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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE SECOND
AFRICA-INDIA FORUM SUMMIT
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, MAY 24 -25, 2011

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE SECOND AFRICA-INDIA FORUM SUMMIT
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Africa-India Forum Summit was held at the Headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 24 to 25 May 2011, under the theme “*Enhancing Partnership: Shared Vision*”. The Summit was held in accordance with the Banjul format. Fourteen (14) African countries represented by their respective Heads of State and Government, the Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of India, the Chairperson of the African Union, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission as well as the Executive Secretary and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) were in attendance.

2. The Summit was preceded by a Meeting of Senior Officials on 20 May 2011 and a Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on 23 May 2011. There was also a side Meeting of Ministers of Trade of Africa and India held at the same venue on 21 May 2011.

II. BACKGROUND

3. It is to be recalled that Africa and India have a long-standing fraternal relationship that is predicated on geography, history, culture, economic and commercial ties. For India, Africa is the land of awakening of the Father of India, Mahatma Gandhi. The birth of an independent India in 1947, in turn, provided a veritable support and inspiration to the forces of nationalism and decolonization in Africa.

4. To address the challenges of the 21st Century, Africa and India took steps to establish a structured and formalized relationship at regional and continental levels, anchored on the fundamental principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit. These ideals crystallized in the holding of the First India - Africa Forum Summit in New Delhi, India, from 8-9 April 2008. The Forum Summit adopted the Delhi Declaration and the Framework for Cooperation, A Plan of Action was adopted in March 2010, which covered sectoral priority programmes and projects that are currently being implemented.

5. Some notable achievements of the cooperation include the annual scholarships offered by India to African post-graduate students in the field of agriculture in Indian universities and institutions; the establishment of four institutions in Africa; the establishment of ten Vocational Training Centers, two in each region; the construction of

five Human Settlement Projects, one per region; and support by India to three Research and Technical institutions in Africa. Trade and investment flows between Africa and India have taken a leap forward, amounting to about US\$50 billion annually, while the Duty-Free Tariff Preference Scheme offered by India to Less Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2008 has, so far, been accessed by nineteen African countries. The Pan-African E-Network Project on tele-education and tele-medicine is well on stream and making positive contributions to the development of many African countries.

6. It is within the foregoing context that, the Second Africa-India Forum Summit was held at the AU Headquarters to build upon and consolidate the gains that have been recorded so far. The Summit provided an opportunity for both sides to chart new pathways in their partnership, take stock of global economic and political situations and review progress made in their cooperation in the last three years.

III. OPENING SESSION

7. The Official Opening ceremony was marked by three important addresses by the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the Chairperson of the African Union and the Prime Minister of India.

(1) ADDRESS BY H.E. DR. JEAN PING, CHAIRPERSON OF THE AU COMMISSION

8. After acknowledging the presence of the Special Guest of honour H.E. Dr. Monmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India, as well as that of several Heads of State and Government, the Chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr. Jean Ping, highlighted the special significance of the Summit, which was taking place at a time the continent was celebrating Africa Day. He underscored the fact that the Summit was a demonstration of the wish of Africa and India to strengthen their friendship as a decisive step in their partnership. While reiterating the fact that Africa and India had a lot in common, he recalled the main priorities underlying Africa's Partnerships; namely:

- Industrialization
- Development of Infrastructures
- Development and Transfer of Technology
- Access to markets

9. He noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been made on the political front, with both sides adopting common positions on issues of mutual interest. He enumerated achievements made in other areas and expressed deep appreciation to India for this success. He was of the view that more could be achieved and was optimistic that the 2nd Forum Summit would be a spring board for more achievements,

notably in areas such as the non-aligned movement, Climate Change, the Reform of the United Nations Security Council, the Doha Round or Trade Talks; Food Security and the fight against Terrorism. He welcomed the decision by the Indian Government to encourage private investors and notably Indian banks to invest in Africa. The economic growth and increase in Trade that the continent has experienced in recent years has been, in his opinion, largely due to the excellent relations, Africa is enjoying with its Strategic Partners such as India and China. He expressed the wish to see the Africa-India Partnership given a new impetus, with emphasis placed on priority areas such as Infrastructure, Scientific Research and market access for African products. He concluded his address by acknowledging the excellent preparatory work done by the Senior Officials and the Ministers and hoped that the adoption of the Addis Ababa Declaration and Framework for Enhanced Cooperation would further stimulate and consolidate the Partnership for the mutual benefit of the peoples of Africa and India.

**(2) ADDRESS BY H.E. MR. TEODORO OBIANG NGUEMA MBASAGO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA AND
CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION**

10. H.E Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasago, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Chairperson of the African Union, expressed deep appreciation to the Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, for the hospitality extended to him, as well as other visiting Heads of State and Government of the African Union and the Prime Minister of India, since their arrival in the Ethiopian capital. He also extended gratitude to the Senior Officials and Ministers from the two sides for painstakingly preparing the documents that would be considered by the 2nd Africa- India Summit.

11. He acknowledged India's efforts in the struggle to eradicate poverty and also meet the expectations of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). On the other hand, he noted that Africa lacks the necessary human resources and the know-how to combat poverty within the continent.

12. He stated that the outcome of the 1st India-Africa Summit held in New Delhi in April 2008 formed the basis for the consideration of the strategic partnership between Africa and India. He called for the consolidation of the Africa-India partnership, which would ensure the well-being of both peoples.

