



13TH AFRICA - EU MINISTERIAL TROIKA MEETING

Addis Ababa, 14 October 2009

Within the framework of the Africa-EU Dialogue, the 13th Ministerial Meeting of the African and EU Troikas took place in Addis Ababa on 14th October 2009. The Meeting of Ministers was co-chaired by H.E. Gunilla Carlsson, Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden and current President of the Council of the European Union (EU), and H.E. Mr. Mohamed Tahir Sialla, Secretary of International Cooperation at the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The EU Troika was also composed of H.E. Karel de Gucht, EU Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States and H.E. Angel Lossada, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Spain, and the representative of the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU, Mr Jose Costa Pereira.

The African Troika was also composed of H.E. Dr. Maxwell Mkwezalamba, AU Commissioner for Economic Affairs, and H.E. Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra, AU Commissioner for Peace and Security, and H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Omar Maundi, Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to Ethiopia and the African Union.

I. Implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy/First Action Plan

Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening the **Strategic Partnership between Africa and the EU**. In this context Ministers welcomed the progress made since the last Troika in the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy.

Ministers welcomed the assessment report as annexed and endorsed by the Joint Task Force on 8/9 October 2009. Regarding the way ahead, the Ministers stressed the need for:

- a) a broader, geographically balanced and more significant buy-in of African countries and RECs and of European Member States, as well as an improved coordination and communication amongst co-chairs, members of Joint Expert Groups and both Commissions as well as the participation of key stakeholders;
- b) to jointly examine ways of better mobilizing the necessary resources including EC instruments such as EDF, ENPI, DCI, TDCA; policy, human resources and financial resources from EU Member States and from the African side, in particular Member States, RECs, and financial institutions; other international partners; and the private sector.

Furthermore, Ministers made the following recommendations:

Regarding the fostering of the *political dialogue*, Ministers emphasized the need

- a) to provide focus on the overall strategic objectives through clear guidelines on the strategic dimension of the partnership and a strengthening of adequate arrangements in bridging political and technical domain;
- b) To enhance coordination on conflict prevention and response, including unconstitutional changes of Governments, between the AU and the EU in support of Africa's efforts;
- c) to seek additional synergies in cooperation with the UN, including in the support of peacekeeping activities and the Humans Rights dialogue; this should lead to re-enforcing the EU-Africa dialogue and the trilogue with the UN in New York, Geneva and Addis Ababa.;
- d) to establish a joint position on key issues and a coordinated approach for the UN-FCCC in Copenhagen and beyond;
- e) to put in place standing procedures for exchanging views on global issues in order to identify common interests to be pursued in global policy fora;
- f) to strengthen the impact of the pan-African dimension in the EU political dialogue under the Cotonou Agreement (CA; at regional and national level) and the Action Plans of the European Neighbourhood Policy, and to work towards greater compatibility of the Cotonou Agreement and the ENPI with pan African and AU related objectives;

Addressing the challenge of *resources and finances*, Ministers agreed that,

- a) EU and African partners should liaise more closely to gain clearer picture of resources mobilized and planned by all actors, within each partnership and towards each relevant institution, seeking to coordinate and align the different strands of cooperation in a timely and predictable manner;
- b) Both sides should examine the need to expand innovative financing mechanisms such as the African Peace Facility, the Infrastructure Trust fund, and pool funding.;
- c) JAES priorities should be mainstreamed in EU financial instruments (Commission and Member States), and in the joint programming process with African partners;
- d) Problems of management as well as technical and absorption capacity should be urgently addressed so that available but insufficiently used funding sources can better contribute to the implementation of the Strategy;
- e) Involvement of other partners should be encouraged and both sides should enable the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank as well as international partners such as the World Bank and the relevant UN agencies to contribute to the implementation of the JAES Action Plan.

