order to effectively take stock of the situation no later than early 2010, Brazil and the EU agree that WTO Members should from now until the time of the WTO Ministerial Conference engage in meaningful and frank discussions, including at the level of Ministers.
17. The EU and Brazil take note of the work carried out by the International Center for Promotion of Enterprise (ICPE) within the UN framework to promote cooperation in areas of entrepreneurship and SME development, corporate governance, trade and knowledge-based society through research, training and consultancy.

## REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

18. The EU and Brazil 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 human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy, the rule of law, and equitable and sustainable development in both regions.
19. The EU and Brazil 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 EU-LAC Summit process and the Rio Group-EU Ministerial Dialogue.
20. The EU and Brazil condemn the violation of the constitutional order in Honduras and reaffirm their deep concern over the ongoing political crisis in that country. They reiterate their support for the regional mediation efforts facilitated by the OAS and the President of Costa Rica, Oscar Arias, and call on the actors involved, in particular the de facto government, to work in order to find a rapid and peaceful negotiated solution to the current situation. They recall that the inviolability of diplomatic premises is codified in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic relations of 1961 and call for guaranteeing the inviolability of the Embassy of Brazil in Tegucigalpa and respecting the physical integrity of President Zelaya, his family and members of his Government. They underline the importance of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Honduras and stand ready to contribute to the regional efforts being undertaken to facilitate the restoration of the constitutional order in all aspects and of a democratic process.
21. The EU and Brazil, while recognizing the priority they ascribe to the multilateral trading system and to the conclusion of the Doha Round, stressed the political and economic benefits of further regional integration and agreed to intensify their work towards the resumption of negotiations with a view to conclude an ambitious and balanced EU-Mercosur Association Agreement and to promote the advancement of the EU-Mercosur agenda.

22. They recognized the EU and Brazil's respective endeavours towards peace in the Middle East and welcomed US and Quartet efforts to vigorously pursue 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; the agreements previously reached by the parties and the Arab Peace Initiative. They urged all the parties to the conflict to work to achieve this goal.
23. They reaffirmed their willingness to support and promote the full implementation of their existing commitments assumed under the international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and other relevant international obligations, bearing in mind the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty: disarmament, non-proliferation, and the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. They agree to continue to work together, both bilaterally and within all relevant multilateral fora, to address the issues of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. In particular the EU and Brazil will cooperate in order to ensure a successful outcome of the 2010 NPT Review conference, and of the resumption of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament, bearing in mind the outcome of the 2009 Session. They 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. In this context, leaders expressed their satisfaction at the results of the Brazil-EU Consultation Meetings on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, which have been taking place since 2002.
24. The EU and Brazil noted with satisfaction the realization on October 1st, in Geneva, of a new high level meeting between China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, the EU and Iran on the Iranian nuclear program. They welcomed the agreement on the need for an intensive and constructive dialogue, aiming at practical steps and confidence building measures, and stressed their commitment to seeking a negotiated solution to the Iranian nuclear question, meeting all international obligations.
25. Summit leaders reaffirmed their mutual commitment to combat organized crime, corruption, and illicit drugs, including through the EU-LAC Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs.

26. The EU and Brazil welcomed the recent starting of the EU-LAC Structured Dialogue on Migration to strengthen and improve the bi-regional relations on migration issues.
27. The EU and Brazil highlighted the importance of encouraging actions aimed at building trust within societies and strengthening bridges between people, communities and nations. For that purpose, they reaffirm their commitment to supporting and promoting the Alliance of Civilizations UN Initiative and they welcome the upcoming III Forum of the Alliance to be held in Brazil in May 2010, the first held outside the Euro-Mediterranean area

#### **BILATERAL ISSUES**

28. Leaders welcomed the very significant progress made in the implementation of the EU-Brazil Joint Action Plan and committed to further promoting its full implementation as well as the intensification and diversification of the bilateral relationship.
29. They referred to the positive results of the 11th meeting of the EC-Brazil Joint Committee of the Framework Agreement for Cooperation, which was held in Brussels on 7 July 2009. They welcomed the decision to hold Joint Committee meetings on an annual basis thus allowing to assess progress in the implementation of a vast array of bilateral issues in the run-up to Summit meetings.
30. In their assessment of the implementation of the Joint Action Plan the leaders welcomed in particular:
  - the importance of the High Level Political Dialogue for the discussion of issues of common interest and the successful initiation of the Human Rights Dialogue, which took place in Brasilia in June and in Geneva in September 2009.
  - the holding in Brasilia on 16 July 2009 of the first High Level Macroeconomic and Financial Dialogue. They noted that the global economic and financial crisis, and the regulatory responses triggered by it, render this dialogue a crucial plank of the strategic partnership by fostering policy coordination and promoting the exchange of views on the G-20 reform agenda.