13. He stressed the need for the two parties to operationalize a coordinated structure in order to diversify cooperation in all spheres and also share the benefits of existing

natural and capital resources of the two sides. He emphasized the need for mutual respect between the two parties.

14. He called for an end to terrorism, piracy and conflicts, and condemned all types of illicit circulation of small weapons which have caused untold menace to the peoples of both sides. While stressing the importance of strengthening the Africa-India relationship in order to build a world fit for human existence, he wished the Summit a fruitful deliberation.

(3) ADDRESS BY H.E. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH, PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

15. In his Address, H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, emphasized the special relationship that exists between India and Africa, which gave rise to the First India-Africa Forum Summit in 2008 in New Delhi and which has garnered benefits for the two sides. The Prime Minister highlighted the challenges faced by India and Africa and underlined the need for joint and concerted efforts in addressing them. In this context, he announced that India would continue to support efforts at infrastructure development, regional integration, capacity building and human resource development in Africa.

16. The announcement of India's initiative by the Prime Minister in the form of a package of programmes for the next three years was a defining moment of the Summit and was highly acclaimed. The package includes:

- (i) The offer of US\$5 billion under Lines of Credit;
- (ii) US\$700 million for the establishment of new institutions and training programmes;
- (iii) Support to the development of a new Ethio-Djibouti Railway line to the tune of US\$300 million;
- (iv) The establishment of an India-Africa Virtual University and the offer of 10,000 new scholarships under the proposed University;
- (v) The establishment of new institutions at the Pan African level, including:
 - a) an India-Africa Food Processing Cluster;

- b) an India-Africa Integrated Textiles Cluster;
- c) an India-Africa Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting;
- d) an India-Africa University for Life and Earth Sciences, and
- e) an India-Africa Institute of Agriculture and Rural Development.

17. Statements were also made at the Summit by the following Heads of State and Government:

- H.E. Dr. Bingu Wa Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi
- His Majesty King Mswati III of Swaziland
- H.E. Mr. Idriss Deby, President of the Republic of Chad
- H.E. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal
- H.E. Mwai Kibaki, President of the Republic of Kenya
- HE Mr. Pierre NKURUNZIZA, President of the Republic of Burundi
- H.E. Ato Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

18. A number of Heads of Delegations also took the floor, namely:

- H.E. Kgalema Motlanthe, Vice President of the Republic of South Africa
- H.E. Arc Mohammed Namadi Sambo, Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- H.E. Mr. Naha Angula, Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia
- H.E. Mr. Abdelaziz Belkhadem, Minister of State, Representative of the President of Algeria
- H.E. Mr. Abdulati Al Obeidi, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of Libya
- H.E. Mrs. Fayza Abou Elnaga, Minister for International Cooperation and Planning of Egypt

19. The statements by the Heads of Delegations more or less revolved around the same issues, namely:

- (i) Commendation of the Host Country and the AU Commission for the excellent organization of the Summit;
- (ii) Profound gratitude to India for the new programmes/projects announced by the Prime Minister of India and the need to put in place an effective implementation and follow-up mechanism;

- (iii) Africa and India share a lot in common, historically, economically and culturally and are facing the same development challenges;
- (iv) Renewal of commitment to the Partnership on both sides and a common desire to see the Partnership driven to greater heights;
- (v) Satisfaction with what has been achieved so far, including enhanced trade and investment relations;
- (vi) Need to give priority to implementation of agreed programmes already featuring in the Plan of Action as well as those announced in the speech of the Prime Minister;
- (vii) The underlying priorities of the Partnership, including infrastructure, Food Security, etc. New initiatives such as “le GOANA” (The Great Agricultural Offensive for Food and Abundance) proposed by President Abdoulaye Wade of the Republic of Senegal need to be supported by India;
- (viii) The need for Africa and India to continue to enhance cooperation at global fora and speak with one voice on issues such as climate change, reform of the UN Security Council and the Breton Woods Institutions;
- (ix) Recognition of the significant potential for the sharing of experiences between Africa and India on a wide range of areas.

IV. DELIBERATIONS AND OUTCOME

20. The outcome documents, the Addis Ababa Declaration and the Framework for Enhanced Cooperation, were adopted without much debate due to prior adequate ground work and prior consultations undertaken by both sides.

21. Copies of the Declaration and the Framework for Enhanced Cooperation are hereby attached.

Signing of 14 Memoranda of Understanding between the African Union Commission and the Government of the Republic of India

22. A significant event during the meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs at the Forum Summit on May 23, 2011, was the signing of fourteen (14) Memoranda of Understanding for the establishment of capacity building institutions in Africa (Four

Institutions and Ten Vocational Training Centres) between the African Union Commission and the Government of the Republic of India.

23. The signing was done by H.E. Jean Ping and H.E. Krishna, for and on behalf of the African Union Commission and the Government of the Republic of India respectively.

