



2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit G5 Compliance Report

9 July 2008 to 1 July 2009

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Executive Summary

2008 is the second year of the Heiligendamm Process, which was established in 2007 under the German Presidency. The Heiligendamm Process commits the G8 member states to an institutionalized dialogue with the five leading emerging economies – Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa. These countries are known as the Outreach 5 (O5), though they also refer to themselves as the G5. The impetus for the initiation of the Heiligendamm Process was a shared understanding that the cooperation and accountability of both developed and developing countries are crucial to addressing the challenges of the global economy.

While the first formal invitation to the annual G8 summit was extended to national representatives of the Global South as early as the 2000 Okinawa Summit, the G5 did not gain official observer status until the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. Working in conjunction with the G8, the leaders of the G5 announced a new framework for G8-G5 dialogue at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. This signaled a fundamental shift in the relationship between these two groups.

In 2008, the G5 countries released their interim progress report on the Heiligendamm Process and emphasized “the great potential that the Heiligendamm Process holds to strengthen co-operation to our mutual benefit.”¹ The G5 perceived the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit as “an opportunity to assess [the Process’s] progress and to give it further momentum.”² The G5 states also released their *G5 Statement* on the final day of the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit and, for the second time, they made a series of formal commitments within the G8 framework. A final report on the results of this dialogue will be announced at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit.

The Expanded Dialogue Studies Department analyzed and measured G5 compliance on six G5 commitments on food security, climate change, energy, African development, South-South cooperation, and the role of the G5 itself.

Final Compliance Scores

The average final compliance score was +0.83, an increase of +0.26 from the 2008 interim scores. Having employed the same methodology the G8 Research Group uses to measure G8 compliance, each individual G5 country was assigned a score on each of their six commitments on a scale of –1, 0, and +1. A score of +1 indicated full compliance with the commitment; a score of 0 indicates a work in progress on the commitment, or partial compliance; and a –1 score demonstrates a failure to comply or

¹ Interim Report on the Heiligendamm Process at the G8 Summit in Hokkaido Toyako, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.
http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2008/heiligendamm_07_090708.aspx?lang=eng.

² Interim Report on the Heiligendamm Process at the G8 Summit in Hokkaido Toyako, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.
http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2008/heiligendamm_07_090708.aspx?lang=eng.

direct opposition to the commitment. The scoring guidelines for each commitment have been included in their respective sections.

The compliance scores were awarded based on the period between 9 July 2008 and 1 July 2009.

Compliance by Country

India achieved an average compliance score of +1, indicating full compliance with each of the six commitments profiled in this report. India achieved the highest level of compliance of all the G5 countries. Mexico, South Africa and Brazil averaged a score of +0.83. Their compliance with individual commitments, however, was not uniform and each member state failed to attain a perfect score on a different commitment. China garnered the only negative score during the interim and final compliance cycles. As was the case with the *O5 Interim Compliance Report*, China increased agricultural subsidies in 2008-2009 despite its commitment to promote food security through agricultural subsidy reduction.

Compliance by Commitment

Compliance on each of the six commitments ranged from an average score of +0.4 to +1 in the Final Compliance Report. There were no negative average scores in either the *O5 Interim Compliance Report* or this *G5 Final Compliance Report*.

The G5 states registered their highest compliance scores, a perfect +1 average, in three separate commitments: African development, which saw the G5 states work towards a follow-up mechanism for the Monterrey Consensus; South-South cooperation, which entailed the development of a multilateral platform for developing states; and on the role of the G5, which included efforts towards a global partnership for sustainable development. Their commitments to fighting climate change and energy security have both registered a score of +0.8, as South Africa and Brazil registered only partial compliance scores for these respective commitments. As with the *O5 Interim Compliance Report*, member states registered the lowest average level of compliance with their commitments to reduce agricultural subsidies through the Doha Round. The average compliance score with this commitment was +0.40.

The current compliance cycle ends on 8 July 2009 with the commencement of the 2009 L'Aquila Summit.

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Hokkaido-Toyako Summit Final G5 Compliance Scores

9 July 2008 to 1 July 2009

Commitment	Brazil	China	India	Mexico	South Africa	Average
Food Security	+1.0	-1	+1.0	0	+1.0	+0.4
Climate Change	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	0	+0.8
Energy	0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+0.8
Development	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
South-South	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Role of the G5	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0	+1.0
Country Average						
	+0.83	+0.67	+1.0	+0.83	+0.83	
Final Compliance Score						+0.83

Hokkaido-Toyako Summit Interim G5 Compliance Scores

9 July 2008 to 3 January 2009

Commitment	Brazil	China	India	Mexico	South Africa	Average
Food Security	+1	-1	0	0	+1	+0.20
Climate Change	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+0.80
Energy	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+0.60
Development	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00
South-South	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.80
Role of the G5	0	+1	0	+1	0	+0.40
Country Average						
	+0.50	+0.50	+0.67	+0.83	+0.67	
Interim Compliance Score						+0.63

1. Food Security [10]

Commitment:

“We therefore reaffirm the imperative of creating an enabling international environment for agro-produce related trade, establishing a just and reasonable international trade regime for agricultural products and concluding the Doha Round with meaningful commitments to agricultural subsidies reductions.”

G5 Statement Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit

Assessment:

Final Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil			+1
China	-1		
India			+1
Mexico		0	
South Africa			+1
Average Score			0.4

Background:

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the issue of food security was a high-level priority for both the G8 member states³ and the Heiligendamm Process partners. The Heiligendamm Process partners, also known as the Outreach-5 or G5, called for a shared responsibility to deal with the global food crisis. A meaningful dialogue with other states in the context of the WTO Doha Round negotiations, with regards to agricultural subsidies, has also been incorporated into their Hokkaido-Toyako commitment.⁴

The current WTO negotiations were launched in 2000. Agricultural subsidies were subsequently included in the 2001 Doha Development Agenda, with a view to reducing and eventually phasing out “all forms of export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic

³ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security, Hokkaido Toyako Summit: Special Address by H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan on the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum (Hokkaido-Toyako), 7-9 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_04_en.html.

⁴ G5 Statement: Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (Sapporo) 08 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-g5.html>.

support.”⁵ More importantly, the Doha Mandate acknowledged that “special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations and shall be embodied in the schedules of concessions and commitments and as appropriate in the rules and disciplines to be negotiated, so as to be operationally effective and to enable developing countries to effectively take account of their development needs, including food security and rural development.”⁶

The 2009 G8 Agriculture Ministers’ Meeting reiterated “the importance of a rules-based international trading system for agricultural trade” and “a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious conclusion of the Doha Round.”⁷ The meeting, dubbed the “First Global Food Summit,” was held in late April 2009 and included an additional eight countries – the G5 member states, as well as Egypt, Argentina, and Australia. It warned of “structural problems in world food markets that risk war and famine – unless food output is doubled in 20 years, advocating immediate interventions.”⁸

The meeting closed with the *Final Declaration of the G8 Agriculture Ministers’ Meeting* calling for “agriculture and food security [to be] at the core of the international agenda” and “to use all the tools available to alleviate the negative consequences of the current financial crisis on poverty and hunger, strengthen and encourage sustainable agriculture and food production, [and] increase the investments in agriculture and research.”⁹ The objectives focused on “fighting speculation and protecting production identities, while working in a free market, and centrality of the agricultural production in the global political agenda.”¹⁰

In preparation for the 2009 G8 Summit, the Development Ministers’ Meeting, held on 11-12 June 2009, aimed to harmonize the results of the latest G20 meeting, with a focus on sustainable development; food security and safety remain “one of the key areas of development.”¹¹

⁵ The Doha Mandate: Agriculture, Doha Ministerial Declaration, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 21 November 2001. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/agric_e/negoti_e.htm.

⁶ The Doha Mandate: Agriculture, Doha Ministerial Declaration, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 21 November 2001. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/agric_e/negoti_e.htm.

⁷ G8 Agriculture: A New Road for Agriculture, Ministero Delle Politiche Agricole Alimentari e Forestale, (Cison di Valmarino, Treviso), 20 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009.

<http://www.g8agricultureministersmeeting.mipaaf.com/en/index.php?pL1=stampa&pL2=comunicati>.

⁸ G8 set out to fight famine, war, pestilence and death, The Independent UK, (London), 18 April 2009.

Date of Access: 14 May 2009. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/analysis-and-features/g8-set-out-to-fight-famine-war-pestilence-and-death-1670461.html>.

⁹ G8 Agriculture: A New Road for Agriculture, Ministero Delle Politiche Agricole Alimentari e Forestale, (Cison di Valmarino, Treviso), 20 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009.

<http://www.g8agricultureministersmeeting.mipaaf.com/en/index.php?pL1=stampa&pL2=comunicati>.

¹⁰ G8 Agriculture: A New Road for Agriculture, Ministero Delle Politiche Agricole Alimentari e Forestale, (Cison di Valmarino, Treviso), 20 April 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009.

<http://www.g8agricultureministersmeeting.mipaaf.com/en/index.php?pL1=stampa&pL2=comunicati>.

¹¹ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting, G8 Summit, From La Maddalena to L’Aquila, 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 April 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Home/VersollVerticeG8/IncontriMinisteriali/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_MinisterialeSviluppo.htm.

The G5 has not taken any collective action since the publication of the *O5 Interim Compliance Report*,¹² with the exception of their attendance at the G20 talks and various Ministers' Meetings held in the months prior to the 2009 L'Aquila Summit.

The final communiqué of the G20 Summit (which all the G5 leaders attended), held on 2 April 2009 in London, United Kingdom, stated: "We remain committed to reaching an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round, which is urgently needed. This could boost the global economy by at least USD150 billion per annum. To achieve this we are committed to building on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities."¹³

The commitment on food security made at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit focuses on efforts to reduce agriculture subsidies through the conclusion of the Doha Round negotiations in order to improve the international trade in agriculture products and produce. This is not an action that each country has undertaken to complete on its own or as a group. Rather, it is a principle that they have agreed to maintain in their own positions at trade talks and discussions with other states and institutions.

Scoring:

-1	Heiligendamm Process partner does not actively pursue agricultural subsidy reductions as part of its position on trade negotiations within the Doha Round.
0	Heiligendamm Process partner incorporates agricultural subsidy reductions as a component of its position on trade negotiations within the Doha Round, but does not prioritize them with respect to their other positions.
+1	Heiligendamm Process partner actively promotes agricultural subsidy reductions through the Doha Round and engages in discussions with other nations to encourage their adoption of agricultural subsidy reduction as components of their trade platforms.

