



**COUNCIL OF
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Delegations will find attached the partially declassified version of the above-mentioned document.



ANNEX

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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 9 November 2012

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NOTE

from : General Secretariat of the Council
to : COREPER

Subject : EU-Brazil Summit (Brasilia, January 2013)
- Orientation debate

Delegations will find in Annex a note issued under the responsibility of the Cabinet of the President of the European Council, in close cooperation with the Presidency of the Council, the Commission services and the European External Action Service.

PREPARATION OF THE VI EU-BRAZIL SUMMIT

(Brasilia, January 2013)

1. Introduction

The European Union and Brazil will hold their sixth Summit in Brasilia in January 2013. The exact date remains to be confirmed by the Brazilian hosts but on the basis of indications received so far the event should take place during the week of 21 January, just before the EU-CELAC Summit to be held in Santiago of Chile.

2. Overall context

The establishment of the strategic partnership with Brazil in 2007 has generated a major diversification and intensification of the relationship. **Significant results have been achieved in many “technical” areas of cooperation** through the signature of specific bilateral agreements, the establishment of new sectoral dialogues and the intensification of bilateral exchanges. The 5th EU-Brazil Summit held in Brussels on 4 October 2011 was a successful event which reaffirmed the solid ties between the parties and enabled leaders to engage in lively discussions on climate change, the international financial crisis as well as foreign policy and bilateral issues. **NOT**

DECLASSIFIED. Since the 5th Summit, work has continued unabated on the implementation of the Joint Action Plan (JAP) and significant progress has been made.

Several sectoral dialogue meetings have been held since and new dialogues have been launched as foreseen in the JAP. Brazil completed the process of ratification of the short-stay visa waiver agreements for diplomatic and service passport holders and for ordinary passport holders which finally entered into force. The EU and Brazil cooperated effectively on climate change issues at the latest UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 17) in Durban and played a key-role in the definition of its ambitious outcomes. A very active cooperation continued under the Science and Technology Agreement, Brazil being the 6th most active international partner in the EU Framework Programme 7 and the first in Latin America.

Contacts at political level have also become more intense and a dense series of EU high-level visits to Brazil in the first eight months of the year has taken place. In February 2012, HR/VP Ashton visited Brazil where she held a political dialogue meeting with Minister of External Relations Patriota which was followed-up by a meeting of Political Directors in June. A joint side-event to the 17th session of the Human Rights Council was jointly organised in Geneva on the topic of “Women Human Rights Defenders” and the agreement exists to carry on this cooperation ahead of the next HRC sessions. A dialogue on Drugs matters has been established and an agreement also exists to establish a regular dialogue on security and crisis management.

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The international economic and financial crisis has featured prominently in Summit discussions over the last few years. **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

Bilateral trade and investment remains strong and on a growth path, but the Summit should be used to pass the message that Brazil's increasing protectionist trends have a negative impact on the bilateral relationship, and are a cause of concern that needs to be addressed.

The Summit should also be used to clearly signal that the EU believes that the next step in the EU-Mercosur negotiations must consist of the exchange of comprehensive and ambitious market access offers **NOT DECLASSIFIED**.

The 6th Summit should therefore be yet another step in the consolidation of the partnership. By focusing on the core issues of the partnership and of the international agenda it should **continue the process of progressive trust-building and mutual understanding**.

3. Key objectives

As the Summit host, Brazil should provide the first draft of the agenda. Ideally, the agenda should address a limited number of key priorities so as to allow for in-depth exchanges between Leaders. However, past experience shows that finding agreement on a concise and focused agenda will be very challenging.

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Global issues

Brazil is a key interlocutor on international **Climate Change** negotiations. The Summit should try and advance EU-Brazil cooperation on climate change keeping up the mutual engagement to ambitious outcomes of UN negotiations and to the implementation of the Durban commitments and of any outcomes of the Doha COP 18 (26 November to 7 December 2012). It will also provide the opportunity to assess the possibility of joint work on the implementation of the outcomes of the **Rio+20 Conference**, in particular on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the post-Millennium Development Goals, the green economy and the strengthening of UNEP.

Global economic and financial issues should feature high on the agenda, given Brazil's prominent role in the G20. The focus should be on the implementation of the G-20 agenda and on the analysis of respective macroeconomic situations and outlooks. The EU and Brazil should strive to keep a positive focus on the need for global commitments, a joint commitment to the WTO and the DDA **NOT DECLASSIFIED**.

On **Foreign policy issues**, leaders may discuss the situation in the Arab world/Middle East (Syria, MEPP) and possibly other current topics affecting international peace and security (Iran nuclear issue, Guinea Bissau, cooperation in Africa). On human rights, Leaders should also reaffirm the commitment to continue the positive joint work started in Geneva in the Human Rights Council.

Bi-regional issues

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Leaders will discuss with Brazil the forthcoming **EU-CELAC Summit** (or its outcomes if Summit held just after the Santiago one) on which the EU should highlight the importance it attaches to the EU/CELAC process **NOT DECLASSIFIED**.

Bilateral issues

Leaders will reaffirm the central role played by research, technology, innovation and information technology issues in the bilateral agenda. The very effective cooperation in these sectors should be reviewed in the wider context of the respective efforts to promote growth and social inclusion/cohesion. They should also address efforts to strengthen cooperation in the education sector through the existing bilateral dialogue and instruments, and take stock of progress being made by Brazil in the implementation of its “Science Without Borders” scholarship scheme. Should there be any pending sensitive bilateral issues (i.e. signature of the comprehensive civil aviation agreement), leaders will pass the relevant political messages with a view to accelerating a solution.

Unlike last year’s, **the Summit is likely to be short on concrete deliverables.**

Possible ones may be:

- The announcement of the establishment of a dialogue on security and crisis management matters;
- The commitment to advancing specific triangular cooperation projects with developing countries (social protection, human rights);
- The signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the EU’s Joint Research Centre and the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation for the hosting of 100 Brazilian researchers in the EU’s research centres.

4. Next steps

Further to the orientation debate, COREPER will, on 17 January, discuss the preparations for the Summit, including the draft Joint Statement. The Working Party on Latin America will discuss Summit preparations at the working level and it will keep COREPER apprised of the state of preparations and seek guidance as appropriate.