24. The 4 Institutions are as follows:

- a) India-Africa Institute of Foreign Trade: Uganda
- b) India-Africa Diamond Institute: Botswana
- c) India-Africa Institute of Education Planning and Administration: Burundi
- d) India-Africa Institute of Information Technology: Ghana

25. Negotiations are still on-going with respect to Indian support for the Pan-African Stock Exchange in Egypt.

The ten Vocational Training Centers (2 in each region) are distributed as follows:

- a) West Africa: Burkina Faso and Gambia
- b) East Africa: Rwanda and Ethiopia
- c) Southern Africa: Mozambique and Zimbabwe
- d) Central Africa: Burundi and Gabon
- e) Northern Africa: Libya and Egypt

V. CONCLUSIONS

26. The Africa-India Forum Summit provided an overarching institutional umbrella for a political dialogue between the two sides. In essence, the Second Africa-India Forum Summit invigorated the Africa-India Partnership and to built upon cooperation hinged on identified priority sectors.

27. The Summit was a resounding success in many respects:

- (i) The organization was excellent, largely due to early and adequate preparations as well as regular consultations between the AU Commission and representatives of India;
- (ii) The participation was at the highest level for most delegations, an evidence of the importance attached to the Partnership by both sides;

- (iii) The announcement of new initiatives for the coming three years by the Prime Minister of India was highly acclaimed by the African Side and demonstrates the great commitment of India to the Partnership;
- (iv) The Launch of commemorative stamps during the Summit could be seen as a symbolic gesture that further crystallizes the fraternal relations between the two sides;
- (v) The signing of Memoranda of Understanding on the establishment of four institutions and ten Vocational Training Centres is a show of commitment by both sides to achieve set objectives;
- (vi) The involvement of non-state actors through the holding of side events such as the academic conference, the media Partnership symposium, the Business Forum, Arts and Crafts Exhibition and the Trade Fair is a welcome development, as it gives a sense of collective ownership of the Partnership on both sides;
- (vii) The close participation of the Indian delegation in the celebrations marking Africa Day 2011 could be seen as a gesture aimed at further cementing the ties between the two sides;
- (viii) The holding of the meeting of Ministers of Trade, preceding the Summit, is evidence of the important role played by trade in the partnership and could act as a catalyst for sustainable growth and development.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE WAY FORWARD

- (i) The AUC, in collaboration with the Multilateral Cooperation Sub-Committee, should revise the Plan of Action, by incorporating the new initiatives offered by India, within six months;
- (ii) The Africa side needs to be more proactive and show commitment in the implementation of the Plan of Action;
- (iii) The AU Commission, in collaboration with the Bureau of the Multilateral Cooperation Sub-Committee, should work out modalities for effective implementation and follow-up of various commitments, including pledges made by the Prime Minister of India;

- (iv) Member States identified to host the various Institutions and Vocational Training Centers should provide all the necessary support to facilitate the setting up of these institutions;

- (v) Within the context of coordinating Partners in Multilateral Fora such as the UN and WTO, the Africa Groups in New York, Geneva and elsewhere should enhance engagement with Indian representatives on various issues of common concern, such as UN Reform, Climate Change discussions and WTO trade negotiations.

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Annex 1

SECOND AFRICA-INDIA FORUM SUMMIT 2011
ADDIS ABABA DECLARATION

**SECOND AFRICA-INDIA FORUM SUMMIT 2011
ADDIS ABABA DECLARATION**

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegation representing the Continent of Africa, the African Union (AU) and its Institutions, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, have met in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, from 24 to 25 May 2011, to continue our dialogue, deepen our friendship and enhance our cooperation, under the theme: Enhancing Partnership: Shared Vision.
2. We recall the Delhi Declaration adopted during our First Summit in New Delhi in April 2008 and the Framework of Cooperation and the associated Plan agreed upon thereafter as providing a concrete foundation for the consolidation of our strategic partnership and also reviewed the progress made in this regard since the First Summit. We also recall that Africa and India have been fraternal partners and allies in the struggle for independence and achievement of self-determination. We reaffirm that our partnership remains based on the fundamental principles of equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit and the historical understanding amongst our peoples.
3. We further agree that this partnership will continue to be guided by the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States; commitment to deepen the process of African integration, dialogue among our civilizations to promote a culture of peace, tolerance and respect for religious, cultural and human rights, as well as gender equality, with a view to strengthening the trust and understanding between our peoples; recognition of diversity and levels of development between and within regions; collective action and cooperation for the common good of our States and peoples and our desire to nurture harmonious development in our plural, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies through the consolidation and development of our plural democracy.
4. We welcome the continuing transformation of the political, economic and social environment in Africa. Economic growth in Africa has revived to levels that existed before the financial crisis and many African countries are progressing rapidly, opening greater avenues for economic cooperation. Similarly, India's economy continues to develop into one of the world's growth nodes and has withstood the impact of the global recession well. Both Africa and India have young, dynamic populations with great expectations, drive and initiative. We recognize that their aspirations and vigour provide a concrete basis for expanding the frontiers of this partnership as an agenda for development. Africa and India therefore, have today a good platform to expand our partnership for development on the basis of these fundamentals.