Lead Analyst: Farah Saleem

Brazil: +1

Brazil receives a score of +1 for its continued efforts to reduce agricultural subsidies, a position it has adopted within the Doha Round trade negotiations.

Domestically, food security has played a crucial role in Brazilian policy. Programs such as "Zero Hunger" aim to establish job and income generating policies and encourage the

¹² 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako O5 Summit Interim Compliance Report, 10 July 2008 to 23 December 2008. (Toronto) 11 February 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/2008-interim-o5.pdf>

¹³ The Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. <http://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf>.

implementation of sustainable development programs in rural and urban areas.¹⁴ Brazil had a vested interest in the Doha Round since regional innovation has led Brazil to become the world's largest producer and exporter of various foodstuffs and industrial commodities.¹⁵ The Brazilian government saw the initial collapse of the Doha Round as a force that could destabilize developing nations.¹⁶

Brazilian support for the conclusion of the Doha discussions has been incorporated into its bilateral and multilateral relations with other states. At the November 2008 G20 Summit in Washington DC, President Lula da Silva "arrived determined for a revival of the trade talks."¹⁷ In his speech to the Plenary Meeting of the G20 Ministers of Finance, President Lula da Silva noted that the: "Time has come for the final boost in the negotiations of the Doha Round Table. A more open world trade is an excellent antidote to the crisis. Actually one of the best anticyclical measure[s] we will take. Closing this Round Table is no longer an opportunity; it is now a need."¹⁸

In Doha, Qatar, on 30 November 2008, Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim stressed that the least developed countries (LDCs) would gain from eliminating "trade-distorting subsidies and other barriers."¹⁹ Minister Amorim also stated, "everybody seems to agree with the concept of a safeguard available to developing countries that avoids import surges and, at the same time, does not affect normal trade."²⁰

In early December, top officials from Brazil and the European Union (EU) met in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss the Doha Development Agenda. According to Foreign Minister Amorim, topics discussed included: farm safeguards, capping farm tariffs, and limiting the number of sensitive agricultural products that countries could shield from the full impact of tariff cuts.²¹

¹⁴ Direitos e cidadania, Governo Federal (Brasilia). Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.brasil.gov.br/governo_federal/Plan_prog_proj/editassist/Programa.2004-07-29.4228/programa_view/.

¹⁵ Brazil to dispute US subsidies, Jonathan Wheatley, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasilia) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1957&Itemid=256.

¹⁶ Collapse of Doha forces acceptance of second best, Jonathan Wheatley, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasilia) 4 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1958&Itemid=256.

¹⁷ As Leaders Wrestle With Economy, Developing Nations Get Ringside Seats, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasilia) 16 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1988&Itemid=256.

¹⁸ Speech of Luiz Inácio da Silva, President of Brazil, at the Plenary Meeting of the G20 Ministers of Finance, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/2008-lula-081108-en.html>.

¹⁹ Address by Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil at the United Nations, United Nations Financing for Development Office (New York) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/statements/081130_brazil_en.pdf.

²⁰ Address by Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil at the United Nations, United Nations Financing for Development Office (New York) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/statements/081130_brazil_en.pdf.

²¹ Brazil and EU optimistic about Doha breakthrough, Reuters Africa (New York) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://africa.reuters.com/wire/news/usnL1538623.html>.

On 22 December 2008 at the Second Brazil-European Union Summit, Brazil and the EU expressed regret for their inability to conclude negotiations on agriculture and Non-Agriculture Market Access (NAMA) through the Doha Development Round. Leaders of Brazil and the EU conveyed “their willingness to reach an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced agreement that fulfills the development objectives of the Round and significantly fosters trade flows in agriculture, industrial goods and services among and between developed and developing countries, as well as promotes effective trade rules.” In their Joint Action Plan, leaders from Brazil and the EU have also committed to “keep up their contacts in the different domains of the WTO negotiation, so as to find solutions that promote the successful conclusion of the Round.”²²

On 12 March 2009, the European Parliament discussed the relationship between Brazil and the EU. In their recommendations, it was stated that “the partners must continue working towards strengthening the multilateral trading system at [the] WTO level; with the current global financial crisis, and close links between finance and trade, protectionism should be avoided; the partners should cooperate with a view to contributing to the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations.”²³

Brazil has urged US President Barack Obama to conclude Doha Round negotiations. In a January 2009 meeting, President Lula da Silva stated, “I think it’s important that Obama takes the initiative again so we can conclude the Doha Round because it will be a huge help for poorer countries at this moment of crisis, especially those that have economies based on agriculture.”²⁴

At a meeting with industry leaders and Jan Peter Balkenende, Prime Minister of the Netherlands (held in Sao Paulo, Brazil in March 2009), President Lula da Silva stressed that, in the current economic climate, protectionism could drive the economic crisis into chaos. He emphasized that “the solution to this crisis is more (free) market, more free trade and more competition - like the developed world always said over the past thirty years.”²⁵ He remains an outspoken critic of trade barriers, especially amid the forces of protectionism. Industry and Trade Minister Miguel Jorge affirmed: “We’re going to maintain free trade. There will be no restrictions on imports.”²⁶ In a domestic radio broadcast, President Lula da Silva maintained his support for concluding Doha

²² Press Release from the Second Brazil-European Union Summit – Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 2008 – Joint Action Plan, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6162.

²³ European Parliament recommendation to the Council of 12 March 2009 on the European Union-Brazil Strategic Partnership <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P6-TA-2009-0140+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>.

²⁴ Brazil’s Lula urges Obama to act on Doha round, Reuters (New York) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSTRE50I31U20090119>.

²⁵ Brazil’s Lula: finish Doha round or face chaos, Reuters (New York) 2 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://www.reuters.com/article/politicsNews/idUSTRE52160B20090302>.

²⁶ INTERVIEW-Brazil rules out trade barriers, sees recovery, Reuters UK (New York) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/motoringAutoNews/idUKN2941416020090429>.

negotiations. He reaffirmed that completing the Doha round would greatly aid the world's poorest nations.²⁷

On 31 March 2009, at the Second Summit of South American and Arab Countries (ASPA) in Doha, Qatar, President Lula da Silva continued his support for concluding the Doha Round. In the final declaration from the ASPA, leaders recognized that the lack of finalization in the Doha Round threatened the economic growth of developing and transitional countries, especially in the midst of the current economic crisis.²⁸ President Lula da Silva believes that concluding the Doha Round would ensure that poor agricultural nations would be able to use trade to aid in their development. He stated, "Nothing could be more appropriate than to fight for the conclusion of the round in this city, where so many hopes were launched eight years ago."²⁹

In their 14 March 2009 communiqué, Brazil-Russia-India-China (BRIC), stressed that "protectionism is an increasingly real threat to the global economy. We should avoid protectionism of all kinds and not allow it to act as a disruptive force to the global economy. Failure to do so creates [the risk of] repeating the mistakes of the past, which led to the Great Depression. World leaders must commit to work towards a prompt and successful conclusion of the Doha round, with an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced result."³⁰ In an earlier communiqué from the first meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers, in Washington DC on 15 November 2008, support was pledged "to conclude a pro-development Doha Round and stress the importance of preventing protectionism particularly in [the] face of the current financial turmoil."³¹

Brazil joined the other members of the G20 in their "Global Plan for Recovery and Reform" which was released at the conclusion of their London Summit on 2 April 2009. It read: "We remain committed to reaching an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round, which is urgently needed. To achieve this we are committed to building on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities."³² The participating states offered to give a renewed focus and political attention to "this critical

²⁷Interview with President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva for the radio broadcast "Café com o President", Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3448.

²⁸ Doha Declaration, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. www2.mre.gov.br/aspa/doha_declaration.doc.

²⁹ Address by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the second summit of South American-Arab Countries, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3445.

³⁰ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

³¹ Brazil, Russia, India and China First Meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers Communiqué, Ministéria da Fazenda (Brasília) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.fazenda.gov.br/audio/2008/novembro/Comunicu%C3%A9-BRICs-071108.pdf>.

³² Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009. <https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communicue.pdf>.

issue in the coming period and will use our continuing work and all international meetings that are relevant to drive progress.”³³

Brazil continues to act as a mediator in Doha negotiations and leader amongst developing nations. President Lula da Silva has also argued that developing countries need a greater say in how organizations like the IMF and World Bank are run.³⁴

Analyst: Vanessa Guidorizzi

China: -1

China has registered a score of –1. Despite the public statements it has made on a bilateral and multilateral level advocating agricultural subsidy reduction, China has not incorporated those same positions into its domestic agenda. While China actively promoted the Doha Round of trade talks and opposed trade protectionism during discussions held with other states, it also raised agriculture subsidies and the minimum-purchasing prices for grains in 2008 and 2009.³⁵

On 20 October 2008, China’s top economic planning agency announced that agricultural subsidies and the minimum-purchasing price of wheat and rice would be raised in 2009.³⁶ The central government allocated CNY102.86 billion (USD15.1 billion) for agricultural subsidies in 2008, which was twice the amount allocated for 2007.³⁷ Farmers growing wheat, paddy rice, corn, and soybeans in northeast China would receive higher subsidies for expenditure on fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and seeds.³⁸ This move followed a policy unveiled in October 2008 that pledged a rise in agriculture production and an increase in rural residents’ incomes.³⁹

Also on 20 October 2008, China’s foremost economic planning agency made an announcement to raise the minimum purchasing price for wheat by as much as 15.3 per cent starting 2009.⁴⁰ China, with a population of more than 1.3 billion, relies mainly on

³³ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009. <https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communicue.pdf>.

³⁴ Lula’s Big Moment, Prospect (London) April 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2009. http://www.prospect-magazine.co.uk/article_details.php?id=10740.

³⁵ Agriculture Subsidies Increased, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2008-10/21/content_7123051.htm.

³⁶ Agriculture Subsidies Increased, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2008-10/21/content_7123051.htm.

³⁷ China Raises Grain Purchasing Prices to Boost Production, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/21/content_7124013.htm.

³⁸ Agriculture Subsidies Increased, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2008-10/21/content_7123051.htm.

³⁹ Agriculture Subsidies Increased, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2008-10/21/content_7123051.htm.