As regards the working methods, Ministers underlined that priority should be with EU and African partners

- a) to step up information and cooperation with RECs regarding the ongoing work in the 8 partnerships; to better use the ICT tools in place; underpinning of the work of JEGs and African ITs with sufficient technical assistance and human and financial resources, and to make better use of the €55m EC funded capacity-building program to the AU to strengthen the institutional capacity of the AUC in the context of the JAES;
- b) to fully exploit synergies between the thematic partnerships;
- c) to ensure that the Joint Expert Groups provide proposals for operational priorities during the final phase of the 1st Action Plan and in view of the 3rd Africa-EU Summit and the Second Action Plan; this should take into account that future JAES implementation activities should draw increasingly on key policy and planning documents from Governments and institutions on both sides, and on existing EU-Africa networks, and thus facilitate the process of aligning the JAES agenda, objectives and structures to the wider partner cooperation with AU and other regional bodies.

Ministers urged all stakeholders concerned to swiftly implement these recommendations.

Ministers further invited the EU and AU Presidencies and Commissions as well as the EU Council Secretariat to present in time for the Ministerial Troika in the first half of 2010 options on improving the implementation of the Joint Strategy in view of a possible 2nd Action Plan to be endorsed at the Africa-EU Summit in 2010, addressing i.a. possible content, structure and institutional framework as well as the challenges and shortfalls identified so far. These options should be based on a fundamental review of the structures in place for the 1st Action Plan and should include proposals for significant changes if these are deemed necessary to ensure the effectiveness and credibility of the 2nd Action Plan.

Ministers encouraged Parliaments, Regional Economic Communities and all stakeholders, including the civil society, and the private sector, to participate actively in the Lisbon agenda in particular through participation in the Joint Experts Groups and the early organization of an Africa-EU Civil Society Forum.

Ministers welcomed the holding of the **Africa-EU Experts Workshop on Resources** for the Joint Strategy (Addis Ababa, 5-7 October 2009), that examined the issue of improving the mobilization of all resources necessary for the implementation of the Joint Strategy and the thematic partnerships of its Action Plan. They agreed on the need to pursue the discussion and to ensure appropriate follow-up in the relevant EU and AU bodies.

They further welcomed the holding of the **Africa-EU Joint Task Force Meeting** (Addis Ababa, 8-9 October 2009) and invited the two Commissions to organize the next JTF meeting sufficiently early ahead of the next Troika.

Ministers also welcomed the **meeting between the AU Peace and Security Council and the EU Political and Security Committee** held in Addis Ababa on 12 October and encouraged the further intensification of cooperation between the two bodies.

II. Recent Developments since the 12th Troika Meeting

Peace and Security in Africa

Ministers discussed **Sudan** and exchanged views on the situation in Darfur. While noting some improvements on the ground in Darfur, they recognised that the situation remains volatile. The Ministers stressed the need for speedy progress in the search for peace, security, justice and reconciliation in Darfur, bearing in mind that civilians, in particular women and children, in the region continue to be exposed to an unacceptable risk of violence, millions of people continue to live in IDP camps or as refugees in neighbouring Chad.

Ministers welcomed the progress made in the deployment of UNAMID and condemned attacks targeting UNAMID personnel and equipment, as well as humanitarian workers. They stressed the urgent need to address the critical gaps facing the Mission in the area of aviation and force enablers and, in this respect, called on all the countries having the necessary capabilities to provide UNAMID with the required military enablers. They underlined the need to continue making sustained efforts to address any problem regarding the deployment in the context of the AU/UN/Government of Sudan Tripartite Mechanism.

Ministers called on all the Sudanese parties to demonstrate the necessary political will and engage in dialogue without preconditions. In this context, they reiterated their support to the efforts to unite rebel groups and to facilitate their participation in the political talks. In line with the Plan of Action adopted by the Special Session of the Assembly of the Union, held in Tripoli, Libya, on 31st August 2009, they stressed the need to significantly move the process forward by the end of 2009, in advance of the national elections. Ministers expressed their support to the efforts of the joint AU-UN Chief Mediator Djibril Bassolé to reach an inclusive framework agreement in Darfur.

Ministers expressed their support of the work of the AU High-Level Panel on Darfur (AUPD) and expressed the hope that their recommendations that will be presented will provide a roadmap on how best to achieve peace, justice, reconciliation and healing in Darfur, thereby contributing to the overall objective of sustainable peace and stability in Sudan as a whole. Ministers look forward to the forthcoming AU PSC meeting at Summit level which will consider the report of the High Level Panel.