5. We have thus decided to enhance our partnership with new initiatives for the mutual benefit of Africa and India. In recent years, this has included substantial financial flows from India to Africa in terms of grants, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and concessional loans that continue to contribute to capacity building in the socio-economic sectors, particularly in the human resource development, the development of the private sector, increasing support to infrastructure, agriculture and SMEs, leading to a substantial expansion of Indian investment in Africa and of trade between Africa and India. We agree, to build upon this by assisting each other to achieve inclusive growth, socio-economic development and self-reliance. Areas for such cooperation will include sharing strategies for sustainable development, poverty alleviation, healthcare and universal education, and sharing appropriate technologies. These new avenues for cooperation will enable us to add strategic depth to our partnership.
6. Our partnership enhances our ability to work together and address the global challenges of our times. In addressing these challenges, Africa and India continue to reiterate their intention to ensure that the interests of developing countries are safeguarded and that socio-economic development requirements of our various countries are guaranteed.
7. We urge the developed countries to take ambitious actions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and also provide adequate financing and transfer of technology to support developing countries' efforts to effectively address the impact of climate change. We reaffirm the importance of reaching an agreement on a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol as an indispensable step to preserve the integrity of the international climate change regime. We stress the importance of the Bali Action Plan of 2007 worked out under the aegis of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in this regard. We notice the positive aspects of the Cancun Conference Climate Change negotiations in December 2010 and appeal to the developed countries to operationalise all the institutional arrangements included in the Cancun decisions. We express our firm commitment to a balanced outcome from the climate change negotiations which are commensurate with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities on the basis of respective capabilities, in the process of COP17 which will be held in Durban, South Africa.
8. We take note of the African common position on Climate Change and support efforts towards combating drought and desertification in Africa, as well as support for Africa's Great Green Wall Project.
9. We affirm the critical importance of South-South cooperation as an instrument that can effectively supplement existing international efforts and lead to tangible and real benefits for developing countries. We stress that South-South Cooperation should be a supplement to North-South Cooperation and not a

substitute for it. We recognize that significant diversity prevails among individual countries in Africa, about thirty three (33) of which are listed among the Least Developed Countries. Collectively, these countries confront some of the most persistent, pervasive and complex development challenges. Accordingly, we will explore new and innovative ways to supplement the mainstream effort to assist these developing countries and look for out-of-the-box solutions.

- 10.** We remain concerned with the recurrent trend of increasing global crisis that are of economic nature, such as the global food, energy and financial crisis. While recognizing the current economic recovery, we are still concerned with its sustainability. We underline the importance of supporting stable, long-term capital flows to developing countries to stimulate investment, especially in infrastructure. This will help enhance global demand, thus securing the long-term sustainability of the recovery and address developmental imbalances.
- 11.** We urge major economies to work together and enhance macro-economic policy coordination. In this context, we acknowledge the G20 process as an important forum for international economic cooperation, and request fair representation of Africa in the evolving architecture of decision-making process in the global economic system.
- 12.** We reiterate the importance of the UN Millennium Declaration and the need to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We reaffirm our commitment to achieving the MDGs by 2015, including through technical cooperation and financial support. Sustainable development models and unique paths of development in developing countries should be respected, including by guaranteeing the policy space of developing countries. We urge that aid commitments for developing countries must be fulfilled and that development assistance should not be reduced. We urge the developed countries to fulfill their obligations of achieving the target of 0.7% GNI as official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries. We also support African economic programmes within the context of Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).
- 13.** We underscore the need for a comprehensive and balanced outcome of the Doha Round, in a manner that gives weight to its mandate as a "development round", based on progress already made. We reiterate the need for continuing solidarity between developing countries in this regard. We affirm the importance of ensuring that an acceptable agreement adequately protects the concerns of developing countries with regard to livelihood, food security and rural development. Equally, concerns need to be addressed on Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) services and rules. We urge all parties to oppose all forms of protectionism and trade distorting domestic support. We remain

concerned that no significant progress has been achieved in key issues of interest to developing countries including India and those of Africa and therefore call, once more, on key players in the Doha Round to give priority to resolving all issues of critical concern to developing countries, especially regarding negotiation on agriculture.

- 14.** We affirm our commitment to multilateralism and to strengthening the democratic structure of the United Nations (UN) to increase the participation of developing countries in decision-making processes. We emphasize the need for enhanced Africa-India cooperation at the UN, the G-77 and other multilateral fora, to foster common purpose in addressing areas of mutual concern. In the context of issues relating to international peace and security. We commend efforts made by the African Union Peace and Security Council in maintaining peace in Africa. Africa recalls, with appreciation, India's principled support to and continuing involvement with UN peacekeeping operations, especially in the African continent. India appreciates the role of African countries in maintaining peace and security in the Continent and their participation in peace keeping missions in other parts of the world. It also commends Africa on its development of the African Standby Force, which will enhance the continent's capacity to maintain peace and security.
- 15.** We take note of UN Security Council resolutions 1970 and 1973 on Libya and stress that efforts to implement them should be within the spirit and letter of those resolutions. In this regard, we call for an immediate cessation of all hostilities in Libya and urge the parties in the conflict to strive towards a political solution through peaceful means and dialogue. We express support for the African Union High-Level Ad Hoc Committee initiative and the African Union roadmap for the peaceful and consensual resolution of the conflict
- 16.** Based on the strong partnership between Africa and India on international issues relating to peace and security, Africa welcomes India's election to a non-permanent seat in the UN Security Council for the years 2011-2012. India expresses its appreciation for the support of African States in this election in October 2010. The African members of the UN Security Council and India affirm their commitment to coordinate closely during India's tenure in the Council.
- 17.** In this context, we underscore the imperative of urgent and comprehensive reform of the UN system. We share the view that the UN should function in a transparent, efficient and effective manner and that the composition of its central organs must reflect contemporary realities. The expansion of the UN Security Council, in permanent and non-permanent categories of membership, with increased participation of developing countries in both categories, is central to the process of reform and for enhancing the credibility of the United Nations.