⁴⁰ China Raises Grain Purchasing Prices to Boost Production, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/21/content_7124013.htm.

domestic food production.⁴¹ The State Grain Information Center has estimated that a rise in grain purchasing prices and subsidies would increase grain and wheat production in China.⁴²

During Chinese President Hu Jintao's visit to Yulin City, in Shaanxi Province, from 28-29 October 2008, the President promised to local corn planters that the government would gradually increase subsidies to croppers and raise the minimum prices of crops purchased from farmers.⁴³ The new agricultural policy was expected to boost the scale of operation for farm production and provide funds for farmers to start new businesses.⁴⁴

On 5 March 2009, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao pledged to increase minimum grain purchase prices in order to boost agricultural production and to alleviate poverty in the Chinese countryside.⁴⁵ Premier Wen noted in his government work report that "central government spending on agriculture, farmers and the rural areas would total CNY716.1 billion (USD104.6 billion) in 2009, a year-on-year increase of CNY120.6 billion."⁴⁶ The money would be used to expand direct agricultural subsidies to farmers by CNY20 billion to a total of CNY120 billion, raising minimum purchase prices of wheat and rice by CNY0.22 and CNY0.26 per kilogram, respectively.⁴⁷ The money would also be used for popularizing agricultural sciences and technologies while improving and upgrading infrastructure and farmland.⁴⁸

China, however, has addressed the issues of protectionism and food security at several conferences and meetings, and has expressed its support for the Doha Round. During a press conference for "Boost Domestic Demand, Increase Employment and Sustain

⁴¹ China Raises Grain Purchasing Prices to Boost Production, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/21/content_7124013.htm.

⁴² China Raises Grain Purchasing Prices to Boost Production, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/21/content_7124013.htm.

⁴³ Hu: Domestic Spending Key to Stability, China Daily, (Beijing), 1 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-11/01/content_7164712.htm.

⁴⁴ Hu: Domestic Spending Key to Stability, China Daily, (Beijing), 1 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-11/01/content_7164712.htm.

⁴⁵ China Pledges Hefty Investment to Boost Agriculture, Government Online Project, 5 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

http://sousuo.gov.cn/pagephoto?photopage=gw_js%2Fen%2Fphoto.jsp&channelid=6001&searchword=%2Cagriculture&url=http://english.gov.cn/2009-03/05/content_1251011.htm.

⁴⁶ China Pledges Hefty Investment to Boost Agriculture, Government Online Project, 5 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

http://sousuo.gov.cn/pagephoto?photopage=gw_js%2Fen%2Fphoto.jsp&channelid=6001&searchword=%2Cagriculture&url=http://english.gov.cn/2009-03/05/content_1251011.htm.

⁴⁷ China Pledges Hefty Investment to Boost Agriculture, Government Online Project, 5 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

http://sousuo.gov.cn/pagephoto?photopage=gw_js%2Fen%2Fphoto.jsp&channelid=6001&searchword=%2Cagriculture&url=http://english.gov.cn/2009-03/05/content_1251011.htm.

⁴⁸ China Pledges Hefty Investment to Boost Agriculture, Government Online Project, 5 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

http://sousuo.gov.cn/pagephoto?photopage=gw_js%2Fen%2Fphoto.jsp&channelid=6001&searchword=%2Cagriculture&url=http://english.gov.cn/2009-03/05/content_1251011.htm.

Economic Growth,” held by the Second Session of the Eleventh National People’s Congress (NPC) in Beijing, China, on 10 March 2009, Commerce Minister Chen Deming firmly opposed trade protectionism and vigorously promoted the Doha Round of trade talks.⁴⁹ He urged countries attending the G20 Washington Summit to strengthen international cooperation, to use multilateral rules observed in common, to prevent trade protectionism, and to fairly promote the Doha Round to a successful conclusion.⁵⁰

In their 14 March 2009 communiqué, Brazil-Russia-India-China (BRIC), stressed, “protectionism is an increasingly real threat to the global economy. We should avoid protectionism of all kinds and not allow it to act as a disruptive force to the global economy. Failure to do so creates risks repeating the mistakes of the past, which led to the Great Depression. World leaders must commit to work towards a prompt and successful conclusion of the Doha round, with an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced result.”⁵¹ In an earlier communiqué from the first meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers, in Washington DC on 15 November 2008, support was pledged “to conclude a pro-development Doha Round and stress the importance of preventing protectionism particularly in [the] face of the current financial turmoil.”⁵²

China joined the other members of the G20 in their “Global Plan for Recovery and Reform” that was released at the conclusion of their London Summit on 2 April 2009. It read: “We remain committed to reaching an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round, which is urgently needed. To achieve this we are committed to building on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities.”⁵³ The participating states offered to give a renewed focus and political attention to “this critical issue in the coming period and will use our continuing work and all international meetings that are relevant to drive progress.”⁵⁴

During the conclusion of the G20 London Summit on 4 April 2009, Minister Chen continued to urge flexibility by World Trade Organization member countries to push forward the Doha negotiations, as he valued the significance of the Doha Round in

⁴⁹ China Reiterates Opposition to Trade Protectionism, Government Online Project, 10 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

http://sousuo.gov.cn/pagephoto?photopage=gw_js%2Fen%2Fphoto.jsp&channelid=6001&searchword=%2Cagriculture&url=http://english.gov.cn/2009-03/10/content_1255712.htm.

⁵⁰ China Reiterates Opposition to Trade Protectionism, Government Online Project, 10 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

http://sousuo.gov.cn/pagephoto?photopage=gw_js%2Fen%2Fphoto.jsp&channelid=6001&searchword=%2Cagriculture&url=http://english.gov.cn/2009-03/10/content_1255712.htm.

⁵¹ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

⁵² Brazil, Russia, India and China First Meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers Communiqué, Ministério da Fazenda (Brasília) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.fazenda.gov.br/audio/2008/novembro/Comuniqu%C3%A9-BRICs-071108.pdf>.

⁵³ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009.

<https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009.

<https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf>.

promoting global economic growth and the multilateral trade system.⁵⁵ Regarding China's economic stimulus measures, Minister Chen stated that initiatives were taken since the financial crisis and complied with the WTO rules.⁵⁶ Furthermore, Agriculture Deputy Minister Niu Dun has urged "the utmost sincerity in accelerating Doha Rounds talks," as he encouraged international cooperation to meet the "mighty challenges in bolstering food security and fostering stable agricultural development" during the G8 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Italy on 19 April 2009.⁵⁷ At a media briefing at the same summit, Chinese Minister of Commerce Chen Deming announced that the Doha talks will resume in July, and indicated that China "will be flexible at the Doha Round," so that the world economy can "move out of the crisis and stimulate global economic growth."⁵⁸

Still, on 22 April 2009, China's State Council again announced measures to stabilize agricultural production and to increase farmers' income in light of the current global downturn.⁵⁹ As a result of this and similar actions, China has earned a negative score.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

India: +1

India has registered a score of +1 for incorporating agricultural subsidy reductions as a component of its position on trade negotiations within the Doha Round. However, it should be noted that India has strongly insisted on a "fair deal" and has emphasized the use of Special Products (SPs) and a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) to promote the Indian agriculture sector.⁶⁰ This negotiating stance has been prioritized *with*, not *over*, that of overall trade liberalization.

India has underscored the importance of balance across the full range of market access issues in agriculture, industrial goods, and services which are essential to secure growth

⁵⁵ China Says Against Trade Protectionism, China Daily, (Beijing), 4 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/g20/2009-04/04/content_7649412.htm.

⁵⁶ China Says Against Trade Protectionism, China Daily, (Beijing), 4 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/g20/2009-04/04/content_7649412.htm.

⁵⁷ China Urges Food Safety at G8 Talks, China Daily, (Beijing), 21 April 2009. Date of access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2009-04/21/content_7697351.htm.

⁵⁸ Doha round to resume in July – Chinese Minister, Reuters India (London), 03 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://in.reuters.com/article/businessNews/idINIndia-38859220090402>.

⁵⁹ China Announces Funding for Agriculture Sector Amid Financial Crisis, Government Online Project, 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://sousuo.gov.cn/pagephoto?photopage=gw_js%2Fen%2Fphoto.jsp&channelid=6001&searchword=%2Cagriculture&url=http://english.gov.cn/2009-04/22/content_1293452.htm.

⁶⁰ Kamal Nath Calls For Fair Deal For Developing Countries in the WTO Negotiations Interests Of Indian Agriculture and Services Sector, Employment Generation and Promoting Tiny Industrial Sector Supreme: Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 18 July 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008. http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2289.

in trade and boost the global economy at the Doha Round negotiations, with an emphasis on the sensitivities in agriculture.⁶¹

On 26 September 2008, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh addressed the members of the United Nations General Assembly and discussed a number of the pertinent issues that surround globalization. He noted that “the food crisis was caused by neglect of agriculture in the developing world and was exacerbated by distorted agricultural subsidies in the North, and the use of arable land for producing bio-fuels. Trade liberalization could help, provided it included the concerns of farmers in the least developed countries.”⁶²

India believes in a successful conclusion to the Doha negotiations and “is ready to show the necessary flexibility to achieve such an outcome but the onus for movement lies largely with the developed countries.”⁶³ India has urged developed countries and the WTO to address the global food crisis, and has continued to uphold its position of safeguarding the livelihoods of the poor in India during the talks,⁶⁴ with “a clear balance between market opening and the development needs of the majority.”⁶⁵ Furthermore, India emphasized that the challenge is “how to reconcile the legitimate aspirations of some with the understandable expectations of others. The key to finding this convergence would also be the key to finding the convergence between globalisation and social justice.”⁶⁶

At the Third-Second Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 (G77), India reaffirmed its commitment to a successful conclusion of the Doha Round without compromising “the livelihood security of subsistence and marginal farmers in the developing world.”⁶⁷ India has continued to rally for support for its position at the Doha

⁶¹ Joint Statement Of Kamal Nath and Peter Mandelson on WTO Doha Round Negotiations, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 08 December 2008. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2285.

⁶² Statement Summary, H.E. Manmohan Singh, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 26 September 2008. 26 June 2009. <http://www.un.org/ga/63/generaldebate/india.shtml>.

⁶³ India’s Exports increase from \$63.8 Billion in 2003-04 to \$119.3 Billion In 2008-09 Apr-Nov –Sezs Generate Employment Year End Review Of Department Of Commerce, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi), 2 January 2009. Date of Access: 10 May 2009. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2356.

⁶⁴ Statement of Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India at the TNC meeting in Geneva on 23rd July, 2008, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 25 July 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008 http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2290.

⁶⁵ Infrastructure Development is Vital for India’s Economic Growth Secretary Of State, DFID UK Meets Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008 http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2342.

⁶⁶ India will continue to be a magnet for FDI funds, Kamal Nath (New Delhi), 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 01 May 2009. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2365.

⁶⁷ Statement by Mr. Anand Sharma, Minister of State for External Affairs, At The Third-Second Annual Meeting of Ministers For Foreign Affairs of The Group Of 77, Permanent Mission of India to The United Nations New York (New York) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.un.int/india/2008/ind1453.pdf.