Ministers called upon the Governments of Sudan and Chad to implement previous commitments and to take urgent action to restore confidence and good neighbourliness between the two countries. They welcomed the recent visit of a Sudanese high-level delegation to N'djamena and encouraged the two countries to build on this positive development.

While welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the CPA, including the acceptance by the parties of the Ruling of the Permanent Court of Arbitration on Abyei, Ministers noted that this process has now entered a critical phase, with the elections

scheduled in April 2010 and the referendum of 2011. They urged the parties to the CPA to resolve the outstanding issues in its implementation, in particular as they relate to the demarcation of the North-South border, the enactment of the remaining legislation for the elections, the full redeployment of forces, the disarmament of militias and the operationalization of the Joint Integrated Units (JIUs), as well as to work towards finding an agreement on the results of the census. Ministers underlined the need to create viable conditions conducive for the successful holding of the April 2010 elections, including Darfur, as provided for by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). They reiterated the AU and EU's commitment to support the parties in holding free and fair elections.

Ministers expressed grave concern at the deteriorating security situation in South Sudan and other war affected areas, emphasizing the need to deploy all efforts to address this situation.

Ministers discussed **Somalia** and condemned in the strongest terms possible the terrorist attack carried out on 17 September 2009, by Al-Shabaab, on the Force Headquarters of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in Mogadishu. They presented their heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims, as well as to their national Governments, and once again expressed their appreciation to AMISOM personnel for their courage and dedication.

Ministers expressed their strong support for AMISOM and called for renewed efforts to meet the requirements of AMISOM to effectively discharge its mandate.

Ministers had an exchange of views on the decisions taken by the AU ordinary Summit in Sirte and Special Session in Tripoli. In this respect, Ministers called for the early deployment of the three remaining battalions of AMISOM, to enable the Mission to reach its authorized strength; the early elaboration of an integrated and well coordinated training plan for the Somali Security Forces and Police within an overall security strategy consistent with the outcome of the Security Sector Assessment; the review of the rules of engagement of AMISOM to enable it to provide increased assistance to the TFG and facilitate the extension of the latter's authority; the intensification of efforts to promote reconciliation and a broad based and representative political process within the framework of the Djibouti process; the implementation of sanctions against spoilers, in accordance with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions; to pursue efforts to prevent the flow of arms and other forms of support to the insurgents in Somalia; the need for early disbursement by all the countries and institutions that made pledges during the Brussels Conference of the funds committed; and the mobilization of resources for the enhancement of the capacity of the Somali state institutions.

Ministers expressed the priority of an improved security situation, for the benefit of the Somali population and for the consolidation of the political process, and they called attention to the need to address the humanitarian situation. Both sides underlined the need to provide adequate support to the TFG, in particular with respect to the security sector.

Ministers renewed their strong support for the TFG and welcomed progress in the field of national reconciliation, drafting of a constitution and building a national security apparatus, and encouraged the Government to intensify its efforts in this regard.

Both sides welcomed the conduct of the EU NAVFOR ATALANTA operation, which is playing a leading role in international anti-piracy efforts. They agreed that the existing links between piracy, security and development motivated an approach that should be comprehensive, including efforts on land as well as at sea with a view to building up the national and local capacities.

The African side briefed the EU side on the ongoing efforts in Africa to address the issue of the payment of ransom to hostage takers, in light of the decision adopted by the AU Summit in Sirte and reaffirmed by the Tripoli Special session.

Ministers welcomed the progress made towards the promotion of lasting peace, stability and security in the **Great Lakes Region**. They welcomed the visible improvement of the relations between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. Ministers stressed the need to mobilise further support towards post-conflict reconstruction and development efforts in the region, including the mobilisation of the required resources and technical assistance, particularly in support of cross-border projects.

Expressing their full support for the peace process in Burundi, including the organisation of free and fair elections in 2010, Ministers welcomed the progress achieved so far and encouraged the Burundian parties to pursue their efforts.

Ministers expressed concern about the continued severe humanitarian situation and the widespread sexual violence in Eastern DRC. They encouraged all parties to fully implement the 23 March 2009 Agreements between the Government of the DRC and Congolese armed groups. They stressed the importance of security sector reform and called for continued support by the international community for the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development.