18. India notes the common African position and the aspirations of the African countries to get their rightful place in an expanded UN Security Council as new permanent members with full rights as contained in the Ezulwini Consensus. Africa takes note of India's position and its aspirations to become a permanent member with full rights in an expanded UN Security Council. We emphasize the need for Member States to exert utmost effort on the United Nations' Security Council reform during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.
19. We recognize that the security of all nations would be enhanced by a global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. We reaffirm our commitment to the consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Disarmament, which accorded priority to nuclear disarmament. We also express support for an International Convention Prohibiting the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Nuclear Weapons, leading to their destruction. We call for negotiating specific steps to reduce and finally eliminate nuclear weapons, leading to a world free from all weapons of mass destruction as envisaged in the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan of 1988. We also look forward to the commencement of negotiations on the Treaty Banning the Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons and Other Nuclear Explosive Devices in the Conference on Disarmament.
20. We welcome the entry into force in July 2009, of the Africa Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Pelindaba Treaty) of 1995 and the efforts towards the operationalisation of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (ACNE) in November 2010, which, among others, will promote the peaceful application of nuclear energy and technology within Member States.
21. We stress the importance of addressing the threat posed by illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons through full implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALWs and welcome the African Union's efforts towards that end.
22. We unequivocally condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. An act of terrorism anywhere is a threat to the entire international community. We recognize the need to further strengthen international cooperation to combat global terrorism and for compliance of all member states with all international terrorism conventions and related protocols and UN Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism. We call on all States to cooperate with each other in prosecuting, extraditing and rendering legal assistance with regard to acts of international terrorism. In this connection, we deplore the tragic losses arising from terrorist attacks and call for the active prosecution of the authors of such crimes and their accomplices, and urge that they be brought to justice expeditiously. We further call on all countries to ensure that acts of cross-border

terrorism do not occur, and that their territories are not made a base for terrorists. We strongly condemn kidnapping and hostage taking as well as the demands for ransom and political concessions by terrorist groups. We express serious concern at the increase in such incidents. Taking note of the African position on the condemnation of the payment of ransom to terrorist groups, we call for the urgent need to address this issue. We also agree to work to expeditiously finalize and adopt, a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism at the UN. We underscore the need to strengthen the implementation of AU mechanisms to prevent and combat terrorism.

23. We further stress the importance of addressing the threat posed by piracy off the Coast of Somalia and suffering caused by taking of hostages, and call on all States to cooperate in combating and eradicating the menace of piracy. In this context, Africa welcomes India's support to efforts to safeguard shipping in the Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean from piracy.
24. We also pledge to work to eradicate drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, organized crime and money laundering. In this regard, we call on all States to ratify and implement all relevant International Instruments relating to these crimes.
25. We have reviewed, with satisfaction, the progress made in the implementation of the Africa-India Framework of Cooperation and note in this regard, the four-year Plan of Action adopted in March 2010. Work is moving apace on the various elements of this Plan of Action, including the establishment of 21 capacity-building institutions in various countries of Africa. India is committed to substantially contribute to building African capacities through supporting education and capacity building institutions and in enhancing value addition and processing of raw materials in Africa. Africa appreciates the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme offered by India and believes it has the potential to increase African exports to India.
26. We stress that cooperation between Africa and India, as emerging from the First Africa-India Forum Summit, has been a true manifestation of South-South Cooperation. Our endeavour to find new ways of energizing our partnership by taking into account the emerging capabilities in Africa and India has found sustenance in the implementation of the Action Plan of our Framework of Cooperation. We deeply appreciate the implementation of the initiatives that Africa and India took since the first India - Africa Forum Summit in April 2008, in New Delhi. We also laud the further initiatives that have been announced by the Prime Minister of India at the Second Africa-India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa in May 2011. India, on the other hand, welcomes the new spirit of association that has facilitated these initiatives.

- 27.** Our Agreement that Africa and India will go beyond bilateral linkages to strengthen partnerships with the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities of Africa, have borne fruit. The level of interaction between India and the African Union has increased manifold, particularly with the implementation of new AIFS initiatives after the success of the Pan- African e-Network Project. The relationships with the Regional Economic Communities have also been strengthened and India's initiative to invite Africa's Regional Economic Communities for a meeting in November 2010 was appreciated. The multi-tiered functional engagement which India has with Africa is a model for multilateral engagements around the world.
- 28.** We also welcome the positive results of efforts to promote trade and investment, human resource development and infrastructure development in Africa. We commit ourselves to involving the private sector and civil society in Africa and India to widen the scope of our partnership.
- 29.** We note with satisfaction that Trade Ministers from African countries and India met on 21 May, 2011 in Addis Ababa and take note of the Joint Statement issued by the Trade Ministers and lend our support to the ideas enunciated therein as indicators of our future cooperation. We appreciate that the Ministers had an in-depth discussion on the economic engagement between Africa and India, including the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme of India, cluster development initiatives and the identification of priority sectors of partnership. We also note with satisfaction the initiatives taken by the Trade Ministers in the establishment of Trade and Investment linkages between India and Africa and welcome the constitution of the India-Africa Business Council as well as the constitution of the annual India-Africa Trade Ministers' Dialogue. We acknowledge the common platform shared by India and Africa in the WTO Doha Round and reiterate the core principles of Special and Differential (S&D) Treatment and obtaining more preferential treatment for all LDCs.
- 30.** We recognize that this Second Africa-India Forum Summit will help to realize our common vision of a self-reliant and economically vibrant Africa and India. We are committed to work together towards a peaceful and more egalitarian international order, where the voices of Africa and India can be heard to pursue their desire for inclusive development, both internationally and domestically. Africa is determined to partner in India's economic resurgence as India is committed to be a close partner in Africa's renaissance.
- 31.** We agree to add further substance to our Framework of Cooperation and to broaden exchanges to cover all facets of our relationship. We adopt, in this context, the Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation to supplement the existing Framework. We agree to institutionalize this Summit process.