Round negotiations since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. It echoed its position with countries such as Brazil,⁶⁸ the United Kingdom,⁶⁹ Spain,⁷⁰ France,⁷¹ Norway,⁷² Finland,⁷³ Netherlands,⁷⁴ Canada⁷⁵ and New Zealand⁷⁶ in separate forums and meetings held with the respective government representatives. India has stressed that “the [Doha] Round presents a historical opportunity to the WTO Membership to remove the distortions and structural flaws in agricultural trade and to take forward liberalization of trade in non-agricultural products as well as in services along with developing tighter disciplines in the areas of Anti-Dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing measures.”⁷⁷

India has maintained that a key priority for the Doha Round negotiations is “substantial and effective reductions in domestic support and import tariffs by developed countries, while enabling developing countries to protect and promote the interests of their low income and resource poor farmers.”⁷⁸ India maintains that (on sectoral initiatives Non-for Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) for of industrial products), “its negotiating position

⁶⁸ Kamal Nath and Celso Amorim Discusses Present Situation of Doha Round Negotiations Joint Communiqué, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2324.

⁶⁹ Infrastructure Development is Vital for India’s Economic Growth Secretary Of State, DFID UK Meets Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 18 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2342.

⁷⁰ Huge Investment Potential Exists in Infrastructure, Manufacturing and Services: Kamal Nath Addresses India-Spain Investment and Business Cooperation Forum, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2348.

⁷¹ Need to create a balance in Indo-French Bilateral Trade: Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 5 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2378.

⁷² India committed to engage constructively to reach a fair and balanced outcome of Doha Round, Norwegian Minister meets Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 05 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2379.

⁷³ India and Finland to explore new areas of cooperation to widen trade basket, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2380.

⁷⁴ India-Netherlands Bilateral Trade Increases to US \$7.2 billion in 2007-08 from US \$3.9 billion in 2006-07, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 10 February 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2381.

⁷⁵ Huge Potential in Infra, Auto, Power, Petroleum and Mining Sectors between India and Canada: Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 15 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2387.

⁷⁶ India-New Zealand FTA negotiations soon – Potential for enhancing Bilateral Trade, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi), 20 February 2009. Date of Access: 09 May 2009. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2390.

⁷⁷ Huge Potential in Infra, Auto, Power, Petroleum and Mining Sectors between India and Canada: Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 15 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2387.

⁷⁸ Resumption of WTO Talk, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 23 December 2008. Date of Access: 27 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2354.

has been that participation must be on a non-mandatory and good faith basis without pre-judging the outcome.”⁷⁹

Together with the Group of Thirty-Three (G33) nations, India has long supported the Special Safeguard Mechanism in the Doha negotiations on agricultural subsidies aimed at protecting subsistence farmers and their livelihoods in the developing world against temporary surges in cut-price imports of cotton and rice.⁸⁰

Furthermore, in the 2008-2009 Union Budget, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced debt waiver and debt relief schemes of INR3 Crore (INR30 million) for marginal and small farmers⁸¹ in the face of farmer indebtedness, rising food prices, and decreasing agricultural growth.

Speaking at the World Economic Forum 2009, Kamal Nath, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, emphasized India’s commitment to economic liberalization, global competition, and international trading rules, and warned against the threat of rising protectionism.⁸² He also further reiterated the role of the G20 and of BRIC nations – Brazil, Russia, India and China – having made it clear through the final BRIC communiqué “that emerging and developing economies “should have a greater voice and representation,” and called for an urgent expansion of the Financial Stability Forum (FSF) to allow “a broader membership of emerging economies.””⁸³ At the same conference, Kamal Nath and Brazil’s Celso Amorim, Minister for External Relations, identified possible ways of reactivating the Doha negotiations and agreed to act in close coordination within the WTO.⁸⁴

In their 14 March 2009 communiqué, Brazil-Russia-India-China (BRIC), stressed, “protectionism is an increasingly real threat to the global economy. We should avoid protectionism of all kinds and not allow it to act as a disruptive force to the global economy. Failure to do so creates risks repeating the mistakes of the past, which lead to the Great Depression. World leaders must commit to work towards a prompt and

⁷⁹Resumption of WTO Talk, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 23 December 2008. Date of Access: 27 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2354.

⁸⁰ Tariffs: WTO talks collapse after India, and China clash with America over farm products, The Guardian (Geneva) 30 July 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/jul/30/wto.india>.

⁸¹ Key Features of Budget 2008-2009, Union Budget and Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, Government of India (New Delhi) 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2008-09/bh/bh1.pdf>.

⁸² Continued Economic Liberalization enhances Growth Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Davos) 30 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2373.

⁸³ Text of Kamal Nath’s speech on Reviving Global Economic Growth, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Davos) 30 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2374.

⁸⁴ Kamal Nath and Celso Amorim discusses way of reactivating multilateral trade negotiations of Doha Round, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Davos) 30 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2372.

successful conclusion of the Doha round, with an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced result.”⁸⁵ In an earlier communiqué from the first meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers, in Washington DC on 15 November 2008, support was pledged, “to conclude a pro-development Doha Round and stress the importance of preventing protectionism particularly in face of the current financial turmoil.”⁸⁶

India joined the other members of the G20 in their “Global Plan for Recovery and Reform” which was released at the conclusion of their London Summit on 2 April 2009. It read: “We remain committed to reaching an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round, which is urgently needed. To achieve this we are committed to building on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities.”⁸⁷ The participating states offered to give a renewed focus and political attention to “this critical issue in the coming period and will use our continuing work and all international meetings that are relevant to drive progress.”⁸⁸

Analyst: Farah Saleem

Mexico: 0

Because Mexico has neither actively prioritized agricultural subsidy reduction through the Doha Round nor actively engaged in discussions with other states to encourage them to advance subsidy reduction platforms, it has earned a compliance score of 0.

Mexico has focused its trade agenda around the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Its government maintains that renegotiating NAFTA would push Mexicans deeper into poverty by decreasing trade and employment, while increasing emigration from Mexico to the United States.^{89 90} Import tariffs on maize, beans, sugar, and milk have been lifted since 1 January 2008.⁹¹ Mexico has since refused farmer demands to renegotiate NAFTA.⁹²

⁸⁵ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

⁸⁶ Brazil, Russia, India and China First Meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers Communiqué, Ministério da Fazenda (Brasília) 7 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.fazenda.gov.br/audio/2008/novembro/Comunicu%C3%A9-BRICs-071108.pdf>.

⁸⁷ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009.

<https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communicue.pdf>.

⁸⁸ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009.

<https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communicue.pdf>.

⁸⁹ Mexico Greets Richardson, Doubts NAFTA Reopening Miami Herald (Miami) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/americas/story/799896.html>.

⁹⁰ Mexico's Calderón Warns Obama Against Renegotiating Trade Deal, Bloomberg.com (New York) 22 November 2008. Date of Access 1 December 2008.

http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601087&sid=aK5q_pInliu8&refer=home.

⁹¹ Tariffs and Tortillas, The Economist (Mexico City) 24 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

http://www.economist.com/world/americas/displaystory.cfm?story_id=10566845.

⁹² As NAFTA Removes Final Agricultural Tariffs, Mexican Farmers Protest Against US Subsidies, Global Subsidies Initiative (Geneva) February 2004. Date of Access: 1 December 2008.

<http://www.globalsubsidies.org/en/subsidy-watch/news/as-nafta-removes-final-agricultural-tariffsmexican-farmers-protest-against-us>.

Since the prices of food staples have increased, the Mexican government introduced a series of measures to deal with the food crisis in May 2008. The measures, part of the Live Better Program, aim to allow Mexican consumers to have better access to food by promoting food production, increasing productivity, and protecting the incomes of the poorest families in Mexico.^{93,94} Taxes on staple foods such as rice, wheat, corn, and imported milk have been lifted, and the government has negotiated with major stores to ensure that food prices for a basic food basket remain affordable. Support to farmers includes policies such as the removal of tariffs on nitrogenated fertilizers and credits to 500,000 farmers. A fund of MXN20 billion has been established to help producers purchase technical equipment needed for agricultural production.⁹⁵ In addition, a supplement of MXN120 will be offered to poor families.^{96,97}

The failure of the Doha Round, noted Mexican Deputy Finance Minister Beatriz Leycegui in Geneva, Switzerland, was “a loss to the whole world because it comes at a time of severe economic crisis, in the midst of protectionism and loss of credibility for the multilateral system.”⁹⁸ She insisted that under these conditions, reaching an agreement was urgent.⁹⁹

Mexico joined the other members of the G20 in their “Global Plan for Recovery and Reform” which was released at the conclusion of their London Summit on 2 April 2009. It read: “We remain committed to reaching an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round, which is urgently needed. To achieve this we are committed to building on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities.”¹⁰⁰ The participating states offered to give a renewed focus and political attention to “this critical issue in the coming period and will use our continuing work and all international meetings that are relevant to drive progress.”¹⁰¹

⁹³ Speech by President Calderón, Office of the President (Mexico City) 25 May 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=35794>.

⁹⁴ Comunicado de Prensa No. 16 Anuncia el Presidente Calderón Acciones en Apoyo A La Economía Familiar, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (México City) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. http://www.oportunidades.gob.mx/Wn_Sala_Prensa/Comunicados/archivos/DDACD0162008.html.

⁹⁵ Speech by President Calderón, Office of the President (Mexico City) 25 May 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2008. <http://presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=35794>.

⁹⁶ Comunicado de Prensa No. 16 Anuncia el Presidente Calderón Acciones en Apoyo A La Economía Familiar, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (México City) 26 May, 2008. Date of Access: 02 December 2008. http://www.oportunidades.gob.mx/Wn_Sala_Prensa/Comunicados/archivos/DDACD0162008.html.

⁹⁷ Mexico's Poor Get Good Cash Boost, BBC News UK Edition (London) 27 May 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/7421237.stm>.

⁹⁸ The death of Doha, Gustavo Capdevila, Asia Times (Geneva) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 26 June 2009. http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Global_Economy/JG31Dj02.html.

⁹⁹ The death of Doha, Gustavo Capdevila, Asia Times (Geneva) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 26 June 2009. http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Global_Economy/JG31Dj02.html.

¹⁰⁰ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009. <https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009. <https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf>.

Most recently, Mexico joined other G5 countries and the G8 at the Agriculture Ministers' Meeting held in Treviso, Italy, on 18-20 April 2009. The objective was to put food security at the top of the agenda within the context of the current economic crisis, ensuring access to food for all, as well as focusing on increased agricultural production.¹⁰²

However, there have not been any further actions undertaken by the Mexican government on food security since the *O5 Interim Compliance Report*.¹⁰³ In order to achieve a measure of full compliance, Mexico was required to also take measures to reduce agricultural subsidies as part of the Doha Round and encourage other states to adopt subsidy reduction as part of their trade platforms as well.