- the High Level Dialogue on the Environmental Dimension of Sustainable Development and Climate Change held in Brazil on 30 April 2009 which allowed a wide exchange of views on key international environmental issues and a constructive discussion on the respective policy approaches.
- the commitment to foster bilateral trade flows and facilitate trade and investment flows in bilateral contacts.
- the establishment, in July 2009, of the EC-Brazil Consultation Mechanism on Sanitary and Phytosanitary issues which aims at strengthening coordination and cooperation on such issues, as well as of bilateral EC-Brazil pilot industrial policy and regulatory dialogues in the fields of textiles and clothing, forest-based products, steel, non-ferrous metals and minerals, aiming at creating a favourable industrial and regulatory environment for stakeholders from both sides.
- the importance of the establishment of bilateral dialogues in the fields of education, youth and sport and cultural policies through the signature of Joint Declarations in May 2009 in Brasilia.
- 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 noted with satisfaction the launch of a coordinated call on research in second generation bio-fuels under the 7th EU Framework Programme on Research and Development. They also welcomed the results of the II Brazil-EC Dialogue on Information Society, held in Brasília on September 10-11th 2009, which discussed policies and regulatory frameworks to accelerate the transformation towards the digital economy and paved the way for the launching of joint calls on the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) in 2010.
- the completion of negotiations of the Co-operation Agreement between Euratom and the Federative Republic of Brazil in the field of fusion energy research which will intensify Brazilian partnership in the Joint European Torus (JET) project and open the perspective of Brazilian participation in large-scale European and multilateral fusion research infrastructures and projects, including the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER).

- the ongoing maritime transport dialogue and the possibility to sign a horizontal agreement in the field of air transport as well as an agreement on aviation safety in the first half of 2010. In this context, the leaders also welcomed the project of an EU-Latin America Civil Aviation Summit.
- that the implementation of the Joint Action Plan will also provide value and benefits for third countries. In this respect, they reiterated their commitment to the implementation of triangular cooperation projects between the EU, Brazil and interested developing countries, such as the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (PALOP) and East Timor as well as Haiti in the sectors of health, energy, agriculture, education and other appropriate areas. They welcomed the progress already made towards the identification of common principles, including those set out in the Accra Agenda for Action, working modalities and potential pilot projects. Both sides agreed to reflect these aspects in a joint work programme on triangular cooperation which will be set up as a working tool in order to ensure coherence and synergies among all policy sectors. The leaders welcomed the advances made in this ongoing process with interested countries as well as the intention to organise a trilateral meeting at expert level in 2009.
- in this context, they stressed the commitment of the EU and Brazil to work together in a joint initiative for the sustainable development of bioenergy in Africa, focusing on biofuels and bio-electricity. They look forward to their intensified cooperation in this field, together with the African Union Commission, as a first step towards broader action on energy in third countries. They note that developing bio-energy on a socially, environmentally and economically sustainable basis can give 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.
- The initiative envisages the elaboration of country studies analysing the potential for the production development of sustainable bioenergy, as well as its impact on poverty reduction, in interested countries and regional economic communities in Africa; private and public investment will be encouraged aiming at the implementation of bioenergy projects; a Coordination Group will examine the modalities of this initiative and its work programme.

- the importance of involving the civil society in the bilateral dialogue and in this context the recommendations from the first 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 Brussels on 7-8 July 2009.
- 31. 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 third EU- Brazil Business Summit held in Stockholm on 6 October 2009.
- 32. The EU welcomed the recognition by Brazil of market economy status for purposes of anti-dumping investigations for EU Member States Bulgaria and Romania.
- 33. The EU and Brazil welcomed the mutually satisfactory conclusion to the negotiations regarding compensatory adjustment of concessions, under relevant GATT provisions, due to the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the EU.
- 34. The EU and Brazil welcomed the recent conclusion of negotiations of the visa waiver agreement for tourism and business purposes for holders of ordinary passports between the EC and Brazil and are committed to ensuring, in accordance with their respective internal procedures, their swift entry into force. They also underline that a visa waiver agreement for holders of diplomatic and service passports will be negotiated as soon as possible.
- 35. Bearing in mind the Joint Action Plan and the annual Summits between both sides, leaders recommended that the High Level Political Dialogue meets at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

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Summit leaders expressed their great satisfaction with the successful development of the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership. They also committed to exploring the possibility of setting up new sectoral dialogues on issues of common interest. They reiterated their commitment to foster the Partnership aiming at the generation of concrete benefits for the peoples of Brazil and the EU and of third countries.

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