Accordingly, we agree that the next India - Africa Forum Summit will be held in 2014 in India.

- 32.** The Prime Minister of India expresses his appreciation to the African Union Commission for hosting the Summit and to the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the hospitality extended to his delegation and to all participating leaders. The African leaders also express their appreciation to the Prime Minister of India for his participation.

Issued at Addis Ababa on May 25, 2011

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Annex 2

SECOND AFRICA- INDIA FORUM SUMMIT 2011
ADDIS ABABA
AFRICA-INDIA FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCED COOPERATION

SECOND AFRICA- INDIA FORUM SUMMIT 2011
ADDIS ABABA
AFRICA-INDIA FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCED COOPERATION

1. The Heads of State and Government and Heads of Delegations of Africa, representing the Continent, the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), along with the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, noting with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Africa-India Framework of Cooperation and its Plan of Action of March 2010, and agreeing to give additional substance to the partnership and to widen its scope, decide to adopt this Framework for Enhanced Cooperation between Africa and India.

2. Africa and India agree to continue their cooperation in the areas enumerated below:

A. ECONOMIC COOPERATION

3. Africa and India reiterate the mutual desire to expand economic cooperation and trade and investment linkages between them. Recognizing that trade and investment between Africa and India have increased, both Africa and India agree to take further measures to continue to create a positive ambience for such enhanced flows. Africa has also effectively utilized concessional financial flows from India to Africa for supporting the development of its infrastructure, industry and services. Both sides agree to further expand cooperation and sharing of experiences to increase trade, investment and financial flows between India and Africa as they provide a common paradigm of cooperation in the true spirit of South-South engagement.

i. Agriculture

4. Africa and India reaffirm their commitment to cooperate for increasing agricultural output and achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger and malnutrition by 2015. They emphasize the importance of harnessing the latest scientific research for raising productivity and for the conservation of land and the environment in order to ensure food security for their people and to bring down the currently rising cost of food prices so as to make food affordable for all. In this respect, they agree to collaborate in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).

ii. Trade, Industry and Investment

5. Africa and India recognize that enhanced trade and economic linkages would further contribute to sustainable growth and economic development in both Africa and

India and welcome the contribution by India to build value addition and processing facilities in Africa.

6. Africa values private investment and financial flows on a concessional basis, which have been received from India and wishes to enhance their usage for building its infrastructure and enhancing the capacity of Africa to increase its exports. The value addition provided by Indian investment in Africa contributes to Africa's exports to third countries and to the development of intra-Africa trade. Both Africa and India will continue to work together to take these initiatives further.

7. Africa has also welcomed the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Africa's LDCs unilaterally announced by India at the time of the first India - Africa Forum Summit in 2008. It has significantly contributed to the ability of African countries to access the growing Indian market and contributed to the creation of complementarity in their export baskets. Africa and India will together endeavour to increase awareness and usage of this Scheme.

8. In the Action Plan of the Framework of Cooperation of IAFS-I, several initiatives were taken to build African capacities so that African human resources could join the process of industrialization and development of the services sector. Africa and India propose to continue to develop more such initiatives so that the growing young population of Africa finds suitable training and integration into the increasing economic opportunities in Africa.

9. Support to the legal and regulatory environment for public private partnerships, particularly in infrastructure, operationalisation of bilateral agreements on investment promotion and protection between India and African Countries and support to the development of capacities in the Chambers of Commerce in Africa, would be among the new priorities to be pursued.

10. African countries have found the India-Africa Project Partnership Conclaves to be useful vehicles for bringing Indian and African entrepreneurs and decision makers together. These would be continued.

iii. Small and Medium Enterprises

11. As Africa moves towards more rapid industrialization, there is a growing recognition that small, medium and micro enterprises offer significant avenues for supporting industrialization, generating employment and enhancing local capacities. Institutional support for the development of SMEs in Africa will be provided through the vocational training centres offered by India and the linkages between SMEs on both sides through the Conclaves and other activities by Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Africa and India will continue to work together on such initiatives, particularly to support the creation of entrepreneurship development and business incubators in

Africa. It is the common endeavour of both that in the capacity building initiatives to be undertaken in the future, support to the private sector would be an integral part of the new efforts.

iv. Finance

12. One of the salient features of the first Africa- India Forum Summit and its Action Plan was the commitment by India for new financial flows to assist African countries in the true spirit of South-South Cooperation. Besides the grants for establishing capacity building institutions in Africa, there was an important commitment for concessional lines of credit to support the economic development of African countries and for regional integration. These have been augmented by significant private sector flows through FDI into Africa. Both Africa and India will work together to enhance the efficacy and spread of these financial flows so that the common objectives are fully met. India remains committed to supporting Africa with concessional lines of credit and suitable grants for mutually beneficial projects. Greater efforts will be made to utilize these flows for regional integration projects.