Analysts: Priti Murbah and Amina Abdullayeva

South Africa: +1

South Africa receives a score of +1 for full compliance with its 2008 Hokkaido Summit commitment on food security. It received this score because of its strong advocacy for agricultural subsidy reduction.

Following the failure of the Doha Round in July 2008, then President Kgalema Motlanthe reaffirmed South Africa's desire and commitment to decreased agricultural subsidies. South Africa's advocacy for reduced agricultural subsidies in the developed world was outlined by President Motlanthe at the first Extraordinary Summit of the African Peer Review Forum, in Cotonou, Benin: "Protectionism in agriculture has undermined food security on the continent and reproduced the cycle of dependency and underdevelopment."¹⁰⁴

South Africa's membership in and active support of the Cairns Group has demonstrated a continued commitment to food security. The Cairns Group is a coalition of 19 agricultural exporting countries that account for over 25 per cent of the world's agricultural exports. The Group advocates three key reform areas in agriculture trade: eliminating export subsidies, market access, and maintaining domestic support.¹⁰⁵ South Africa has been "particularly active in the Cairns Group context in promoting the elimination of export subsidies, arguing that they generally harm the interests of developing countries."¹⁰⁶ Through the Cairns Group and the South African Agriculture

¹⁰² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Newsroom. UN Food Agencies to Join G8 Agriculture Ministers in Treviso. 19 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2008>.

¹⁰³ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako O5 Summit Interim Compliance Report, 10 July 2008 to 23 December 2008. (Toronto) 11 February 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/2008-interim-o5.pdf>.

¹⁰⁴ Introduction Statement by the President of South Africa, Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe, (APR) Forum (Cotonou) 26 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2008/08102710151004.htm>.

¹⁰⁵ Cairns Group Statement, Cairns Group "Vision" for the WTO Agriculture Negotiations, "Completing the Task" (Geneva) 3 April 1998. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. http://www.cairnsgroup.org/vision_statement.html.

¹⁰⁶ The Cairns Group, History and Present Status, Department of Foreign Affairs, Republic of South Africa

Union, it has maintained a collective position on the issues of food security and the decrease of agricultural subsidies, while aiding in the identification and elimination of other forms of export subsidies.¹⁰⁷ In addition, it has argued for a commitment to “an ambitious Doha Round outcome that delivers significant agricultural trade reform, and builds substantially on the gains of the Uruguay Round.”¹⁰⁸

The Group has continued to demonstrate a commitment to fighting agricultural subsidies, as is evident by their opposition to the European Union’s export refunds in a 27 January 2009 report published on their website.¹⁰⁹ Export refunds allow for agricultural products to be produced at prices below international prices, driving those prices down. South Africa and the Cairns Group are opposed to export refunds, as it makes it more difficult for developing countries’ agricultural industries to compete at the international level. The Cairns Group has played an important role on the topic of agriculture in the Doha rounds through discussions with Agriculture Chair Crawford Falconer.¹¹⁰ The Cairns Group has focused on G20 and APEC leaders for agricultural reform in the Doha rounds.¹¹¹

South Africa has addressed the issue of food security in several presidential statements and speeches since the conclusion of the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. For instance, former South African President Thabo Mbeki made food security a point of discussion prior to the 2008 South African-EU Summit in Bordeaux, France.¹¹²

The South African Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Area specifically targets food security and the elimination of agricultural subsidies. Upon the launch of the SADC Free Trade Area, Former President Mbeki made clear South Africa’s support and desire for the success of the Free Trade Area.¹¹³ South Africa continues to stress the importance of the SADC in establishing food security. On 27 February 2009, South Africa’s Minister of Foreign Affairs made mention of continuing to monitor progress of the implementation of the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security.

(Pretoria) 13 February 2004. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/inter/cairns.htm>.

¹⁰⁷ Cairns Group Communiqué, Cairns Group (Geneva) 20 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.cairnsgroup.org/media/080720_communique.html.

¹⁰⁸ Cairns Group Statement to the Trade Negotiations Committee WTO Geneva, Cairns Group (Geneva) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.cairnsgroup.org/media/081217_statement.html.

¹⁰⁹ Cairns Group Ambassadors call on EU to reverse recent decision on export subsidies (Geneva) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.cairnsgroup.org/media/090127_statement.html.

¹¹⁰ WTO Doha Round Bulletin, Australian Government (Canberra) December 2008 Date of Access: 14 May 2004. http://www.dfat.gov.au/trade/negotiations/wto_bulletin/2008/wto_bulletin_0812_se.html.

¹¹¹ Cairns Group Statement to the Trade Negotiations Committee WTO Geneva, Cairns Group (Geneva) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.cairnsgroup.org/media/081217_statement.html.

¹¹² President Mbeki to lead South African delegation to the inaugural SA EU summit in Bordeaux, South African Government Information (Johannesburg) 24 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2008/08072410151001.htm>.

¹¹³ Statement of the Chairperson of SADC and President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, on the occasion of the Launch of the SADC Free Trade Area, Department of Foreign Affairs (Sandton) 17 August 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/mbek0818c.html>.

The Dar-es-Salaam Declaration, signed by SADC member states in May 2004, focuses on the strengthening of food security through stronger agricultural industries and trade.¹¹⁴

At the 13th National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) Annual Summit, in Tshwane, South Africa, on 2 December 2008, former President Motlanthe spoke of rising protectionism in the agriculture sector as a threat to both the world economy and the progress of developing states.¹¹⁵

Newly elected South African President Jacob Zuma approaches this year's G8 Summit having already made clear that he feels agricultural subsidies and trade distortions are disadvantageous to developing countries, and that it is important for states to fix these practices.¹¹⁶ He did so at a 17 October 2008 Alliance Economic Summit in Worcester, South Africa.

South Africa joined the other members of the G20 in their "Global Plan for Recovery and Reform" which was released at the conclusion of their London Summit on 2 April 2009. It read: "We remain committed to reaching an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round, which is urgently needed. To achieve this we are committed to building on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities."¹¹⁷ The participating states offered to give a renewed focus and political attention to "this critical issue in the coming period and will use our continuing work and all international meetings that are relevant to drive progress."¹¹⁸

In addition to the discussions held with other states, South Africa has continued to be party to organizations that have pushed for freer trade in agriculture (notably the SADC and Cairns Group). Its active promotion of subsidy reduction through the Doha Round with these organizations and in other forums, warrants a score of +1.

Analyst: John Griffin

¹¹⁴ Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region, (Dar-es-Salaam) May 2004 Date of Access: 14 May 2004.

https://www.givengain.com/unique/tralac/pdf/20060629_declaration_agric.pdf.

¹¹⁵ Address by the President of the Republic of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe at the 13th NEDLAC Annual Summit, The Presidency Republic of South Africa (Johannesburg) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/show.asp?include=president/sp/2008/sp12021652.htm&type=sp&ID=1837>.

¹¹⁶ Jacob Zuma Speaks on the Economic Situation, African National Congress (Worcester) 17 October 2008 Date of Access: 23 May 2009.

<http://www.politicsweb.co.za/politicsweb/view/politicsweb/en/page71619?oid=106882&sn=Detail>.

¹¹⁷ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009.

<https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communicue.pdf>.

¹¹⁸ Global Plan for Recovery and Reform, G20 (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 26 June 2009.

<https://www.g20.org/Documents/final-communicue.pdf>.

2. Fighting Climate Change [18]

Commitment:

“We, on our part, are committed to undertaking nationally appropriate mitigation and adaptation actions which also support sustainable development. We would increase the depth and range of these actions supported and enabled by financing, technology and capacity-building with a view to achieving a deviation from business-as-usual.”

G5 Statement Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit

Assessment:

Final Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil			+1
China			+1
India			+1
Mexico			+1
South Africa		0	
Average Score			+0.8

Background:

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the Outreach-5 (O5) countries issued a joint statement that outlined their commitment to cooperate with the G8 countries in five areas, one of which was the issue of climate change.¹¹⁹ The G5 leaders renewed this commitment to fighting climate change at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, with a focus on supporting sustainable development and undertaking nationally appropriate mitigation and adaptation actions. These mitigation and adaptation goals have already been set out in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).¹²⁰

Throughout the course of the current compliance cycle, the G5 states have undertaken a number of actions that have demonstrated their shared commitment to climate change. The G5 states have initiated both adaptation and mitigation actions through domestic

¹¹⁹ 2007 Heiligendamm Summit Final O5 Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 26 June 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/csed/outreach-final-080626.pdf>.

¹²⁰ 2007 Heiligendamm Summit Final O5 Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 26 June 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/csed/outreach-final-080626.pdf>.

legislations and at the international level. Consistent development, research and assessment have occurred with the aim of greater access to clean energy sources and a wider variety of them.

The Environment Minister of the G5 states met in Syracuse, Italy on 22-24 April 2009. As discussed in the Chair’s Summary, “Several Ministers highlighted the low carbon technologies for the reduction of global emissions, such as energy efficiency technologies, renewable energies and sustainable biofuels, are already available. What [has] to be addressed urgently is the effective deployment and dissemination of these technologies supported by adequate investments.”¹²¹ The participating states agreed to support sustainable development through financing, technology and an enabling regulatory framework supportive of investment.¹²²

The Energy Ministers of the G5 states met in Rome, Italy on 24-25 May 2009, in preparation for the 2009 L’Aquila Summit. The joint statement they released at the close of their meeting reiterated the commitment they made almost a year ago. The ministers noted: “We intend to contribute to the success of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process as the appropriate forum to address the climate change issue. The climate change challenge has a global nature asking for the involvement and collaboration of all countries, developed and developing based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.”¹²³ To meet this climate challenge, participant states outlined a series of steps to meet their goal, including: better international coordination on low-emission technology, the diversification of energy sources, the improvement of policy and regulatory frameworks, and the review of the financial aspect of sustainable development.¹²⁴

Scoring:

-1	Heiligendamm Process partner undertakes no new national initiatives directed towards mitigation or adaptation actions supportive of sustainable development.
0	Heiligendamm Process partner undertakes few new national initiatives directed towards mitigation and/or adaptation actions supportive of sustainable development. State does not support or enable these actions with

¹²¹ Chair’s Summary, Siracusa Environment Ministerial Meeting, Ministero Dell’Ambiente (Syracuse) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_eng.pdf

¹²² Chair’s Summary, Siracusa Environment Ministerial Meeting, Ministero Dell’Ambiente (Syracuse) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_eng.pdf

¹²³ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Energy Commissioner, the Energy Ministers of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%202.pdf

¹²⁴ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Energy Commissioner, the Energy Ministers of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%202.pdf

	the appropriate financing, technology, or capacity-building.
+1	Heiligendamm Process partner undertakes national initiatives directed towards mitigation and adaptation actions supportive of sustainable development. The range and depth of these actions are supported by financing, technology, and capacity-building.