Ministers welcomed the efforts made by the countries of the region to resolve the problem of the FDLR, including measures to curb propaganda, military activity and retaliation actions by the FDLR against the local population in Eastern DRC. They called for the implementation of appropriate military, judicial and political measures to that end. They also underlined the need for further initiatives to ensure protection of exposed civilians in LRA affected areas in the DRC, Southern Sudan and Central African Republic (CAR). Ministers expressed support for the efforts to implement the already applicable provisions of the Juba Peace Agreement.

Ministers reiterated the importance of increasing efforts in order to promote security and development in the **Sahel region**. Ministers welcomed ongoing efforts to strengthen the rule of law and combat terrorism, organized crime and trafficking within and transiting through the region and to mobilize the necessary resources accordingly, stressing the

need to intensify those efforts. They called on all states in the region to increase and deepen their cooperation in order to combat and prevent cross border illegal activities. Ministers also noted the particular impact that climate change might have on security and development in particular with regard to sustainable development.

Coordinated responses to unconstitutional changes of government

Ministers reiterated their firm rejection by of unconstitutional changes of Government. In this vein, they welcomed the efforts being made by the AU to enhance both prevention of, and response to, this phenomenon, as well as the commitment of AU Member States, as expressed in the Tripoli Declaration of 31st August 2009, to promote good governance, to abide by the rule of law and to respect their own constitutions, especially when it comes to introducing constitutional reforms.

Regarding the situation in **Guinea**, Ministers expressed their deep concern over the events that took place on September 28 in Conakry. Both sides condemned in the strongest terms the violent repression by Guinean security forces of a political demonstration, resulting in loss of life, a high number of injured people and material damages. Furthermore, they expressed their deep concern over the deteriorating human rights situation in Guinea, arbitrary arrests and restrictions of freedom of speech. Both sides were seriously preoccupied by the intention of Captain Dadis Moussa Camara, President of the National Council for Development and Democracy (CNDD), to stand for forthcoming presidential election. They agreed that the democratic legitimacy of the new institutions will require the strict neutrality of the transitional authorities in the electoral process and called upon the President of the CNDD to confirm and to formalize his earlier commitments, that neither he, the members of the CNDD, nor the Prime Minister will stand for office. Ministers welcomed the communiqué issued by the International Contact Group meeting held in Abuja, on 12 October 2009.

The EU informed that consultations under article 96 of the Cotonou agreement were concluded in July 2009, linking the gradual resumption of cooperation between the EU and Guinea to the transition process, but also support to the transition process to commitments made by Guinean authorities. Both sides agreed that the international community should continue to closely follow the situation and to push forward democratic transition in Guinea, in particular in the framework of the International Contact Group.

The two sides discussed the situation in **Madagascar** and the mediation led by former President Chissano of Mozambique. Both sides welcomed the progress achieved recently during the third meeting of the International Contact Group on Madagascar, held in Antananarivo, on 6 October 2009, under the auspices of the AU. They urged the Malagasy parties to strictly comply with the commitments made to facilitate the full implementation of the Maputo Agreements of 9 August 2009 and the early return to constitutional order.

The EU side conveyed its concern regarding the situation in Niger and informed the African side of the negative consequences on the cooperation between Niger and the EU if essential elements of the Cotonou Agreement are violated. The AU side informed that its policy organs have not pronounced themselves on the situation in Niger and furthermore noted that ECOWAS is convening a Summit meeting on 17th October 2009 to discuss the issue.

Elections in Africa and in the EU

Both sides welcomed the holding of regular elections in Africa, and witnessed the irreversibility of the commitment of the continent to democracy. They have, in this context underlined the significant number of elections to be held this year and stressed the need to support them.

Ministers exchanged views on election-related conflicts and violence and ways of strengthening democratisation processes on the continent. In this respect, they stressed the need for the early entry into force of the AU Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Furthermore, they welcomed the report submitted by the AU Panel of the Wise on strengthening the role of the African Union in the prevention, management and resolution of election-related disputes and violent conflicts in Africa, and endorsed by the AU Assembly in Sirte, in July 2009. They highlighted the recommendations contained therein, in particular as they relate to preventive and early warning mechanisms, electoral governance and administration, coordination of electoral assistance, post-election conflict transformation mechanisms and international cooperation and partnerships, and called for their effective and speedy implementation.