13. There would be an increasing focus to enhance engagement between African and Indian financial institutions and an encouragement for closer relationship between commercial banks in Africa and India. Encouragement will be provided to the opening of branches of Indian banks in Africa and African banks in India to participate in the growing matrix of financial flows between Africa and India.

v. Regional Integration

14. Africa and India reiterate the importance of the Regional Economic Communities in Africa and their contribution to economic integration within themselves and in Africa. India has an important engagement with the Regional Economic Communities of Africa as part of its multi-tiered cooperation. Both Africa and India recall the first ever meeting of India with the African RECs held in November 2010. In recognition of this, both Africa and India agree to build capacities for effectively carrying out the implementation of the integration agenda among the Regional Economic Communities, including in providing financial support to regional integration projects and capacity building programmes among the RECs.

B. POLITICAL COOPERATION

15. Africa and India are conscious of the important role they play in the world and agree to intensify political cooperation. Their common endeavour will be to continue to strive for peace and security as such harmonious policies will allow the fructification of the enhanced agenda of cooperation currently agreed upon. In this respect, the African Union would consider, as soon as possible, the establishment of an office in New Delhi, India, as recognition of the close partnership that exists between Africa and India .

i. Peace and Security

16. Peace and Security are essential to progress and sustainable development, which are common goals for Africa and India. Both Africa and India will continue their close cooperation, including through regular consultations at the United Nations, at the African Union and in New Delhi. Both will work towards an early operationalisation of the African Standby Force through special training programmes.

ii. Civil Society and Governance

17. Africa and India recognize the importance of democratic governance and of promoting and protecting human rights. They also recognize the importance of decentralization, the promotion of local government and the need to strengthen the institutions of parliamentary democracy and elections. They agree to enhance cooperation by sharing of experiences and capacity building, where necessary, among Election Commissions, the institutions of parliamentary democracy and media organizations. They also agree to cooperate in the strengthening of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights through sharing of best practices and capacity building of the court. Africa and India will also encourage interaction of legal experts/lawyers through the Bar Associations. They will also exchange experiences on best practices, research and human resources within the framework of decentralization and local governance alongside the Conference of Ministers of Public Services and Administration and ECOSOCC.

C. COOPERATION IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

18. The development of science & technology and research capacities is an integral part of the process of development. Africa greatly values the progress made by India in its scientific and technological development and believes that it can engage with India in these sectors, especially knowledge and technology transfer for mutual benefit. Africa and India are convinced that harnessing the knowledge economy can make hunger and want things of the past. They agree to intensify cooperation in the following areas:

i. Science and Technology

19. Africa welcomes the establishment of the Special Agricultural Scholarship Scheme and the Special Science & Technology Fellowship Scheme (CV Raman Fellowships) under the provisions of IAFS-I and looks forward to continuing this engagement to build scientific and technological human resource in Africa, including through the Pan-African University for which Africa has requested India, to be the Lead Partner in the Life and Earth Sciences segment. Management of natural disasters, combating desertification and support to scientific institutions in Africa would continue.

Initiatives to enhance linkages between scientific institutions in Africa and India would be undertaken and training on health related issues like HIV, TB and Malaria will be explored. The African-Indian Science and Technology Conference will also be organised.

ii. Information and Communication Technology

20. Africa has immense regard and admiration for the strides made by India in the development of its information and communications technology. The contribution of the Government of India towards developing the infrastructure and the resourcefulness of the private sector and India's scientific and technological manpower in allowing this sector to make important contributions to the growth of GDP in India, are well recognized in Africa. Africa and India recognize the importance of an early introduction of information and communication technologies as key enablers of capacity building for youth and for poverty eradication and accelerated growth. Africa recognizes the important contribution made by the Pan-African E-Network Project to African countries in achieving these objectives and both Africa and India commit themselves to taking the lessons of the implementation and efficacy of the Pan-African E-Network Project further, so that the digital divide can be bridged and the socio-economic benefits of ICT can be harnessed for their mutual objectives.

D. COOPERATION IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

21. Africa and India both recognize the importance of capacity building, particularly as both are young societies and want to translate the demographic dividend into effective growth. The successful utilization of the ITEC programme offered by India has been a manifestation of the South-South Cooperation that effectively exists between Africa and India. The enhancement of scholarships and training positions under the ITEC programme, as well as the creation of new courses for training of African nationals in specified areas, all emerge from the Action Plan of the Framework of Cooperation of IAFS-I. Africa and India would endeavour to continue to take these important initiatives forward together. India is committed to their enhancement.

22. Africa has been appreciative of the 21 new capacity building institutions which India is in the process of establishing in Africa in diverse sectors. These will greatly assist African human resource development for the development of industries and the service sector to contribute to growth. Both India and Africa will continue to strive to have an early conclusion of the implementation of the process to establish these new institutions in close collaboration between the Indian implementing agencies, the host governments and the African Union. They will make efforts to have effective governance strategies and business plans for these institutions to make them sustainable. India remains committed to further enhancement of this approach of building African capacities in Africa.

23. Pan-Africa E-Network Project: Africa and India have both recognized the successful implementation of this visionary project. It has added capacity and value in the critical fields of education and health care in African countries. Its fulsome utilization will remain one of the major objectives of the Framework of Enhanced Cooperation and efforts will be made to enhance its utilization, widen its scope and increase its success rate so that the true objectives of assisting Africa in meeting its millennium development goals on education and health could be achieved.