Lead Analyst: Christopher VanBerkum (with the assistance of Yinuo Geng)

Brazil: +1

Brazil has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to finance and support national initiatives for sustainable mitigation and adaptation technologies. Brazil initiated several projects to facilitate this level of commitment compliance.

Brazil initiated several projects to facilitate this level of commitment compliance. Deforestation mitigation in the Amazon and Caatinga has been one area of concentrated action. On 22 October 2008, Minister of Environment Carlos Minc stated that even the 27 per cent decrease in deforestation for the months of June to August¹²⁵ was not enough. Furthermore, he asserted that the Ministry of Environment (Ministerio do Meio Ambiente, or MMA) would continue to develop projects to stop deforestation, which accounts for 55 per cent of Brazil's total greenhouse gas emissions.¹²⁶

On 29 October 2008, Brazil designated Ramsar Sites¹²⁷ for conservation, and initiated further protection measures, including releasing the Map of Conservation Areas and Aboriginal Lands of Caatinga.¹²⁸ This region occupies 10 percent of Brazil's land mass and is considered one of the most bio-diverse areas in the world. Efforts are underway to expand the conservation area to cover even more of the region.¹²⁹

¹²⁵ Desmatamento na Amazônia cai 27% nos meses mais críticos do ano (Translation: Deforestation in the Amazon falls by 27% in the most critical months), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4404>.

¹²⁶ Minc defende maior protagonismo do Brasil na área ambiental (Translation: Minc defends the major role of Brazil in the Environmental sector.), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4430>.

¹²⁷ MMA apresenta planos de conservação de sítios Ramsar (Translation: MMA presents plans for the conservation of Ramsar Sites), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 20 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4426>.

¹²⁸ Minc reforça política de valorização dos biomas brasileiros (Translation: Minc reinforces the value of Brazilian Biomass), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 29 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4444>.

¹²⁹ " Minc reforça política de valorização dos biomas brasileiros (Translation: Minc reinforces the value of Brazilian Biomass), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 29 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4444>.

In addition to the mitigation of deforestation, Brazil has also taken efforts to expand the capacity of its ethanol and biodiesel sectors¹³⁰ in order to reduce emission levels. On 30 October 2008, Brazil's National Environment Council (Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente, or Conama) approved a resolution that would enforce the use of diesel containing ten parts sulphur per million (S-10) for heavy vehicles such as tractor-trailers and public transportation vehicles.¹³¹ Conama has legislated a mandatory requirement for the use of S-50 diesel in buses in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, effective on 1 January 2009. This law is scheduled to take effect in Brazil's other major cities by 2011.¹³²

Brazil has also complied with its obligation to increase funding on climate change. On 12 November 2008, Minister Minc and Romulo Melo, the President of Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio), announced that MMA and ICMBio were allocating BRL7.9 million for the expansion of forty-nine conservation plans.¹³³ This money would not only aid in the conservation and prevention of deforestation but would also benefit families in the Amazonian region that are dependent on the forests. Of the total BRL7.9 million, BRL3.2 million will be allocated to 17 environmental reserves and one reserve specifically dedicated to sustainable development and mitigation efforts.¹³⁴

Brazil's Environmental Compensation Fund (Fundo de Compensação Ambiental) already has an endowment of BRL350 million, which will be distributed to ecotourism, research and other sectors benefitting the environment.¹³⁵

As announced on 26 November 2008 at the *I Conference on Climate Change: Implication for the Northeast*, the National Fund on Climate Change will allocate BRL300 million to the mitigation of desertification in the Northeast.¹³⁶

¹³⁰ Minc defende maior protagonismo do Brasil na área ambiental (Translation: Minc defends the major role of Brazil in the Environmental sector.), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4430>.

¹³¹ Conama aprova norma que antecipa para 2012 uso do diesel S-10 (Translation: Conama approves the resolution that will allow S-10 diesel use in 2012), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia), 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4448>.

¹³² TAC garante diesel com menos teor de enxofre (Translation: TAC guarantees diesel with less sulphur), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4447>.

¹³³ MMA vai investir R\$ 7,9 milhões em 49 reservas ambientais (Translation: MMA will invest R\$ 7.9 million in 49 environmental reserves), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4473>.

¹³⁴ MMA vai investir R\$ 7,9 milhões em 49 reservas ambientais (Translation: MMA will invest R\$ 7.9 million in 49 environmental reserves), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4473>.

¹³⁵ Environmental Compensation Fund already has R\$ 350 million, Daniela Mendes, Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brazil) 19 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4489>.

¹³⁶ Minc afirma que combate à desertificação é prioridade (Translation: Minc affirms that the fight against desertification is a priority), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4504>.

Brazil published its National Plan on Climate Change in early December 2008. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva stated, “this plan, when compared to other countries, has the largest potential to reduce greenhouse gases.”¹³⁷ The plan confronts two primary environmental challenges: reduction of greenhouse emissions from land-use changes and dedicated commitment to continuously decrease the consumption of natural resources through greater efficiency.¹³⁸ The plan has four main themes: mitigation; vulnerability, impact, and adaptation; research and development; and enhancement of skills and dissemination.¹³⁹ It is further broken down into eight sections that cover all sectors of environmental concern. These include action plans for: greater efficiency in the energy and transportation sectors; decreasing deforestation and increasing forest coverage; strengthening inter-sector actions; and identifying the impacts of climate change on the environment and the population.¹⁴⁰ In deforestation alone, the plan aims for a reduction of 40 percent in the first third, 30 percent in the second, and 30 percent in the third. This would be the equivalent of 4.8 billion tons of CO₂ emissions, and a further 508 million ton reduction when plans for the incorporation of ethanol and bio-combustibles are included.¹⁴¹ This package was presented by Minister Minc at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Poznan, Poland, from 1-12 December 2008.

At this conference, he also asked the members to join Brazil in the fight against deforestation.¹⁴² In terms of deforestation, this plan would see the reduction of an equivalent 4.8 billion tons of CO₂ emissions and a further reduction of 508 million tons of ethanol and bio-combustibles.¹⁴³ Earlier, in October 2008, Minister Minc also welcomed members of Greenpeace, the Socio-Environmental Institute and the Institute of Environmental Research of the Amazon (IPAM) to propose revisions to the plan.¹⁴⁴ The

¹³⁷ National Plan on Climate Change, Brazil. Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (Brasilia) December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/imprensa/arquivos/96_09122008111812.pdf.

¹³⁸ National Plan on Climate Change, Brazil. Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (Brasilia) December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/imprensa/arquivos/96_09122008111812.pdf.

¹³⁹ National Plan on Climate Change, Brazil. Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (Brasilia) December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/imprensa/arquivos/96_09122008111812.pdf.

¹⁴⁰ National Plan on Climate Change, Brazil. Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (Brasilia) December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/imprensa/arquivos/96_09122008111812.pdf.

¹⁴¹ Brasil quer reduzir em 4,8 bilhões de toneladas emissões de dióxido de carbono (Translation: Brazil wants to reduce 4.8 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions), .Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4509>.

¹⁴² Minc apresenta na Polônia plano brasileiro sobre mudança do clima (Translation: Minc presents the National Plan on Climate Change in Poland), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4523>.

¹⁴³ Brazil wants to reduce 4.8 billion tons of carbon dioxide emissions, Daniela Mendes, Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brazil) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4509>.

¹⁴⁴ Minc defends Brazil's obligatory measures in the after Kyoto agreement, Daniela Mendes, Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brazil) 29 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4446>.

first revisions have been set for 2010 when clear definitions will be implemented for the Caatinga region.¹⁴⁵

In early 2009, Brazil initiated new legislation on oil and coal companies in regard to their CO₂ emission rates. Also, legislation was enacted requiring these same companies to plant one thousand trees in order to offset their emissions. If those companies do not comply with the legislation, then their operating licenses will be revoked.¹⁴⁶ It is estimated that, by 2017, there will be an additional 3 million trees planted as a result of this legislation.¹⁴⁷

Brazil is also combating climate change with more environmentally friendly power options.

Brazil has increased its hydroelectric power by building more hydroelectric dams, such as the one on the Tocantins River, which was inaugurated on 3 February 2009.¹⁴⁸ Minister Minc has stated that specific sites that will decrease the amount of flooding (climate change adaptation) will be chosen for new dams and that they will also incorporate underwater turbines to harness extra energy.¹⁴⁹

The Brazilian oil company Petrobras has also begun to produce bio-fuels and has established three new biodiesel plants to meet its aims. With these plants, Petrobras intends to produce 640 million litres per year by 2013 and will spend 2.8 billion on the initiative in the same time frame.¹⁵⁰

Brazil has also initiated plans to develop energy from wind power. The first law on wind power is scheduled to be enacted on 25 November 2009, which will allow the introduction of this renewable energy source into the country's energy grid. It is estimated that the project has the potential to produce an additional 140 000 MW.¹⁵¹ On 1 April 2009, the Minister of Energy Edison Lobão stated in Spain that Brazil is very

¹⁴⁵ Minc considers agreement to approve climate change compensation fund, Lucia Leão, Ministério do Meio Ambiente (Brazil) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.
<http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4515>.

¹⁴⁶ Brazil's New Plan to Fight Climate Change: Coal and Oil Companies Must Plant Trees, Brian Merchant, TreeHugger (New York) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009.
<http://www.treehugger.com/files/2009/04/brazil-climate-change-plant-trees.php>.

¹⁴⁷ Brazil's New Plan to Fight Climate Change: Coal and Oil Companies Must Plant Trees, Brian Merchant, TreeHugger (New York) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2009.
<http://www.treehugger.com/files/2009/04/brazil-climate-change-plant-trees.php>.

¹⁴⁸ Presidente Lula inaugura hidrelétrica do PAC, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 3 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009.
<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=17983¤tArea=>.

¹⁴⁹ ENERGY-BRAZIL: Two-Pronged Policy, Fabiana Frayssinet, IPS News (Rio de Janeiro) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009, <http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=46664>.

¹⁵⁰ ENERGY-BRAZIL: Two-Pronged Policy, Fabiana Frayssinet, IPS News (Rio de Janeiro) 29 April 2009. Accessed: 30 April 2009. <http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=46664>.