Ministers recalled that when improving the electoral environment, the African Peer Review Mechanism's (APRM's) recommendations should be taken into account. The recommendations from European Union and other Election Observer Missions should also be taken into account by the concerned countries. On both sides, the follow-up to these processes should be improved.

The two sides welcomed the good cooperation between the EU and the AU in the electoral field and in particular the initiatives to strengthen the capacities of African observers, by providing appropriate training, and also through launching of invitations to observe the elections in Europe. Both sides underlined that independent, comprehensive and credible election observation remains a key instrument and agreed to strive for ensuring a high degree of cooperation between the different independent observers missions deployed.

Zimbabwe

Both sides noted progress in the implementation of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) in Zimbabwe and share concerns about the environment in which it is taking place. The Ministers urged all parties to remove all obstacles to the full implementation of the GPA and the effective functioning of the Inclusive Government. The Ministers further recognised and appreciated the humanitarian and other assistance that the international community

continues to provide to the people of Zimbabwe. Both sides agreed to continue to engage in the political dialogue with the Inclusive Government to support its efforts in respect of the economic challenges and the democratic process in the country. In this regard, the EU side informed of the recent Ministerial Troika visit to Zimbabwe. The Ministers noted and welcomed the continued engagement of SADC in supporting and monitoring the GPA.

III. Global challenges

Climate change agenda: preparing the Copenhagen conference

Ministers noted recent developments in relation to the collective and bold move that African countries have agreed to make. In particular appreciation is made to decisions on Africa's common position on Climate Change that the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government have adopted during the 12th and 13th Sessions of the Assembly, as well as progress being made to implement those decisions. It was noted that Africa will field a team with full mandate to negotiate on climate change during the COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark, in December 2009. Ministers welcomed this development as it is believed to facilitate for a better outcome consistent with the framework of the Joint Strategy and the Joint Declaration on Climate Change adopted in Addis Ababa on 1 December 2008. The African side recalled the AU decision on an African common position highlighting the need for compensation for damages due to climate change.

Ministers emphasized the importance of reaching a comprehensive and ambitious agreement at the climate negotiations in Copenhagen, especially on the issues concerning Africa: adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, financing arrangements and capacity building, highlighting the importance of addressing deforestation and degradation of forest and land as well as erosion of coastal areas. They recognized the broad scientific view that the increase in global average temperature above pre-industrial levels ought not to exceed 2°C. They noted that adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is an urgent global problem that requires long term and coordinated actions, based on solidarity, and a common but differentiated responsibility for facilitating and mobilizing support and action on adaptation.

The African side underlined the importance of providing support in the areas of institutional capacity strengthening for effective implementation of the relevant AU decisions on Climate Change. Significant domestic and external sources of finance, both private and public, will be required for financing mitigation and adaptation actions, particularly in the most vulnerable developing countries. The EU will take on its fair share of financing such actions in African countries.

Ministers stressed that fast start, pre-2013; financing will be required to enable capacity building and early actions and to facilitate the integration of climate change issues into national development planning and strategies. Capacity building should be a country-driven process and respond to national circumstances.

The EU side reiterated its commitment to provide support in the areas of institutional capacity strengthening for effective implementation of the relevant AU decisions on Climate Change, including in particular support for the establishment of the Unit for Climate Change and Desertification Control, for the ClimDev Africa Initiative, and for development of national action plans to implement the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative.

Implementation of adaptation action should be flexible, bottom-up, and involve all relevant stakeholders, and should be integrated with development cooperation. To support the implementation of adaptation actions, existing institutions at the international and regional level should be enhanced in order to leverage greater resources and to allow for a more country driven process.

Cooperation to promote the wider use of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in Africa should be initiated. The regional disparity is one of the main weaknesses of the CDM, Africa having benefited only marginally from this flow of technology and financing. Greater domestic capacity and institutional support would facilitate further access by African countries and the reform of the CDM, to make it administratively less burdensome, while ensuring its integrity, should facilitate this further. Joint efforts between the EU and the AU, at regional as well as sub-regional and national level would be beneficial.