24. Africa and India will continue to work together to increase exchanges in education, health, water and sanitation, culture and sports and poverty eradication through innovative new programmes as well as commit themselves to effective implementation of programmes agreed upon earlier in the Action Plan for the Framework of Cooperation. Special care would be taken to encourage greater investment in some of these sectors as well as to increase financial flows from the government sector to achieve these objectives. India is committed to continue with increasing number of scholarships both for under-graduate and post-graduate studies including in specialized areas like agriculture, science & technology and other priorities listed in this Framework for Enhanced Cooperation.

E. COOPERATION IN HEALTH, CULTURE AND SPORTS

a) Health

25. In the area of health, Africa and India reiterate their conviction that the promotion of health is critical in the development of the human capital necessary to drive socio-economic growth. They look forward to the outputs and recommendations of the India-Africa workshop on Traditional medicine to be held in India and undertake to implement the outcome. They reaffirm their commitment to enhance collaboration in the application of advancement in science, technology, research and development to training in the area of HIV, TB and Malaria; the provision of basic medical services in rural areas, , the deployment of Telecoms and ICTs in support of tele-medecine and e-health applications; strengthening of public-private sector collaboration in the areas of pharmaceutical and procurement in Africa and India in the framework of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa, the fight against counterfeit medicines.

26. They also undertake to pursue dialogue on intellectual property rights and access to medicines; research and development in traditional medicine and practices in Africa and India; sharing of experiences, specialized expertise and best practices in healthcare systems development and community health programmes; support for Africa's Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA); and training and continuing education for health professionals;

b) Culture

27. Noting the role that Culture can play in the development and integration of their societies, specifically through the use of creative and cultural industries, Africa and India agree to collaborate in the development of cultural policies and will undertake the following: Exchange of experiences in the area of the development of creative industries and cultural goods so as to increase the contribution of culture to the development of their nations and collaborate in the organization of international training for trainers in the field of cultural goods protection.

c) Sports

28. Considering the paramount role that sports can play in the development and integration of their societies, specifically through the use of sports as a tool for development and desirous to advocate for well-designed sports and play programmes, as powerful tools for fostering health, child and individual development, teaching positive values and life skills, strengthening education and improving health and wellbeing; Africa and India agree to collaborate in the development of sports policies; exchange of experiences in the area of the development of sports and the training of trainers in the field of qualified sports personnel;

F. COOPERATION IN TOURISM

29. Africa and India are deeply conscious of their age-old ties at the people to people level. As neighbors across the Indian Ocean, Africa and India are in favour of providing greater connectivity between the countries of Africa and India and to increase the level of popular exchanges. Tourism and connectivity remain important areas which could provide economic benefits and also contribute to enhance mutual understanding. Africa and India therefore, agree to strengthen partnership with the private sector especially, travel agencies, hotels, airlines and other tourism related establishments, as well as the media, and take other necessary steps that will enable harmonization of policies and norms in tourism with a view to advancing tourism development between the two sides.

6. COOPERATION IN INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

30. Africa and India, fully cognizant of the immense requirements of dealing with issues pertaining to infrastructure, energy and environment, reiterate their commitment to focus on these areas, particularly in the context of sustainable development as important areas of cooperation. They dedicate themselves to fulfilling programmes established under the Action Plan and to look at enhanced engagement in areas such as the continental NEPAD-Identified infrastructure projects and PIDA, particularly with regard to increasing financial flows to these sectors. This will provide a better environment for greater investment in these sectors. They agree to work closely

together in the interest of developing countries to set an appropriate international agenda to benefit the development of both Africa and India. Efforts will be made to give more attention to new areas like new and renewable energies through training programmes and capacity building as well as in sustainable environmental practices. The concessional credit flows from India would be channeled in a wider manner into infrastructure projects. They agree to cooperate in the area of environment, including desertification and support for Africa's Great Green Wall project.

G. COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

31. The successful implementation of the decisions of the first Africa-India Forum Summit emanating from the Framework Cooperation and its Action Plan have brought qualitative change into the existing relationship between Africa and India. The depth and diversity of the relationship has significantly altered and the traditional engagement has successfully moved towards a modern functional partnership. However, there remains an uneven recognition of this, particularly in the public mind which requires to be addressed. At the same time, Africa needs greater opportunities to bring its own media and communications to an independent growth path in recognition of its multi-cultural and multi-ethnic identities.

32. Africa and India therefore agree to promote a larger number of visits between African and Indian editors and journalists, academicians, scholars and civil society representatives, so that closer interaction envisaged in this Framework for Enhanced Cooperation can be suitably disseminated. In this respect, consideration will be given to the training of African media personnel with a view to capacity building and improving their skills.

33. Without prejudice to India's on-going and future programmes at the bilateral, REC and other levels, it is agreed to jointly revise, within a period of six months, the Joint Plan of Action to fully reflect the Africa-India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation. This Joint Plan of Action will also incorporate a follow-up mechanism which will ensure the effective implementation of programmes and activities agreed in the Plan.

Done at Addis Ababa, this 25th day of May 2011

2011-06-30

Report of the commission on the second Africa-India forum summit Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, May 24 -25, 2011

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