¹⁵¹ Primeiro Leilão de Energia Eólica será em novembro, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009.
<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18526¤tArea=>.

interested in increasing its wind power abilities.¹⁵² Brazil has partnered with Spain, one of Europe's leaders in wind power, to acquire technological aid and knowledge on wind turbines. Brazil will receive this in exchange for knowledge and aid with ethanol production, for which Brazil is one of the world's leaders.¹⁵³

Brazil participated in the G8 Environment Ministerial Meeting held in Syracuse, Italy, on 22-24 April 2009. The participating states agreed that they needed to address the effective deployment and dissemination of clean energy technology and support development through new financing and enabling regulatory frameworks.¹⁵⁴

Also in preparation for the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, Brazil joined the G5 Energy Ministers in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009. With the other participating states, Brazil agreed to a number of steps to meet the climate change challenge, including the diversification of energy sources and the international coordination of low-carbon technology.¹⁵⁵

Analyst: Laura Malaquias

China: +1

China has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako commitment to fight climate change. Since the Summit, China has taken national initiatives directed towards mitigation and adaptation actions, supported by financing and technology.

In an effort to mitigate climate change, through the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, China has focused on the development of alternative energy sources via improvements in financing and technology. On 12 November 2008, the China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA) stated in a news release that at least nine nuclear power plants would be built over the next two years.¹⁵⁶ According to CAEA official Song Gongbao, nuclear power plant construction at this scale is "large and unprecedented" in China, and shows that "China's focus is clearly on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving

¹⁵² Lobão diz na Espanha que o Brasil vai investir mais em energia eólica, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 17 April 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18542¤tArea=>.

¹⁵³ Lobão diz na Espanha que o Brasil vai investir mais em energia eólica, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 17 April 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18542¤tArea=>.

¹⁵⁴ Chair's Summary, Siracusa Environment Ministerial Meeting, Ministero Dell'Ambiente (Syracuse) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_eng.pdf.

¹⁵⁵ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Energy Commissioner, the Energy Ministers of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%202.pdf.

¹⁵⁶ Nine nuclear plants in pipeline, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15178>.

sustainable development.”¹⁵⁷ Song also said that these new plans would enable China to achieve its goal of having 40 million kilowatts of installed nuclear capacity by 2020, accounting for four per cent of its total generating capacity.¹⁵⁸ An official of the Chinese Academy of Science said nuclear power is the first choice to deal with climate change and also an irreplaceable choice to realize sustainable power supplies.¹⁵⁹ By 6 February 2009, however, China reported that it intended to alter its goal again – to nearly double its nuclear power capacity – to 70 gigawatts by 2020. This would increase the national energy mix to 5 percent.¹⁶⁰ In order to achieve this goal, five new nuclear power stations are scheduled to be built by the end of 2009.¹⁶¹

China has demonstrated a willingness to cooperate with developed countries to improve its technology related to climate change. On 21 November 2008, the Institute of Electrical Engineering (IEE) under the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the US National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), which is affiliated with the US Department of Energy, signed a memorandum of understanding. Under this pact, China and the US will share their research on photovoltaic (PV) power generation, a form of advanced solar energy technology.¹⁶² IEE Director Xiao Liye said that facets of this collaboration would include a sophisticated PV module test centre in Beijing, in addition to research data sharing, personnel exchanges, and battery-related efforts.¹⁶³

On 1 December 2008, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) agreed to establish the Clean Energy Commercialization Center (CECC) joint venture with global energy giant British Petroleum (BP).¹⁶⁴ This venture, scheduled to start in early 2009 (pending final government approval) involves the two partners jointly investing RMB500 million to commercialize Chinese clean energy technologies.¹⁶⁵ The CECC is designed to draw on the expertise and experience of both partners to integrate individual energy-related

¹⁵⁷ Nine nuclear plants in pipeline, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15178>.

¹⁵⁸ Nine nuclear plants in pipeline, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15178>.

¹⁵⁹ China Aims to Add 60-GW of Nuclear Generating Capacity by 2020, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 6 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16015>.

¹⁶⁰ China's nuke power targets 5% of national energy mix by 2020, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16283>.

¹⁶¹ China to build five nuclear power stations in 2009, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=17044>.

¹⁶² Energy: China, US to collaborate on solar energy technology, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15327>.

¹⁶³ Energy: China, US to collaborate on solar energy technology, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15327>.

¹⁶⁴ BP teams up with CAS for clean energy venture, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15454>.

¹⁶⁵ BP teams up with CAS for clean energy venture, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15454>.

technologies, such as coal gasification and conversion, carbon capture and storage, coal bed methane, and underground gasification.¹⁶⁶

On 1 December 2008, China Radio International reported that the Chinese government has decided to allocate RMB800 million (approximately USD11.76 million) by the end of 2008, to subsidize China's top nuclear and wind power providers.¹⁶⁷ The subsidy, part of the government's fiscal package aimed at preventing an excessive economic slowdown, "is mainly targeted at key technology for national nuclear power and wind turbine producers," according to Huang Li, deputy-director in energy saving at the National Energy Administration (NEA).¹⁶⁸

On 13 December 2008, leaders of China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (ROK) met in Fukuoka, Japan, and issued an Action Plan for Promoting Trilateral Cooperation, which includes cooperation in environmental protection, as well as science and technology.¹⁶⁹ The three countries have agreed to take actions directed towards adaptation to climate change. In turn, they have launched the East Asia Climate Partnership plan to deal with the impacts of climate change and to initiate the development of an early-stage warning system.¹⁷⁰

China has sought various means to diversify its alternative energy supplies. On 16 December 2008, Huaneng New Energy Industrial/HK Electric Dali Dafengba wind farm officially commenced operations.¹⁷¹ It is the highest-altitude wind farm in China and also the first large-scale wind power project in Yunnan Province in western China. It is expected to save about 27 000 tons of coal and reduce carbon emissions by 89 000 tons per year.

Also in December, China's first grid-connected solar power station built in the desert began operations.¹⁷² It was also announced in January 2009 that a large solar power plant is being planned for construction in northwestern China. It has the potential to become

¹⁶⁶ BP teams up with CAS for clean energy venture, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15454>.

¹⁶⁷ Nuclear and wind power get energy subsidy, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15455>.

¹⁶⁸ Nuclear and wind power get energy subsidy, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15455>.

¹⁶⁹ China, Japan, ROK issue Action Plan for spurring trilateral cooperation, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15721>.

¹⁷⁰ China, Japan, ROK issue Action Plan for spurring trilateral cooperation, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15721>.

¹⁷¹ Highest-altitude domestic wind farm begins operations, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15725>.

¹⁷² China's first grid-connected solar power station in desert enters operation, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15846>.

the largest photovoltaic solar project in the world.¹⁷³ Other projects have been planned or commenced to build more wind-powered and solar-powered energy sources.^{174 175 176} Targets for solar power and wind power, like that for nuclear energy, are also being considered for revision by the Chinese government.¹⁷⁷

On 21 December 2008, the Ministry of Science and Technology promoted a project to put 30 000 clean energy vehicles in ten Chinese cities by 2012.¹⁷⁸ Zhagn Zhihong, deputy director-general of the ministry's Department of High and New Technology Development and Industrialization, stated that the project would save 780 million litres of gasoline and diesel oil, and decrease the emission of carbon dioxide by 2.3 million tons.¹⁷⁹ IVECO motor Company launched the first batch of electric light commercial vehicles, with zero-emission and zero-pollution, in Nanjing, China, on 18 March 2009.¹⁸⁰

On 28 December 2008, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the China Meteorological Administration and the Chinese Academy of Sciences began the compilation work on the second national assessment report on climate change. Expected to be completed in 2010, this report will trend China's climate change prospects, examine methods of Chinese climate change adaptation, review the social and economic effect assessment on decreasing climate change, and review China's policy actions to cope with climate change.¹⁸¹

On 30 December 2009, the National Development and Reform Commission announced the development of an action plan to phase out incandescent lamps and promote green lighting.¹⁸² Government agencies have offered a 30 per cent subsidy on wholesale

¹⁷³ Big solar power plant planned for NW China, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 5 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16008>.

¹⁷⁴ Six 10 million-kilowatt capacity wind power bases begin construction, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 18 February 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16431>.

¹⁷⁵ Solar power plant to supply 30,000 homes by 2010, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 20 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16472>.

¹⁷⁶ 4 power stations with renewable energy planned, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16684>.

¹⁷⁷ China solar set to be 5 times 2020 target, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=17276>.

¹⁷⁸ Science official: China to run 30,000 "clean" vehicles by 2012, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15690>.

¹⁷⁹ Science official: China to run 30,000 "clean" vehicles by 2012, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15690>.

¹⁸⁰ China's first batch of electric light commercial vehicles sees mass production, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16722>.

¹⁸¹ China begins to compile the second national assessment report on climate change, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 29 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15941>.

¹⁸² China starts outlining action plan to phase out incandescent lamps, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 30 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15944>.

purchases and a 50 per cent subsidy on retail sales of energy-efficient bulbs.¹⁸³ China plans to continue subsidizing energy-efficient light bulbs in 2009, effectively doubling the subsidy.¹⁸⁴

On 7 January 2009, China Electricity Council announced that China's nuclear and wind power investment increased greatly in 2008 while investments in thermal coal-fired power dropped.¹⁸⁵

On 19 January 2009, however, the Environmental Protection Minister Zhou Shengxian acknowledged that about 15 000 firms were punished in 2008 over pollution.¹⁸⁶ China continues to face marked challenges in environmental regulation.

On 4 February 2009, the Chinese Academy of Science launched an initiative to boost the research and development of solar energy technology as an effective source method to reduce greenhouse gases.¹⁸⁷

On 10 February 2009, China Northern Locomotive and Rolling Stock Industry Corporation announced that it would invest an additional RMB6 billion (approximately USD882.4 million) in western China's Xi'an City to build a wind power research center.¹⁸⁸

China participated in the G8 Environment Ministerial Meeting held in Syracuse, Italy, on 22-24 April 2009. The participating states agreed that they needed to address the effective deployment and dissemination of clean energy technology and support development through new financing and enabling regulatory frameworks.¹⁸⁹

On 7 May 2009, it was announced that China will draft a stimulus package that should more than double the country's 2020 output of alternative energy from targets set in

¹⁸³ China starts outlining action plan to phase out incandescent lamps, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 30 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=15944>.

¹⁸⁴ China doubles energy-efficient light bulb subsidy for 2009, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16523>.