Ministers stressed the need to enhance women's and youth's participation in climate change related activities and decision making processes.

Assessing the impact of climate change at regional and sub-regional level provides a useful basis for designing policies and measures at countering climate change at national and regional level, and also for the global discussions in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) context. Exchanging information on methodologies, elaboration of reports and results of reports should be explored. Cooperation between and among scientific institutions and think tanks should be promoted.

The global economic and financial crisis

Ministers expressed serious concern over the impact of the global economic downturn on developing countries and forecasted long-drawn effects which will delay recovery and roll back key achievements in reducing global poverty and attaining the MDGs. Many developing countries, already badly affected by the impacts of the high fuel and food prices immediately before the global financial crisis, are now in a particularly vulnerable position. Ministers welcomed the EU's leadership in coming forth with a joint and rapid response framed within global crisis mitigation efforts under UN, G20 and G8 auspices.

In this context, Ministers re-iterated that the timely delivery of crisis response measures take into account the specific needs of low-income countries, as well as the issue of the capacity to access financial resources. Acknowledging that the crisis created an

opportunity for greater inclusion of developing countries in the governance of international financial resources, the Ministers further emphasized the need for rapid progress to be made on this front.

While welcoming the various achievements to date, Ministers underscored the need to do more in strengthening financial supervision and regulation, ensuring that the multilateral development banks have adequate capital, resisting protectionism, promoting global trade and investment, and delivering ODA commitments, Aid for trade and debt relief to low income countries, including those in Africa. Ministers further called for the fulfillment of the London and Pittsburg G20 commitments.

In this context, the EU expressed its support to Africa's call for an increase in voice and representation at the Bretton Woods Institutions, early capital increase of regional and multilateral development banks where needed, streamlining of conditionalities agreed with international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, review of the debt sustainability framework, balanced and early conclusion of the WTO Doha Round of Trade Negotiations, and support for regional integration in Africa.

IV. Legal issues and the fight against impunity

Universal jurisdiction

Ministers underlined their commitment to fighting impunity at the national, regional and international level in conformity with the principles of international law. The AU side recalled that this commitment is in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Constitutive Act of the AU.

The AU side emphasized that only marginal progress had been made in the discussions between the AU and the EU on the matter of universal jurisdiction and observed that a greater spirit of cooperation was necessary in order to address the AU concerns on the exercise of the principle of universal jurisdiction. It recalled that the last Ministerial Troika had taken note of the negative consequences that this issue could have on the relations between the EU and the AU. The AU side called for finding durable and urgent solutions to its concerns and to avoid the matter being addressed as a political issue only.

The EU underlined that the exercise of universal jurisdiction is a matter exclusively of national competence, which falls outside EU competence. At the request of the AU, the issue of the principle of universal jurisdiction is now on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and will be debated in the Sixth Committee during this autumn. The EU is of the opinion that the Sixth Committee is the correct forum in which this issue should be discussed and looks forward to the upcoming discussions.

The Houssein Habre case

Ministers took note of the revised estimated budget for the **Houssein Habre** trial as prepared by the AU mission led by special envoy Robert Dossou and comprising officials from relevant departments of the AU Commission together with representatives of Senegalese Authorities. Ministers welcomed the decision of the African Union to make a token contribution to the revised budget of the trial and encouraged the Senegalese authorities, together with the AU, to rapidly agree on the contribution of Senegal to the reduced budget. They further welcomed the organisation of the proposed Donors' Round Table and invited all partners, particularly the European Union and its Member States as well as other partner countries and institutions to support this process and participate in the Donors Round table that will be organised in Dakar, Senegal in the last quarter of 2009.

The fight against impunity

Ministers reaffirmed the unflinching commitment to **combating impunity** in the framework of national and international law.

V. Date and venue of the 14th Ministerial Troika Meeting

Ministers agreed to hold the 14th Africa-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting on 27 April 2010 in Luxembourg.

Addis Ababa, 14th October 2009

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Minister of for International Development
Cooperation of Sweden

For the EU side

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H.E. Mr. Mohamed Tahir Sialla

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For the African side