¹⁸⁵ Investment in nuclear and win soaring, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 7 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16030>.

¹⁸⁶ China punishes 15,000 firms over pollution in 2008, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16154>.

¹⁸⁷ China to step up solar energy research, development, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 4 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16253>.

¹⁸⁸ China's largest wind power facility R&D center to be established in Xi'an, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing), 10 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=16320>.

¹⁸⁹ Chair's Summary, Siracusa Environment Ministerial Meeting, Ministero Dell'Ambiente (Syracuse) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_eng.pdf.

2007.¹⁹⁰ China has said it plans to invest RMB2 trillion in its alternative energy industry through to 2020, as it replaces coal and oil generators with cleaner-burning fuels.

Also in preparation for the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, China joined the G5 Energy Ministers in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009. With the other participating states, China agreed to a number of steps to meet the climate change challenge, including the diversification of energy sources and the international coordination of low-carbon technology.¹⁹¹

Analysts: Yunjie Shi and Yinuo Geng

India: +1

India has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to fighting climate change through adaptation and mitigation actions

The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project – the project aims to support the development of an institutional and procedural framework related to the implementation of pilot programs for the rehabilitation of highly-polluted sites, resulting from rapid industrialization.¹⁹²

On 30 June 2008, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh released India's first National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), outlining existing and future policies and programs and addressing climate mitigation and adaptation. The plan identifies eight core "national missions" running through to 2017 and it directed ministries to submit detailed implementation plans to the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change by December 2008.¹⁹³ In addition to emphasizing India's overriding priority of maintaining high economic growth rates to raise living standards, the plan "identifies measures that promote our development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively."¹⁹⁴ The report suggests that these national measures would be more successful with assistance from developed countries, and pledges that India's per

¹⁹⁰ China to up renewable energy investment, China Climate Change Info-Net (Beijing) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=17277>.

¹⁹¹ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Energy Commissioner, the Energy Ministers of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 29 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%202.pdf.

¹⁹² Draft Report on "Environment & Social Assessment (ESA)" under the World Bank aided Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project for comments. 26 November 2008. Date of Access 1 January 2009. <http://envfor.nic.in/divisions/cpoll/ESA%20for%20Comments.pdf>.

¹⁹³ Summary: India's National Action Plan on Climate Change, Pew Centre on Global Climate Change (Arlington) June 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://www.pewclimate.org/international/countrypolicies/india-climate-plan-summary/06-2008>.

¹⁹⁴ Summary: India's National Action Plan on Climate Change, Pew Centre on Global Climate Change (Arlington) June 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://www.pewclimate.org/international/countrypolicies/india-climate-plan-summary/06-2008>.

capita greenhouse gas emissions “will at no point exceed that of developed countries even as we pursue our development objectives.”¹⁹⁵

India is party to both the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. As a non-Annex I, or developing country, India has no binding emissions limits under that Protocol. However, India is an active participant in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) established by the Protocol. As reported by the Energy and Resources Institute in New Delhi, India, has more than 345 registered CDM projects (more than any other country) and approximately one third of all global projects (the greatest number of these project areas are biomass and wind power).¹⁹⁶ Most projects in India are undertaken on a unilateral basis, developed independently by local stakeholders without the direct involvement of Annex I countries.¹⁹⁷

On 28 September 2008, the European Union (EU) and India reiterated, in a joint statement, “their commitment to urgently address climate change and deepen co-operation in fields relevant to energy, clean development and climate change.”¹⁹⁸ Both parties recognized the cross-cutting nature of climate change and its impacts, realizing that urgent actions are necessary to address all aspects of climate change.¹⁹⁹ The EU and India have decided to adopt concrete activities and practical initiatives in a joint program on energy, clean development, and climate change. Activities and initiatives on climate change include: organizing climate change workshops in areas such as Modeling Mitigation Options; deploying climate-friendly technologies and, on the future of the Clean Development Mechanism, reviewing a study on monitoring atmospheric and GHG emissions realized in 2008; and establishing a pool of expertise on climate change under the Action Plan Support Facility to support capacity building in India.²⁰⁰ The EU and India have also agreed to increase co-operation in the private sector by using the European Business and Technology Centre as a platform. Furthermore, the two parties agreed, on mutually agreeable terms, to increase efforts to mobilize funding from the

¹⁹⁵ Summary: India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change, Pew Centre on Global Climate Change (Arlington) June 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009.

<http://www.pewclimate.org/international/countrypolicies/india-climate-plan-summary/06-2008>.

¹⁹⁶ Climate Change Mitigation Measures in India, International Brief II, Energy and Resources Institute (New Delhi) September 2008. Date of Access 20 May 2009. <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/India-FactSheet-09-08.pdf>.

¹⁹⁷ Climate Change Mitigation Measures in India, International Brief II, Energy and Resources Institute (New Delhi) September 2008. Date of Access 20 May 2009. <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/India-FactSheet-09-08.pdf>.

¹⁹⁸ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (New Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009.

<http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

¹⁹⁹ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (New Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009.

<http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

²⁰⁰ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (New Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009.

<http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

European Investment Bank in order to support investment projects in India, namely those that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.²⁰¹

In February 2009, the Ministry of External Affairs reported on *The Road to Copenhagen: India's Position on Climate Change Issues*.²⁰² In the report, India acknowledged that climate change requires collaborative efforts by all countries in order to bring about a strategic shift across the globe from production and consumption patterns based on carbon-based fossil fuels to those based on renewable energy and non-carbon fuels. India proposed the development of a global package that would include: (i) commitments by developed countries to significant reductions in their GHG emissions; (ii) the widest possible dissemination at affordable costs of existing climate friendly technologies and practices; and (iii) a collaborative research and development effort among developed and major developing countries to bring about cost-effective technological innovations and transformational technologies.²⁰³

India participated in the G8 Environment Ministerial Meeting held in Syracuse, Italy, on 22-24 April 2009. The participating states agreed that they needed to address the effective deployment and dissemination of clean energy technology and to support development through new financing and enabling regulatory frameworks.²⁰⁴

Also in preparation for the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, India joined the G5 Energy Ministers in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009. With the other participating states, India agreed to a number of steps to meet the climate change challenge, including the diversification of energy sources and the international coordination of low-carbon technology.²⁰⁵

Analyst: Tannuva Akbar

Mexico: +1

In the area of climate change, Mexico has received a score of +1. Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in July 2008, Mexico has undertaken national initiatives directed

²⁰¹ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (New Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009.

<http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

²⁰² *The Road to Copenhagen: India's Position on Climate Change Issues*, Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India (India) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://pmindia.nic.in/Climate%20Change_16.03.09.pdf.

²⁰³ *The Road to Copenhagen: India's Position on Climate Change Issues*, Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India (India) 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. http://pmindia.nic.in/Climate%20Change_16.03.09.pdf.

²⁰⁴ Chair's Summary, Siracusa Environment Ministerial Meeting, Ministero Dell'Ambiente (Syracuse) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_eng.pdf.

²⁰⁵ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Energy Commissioner, the Energy Ministers of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%202.pdf.

towards mitigation and adaptation actions supported by legislation, financing, and technology in the area of sustainable development.

On 31 July 2008, SEMARNAT released a climate change action plan which reaffirmed Mexico's commitment to the Kyoto Accord, outlined plans and strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and listed established projects in these areas (such as the United Nations' Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)).²⁰⁶ At the time of the report's publication, Mexico had 105 registered CDM projects, representing nearly one tenth of the world's total projects.²⁰⁷

Mexico has obtained the support of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for a number of projects related to the utility of renewable energy,²⁰⁸ improved energy efficiency,²⁰⁹ the study of the costs and economic impacts of climate change, and the institutional support of Mexican government agencies dealing with adaptation and mitigation actions.²¹⁰ Most significantly, Mexico secured an initial USD300.75 million in funding from the World Bank in October 2008 through an Environmental Sustainability Development Policy Loan (DPL).²¹¹ In December 2008, in light of "the limited financing due to deteriorating global economic conditions,"²¹² the World Bank increased its commitment by an additional USD401 million, strengthening the capacity of Bank-funded sustainable development projects under the umbrella of the DPL.²¹³ The DPL targets sustainable development in "tourism, energy, sustainable forest management, water and sanitation, agriculture [and] housing."²¹⁴

²⁰⁶ Acciones de México de Mitigación y Adaptación ante el Cambio Climático Global, SEMARNAT (Mexico City) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/queessearnat/politica_ambiental/cambioclimatico/Documents/enac/reported_eacciones/080731%20Reporte_Acc.MX-vs-CC_v12.pdf.

²⁰⁷ Acciones de México de Mitigación y Adaptación ante el Cambio Climático Global, SEMARNAT (Mexico City) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/queessearnat/politica_ambiental/cambioclimatico/Documents/enac/reported_eacciones/080731%20Reporte_Acc.MX-vs-CC_v12.pdf.

²⁰⁸ IDB Supports Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Residential Use in Baja California, Mexico; Inter-American Development Bank (Washington) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.iadb.org/news/detail.cfm?language=EN&id=4742>.

²⁰⁹ Environmental Sustainability Development Policy Loan (DPL), World Bank (Washington) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://go.worldbank.org/16H7ZSOEC0>.

²¹⁰ IDB Supports Climate Change Agenda in Mexico, Inter-American Development Bank (Washington) 11 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.iadb.org/news/detail.cfm?Language=English&id=4861>.

²¹¹ Environmental Sustainability Development Policy Loan (DPL), World Bank (Washington) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://go.worldbank.org/16H7ZSOEC0>

²¹² Mexico/WB: US\$401 Million for Environmental Sustainability, World Bank (Washington). 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://go.worldbank.org/WR5EEWGPT0>

²¹³ Supplemental Financing for Mexico Environmental Sustainability DPL, World Bank (Washington) 18 Dec 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?Projectid=P115101&Type=Financiamiento&theSitePK=40941&pagePK=64330670&menuPK=64282135&piPK=64302772>

²¹⁴ Mexico/WB: US\$401 Million for Environmental Sustainability, World Bank (Washington). 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://go.worldbank.org/WR5EEWGPT0>

On 16 October 2008, the Mexican Congress made amendments to the General Law on the Sustainable Development of Forests. These amendments aim to preserve forests by strengthening regulation on the exploitation of forest resources and make such practices more sensitive to environmental considerations.²¹⁵

In November 2008, the Mexican Senate and House of Representatives passed a series of energy reforms. The legislation included the Law on the Use of Renewable Energies and the Financing of Energy Transition. This legislation supports renewable energy projects with financing and incentive structures.²¹⁶ The Mexican government also adopted the Law on the Sustainable Use of Energy, legislation that promotes efficient energy consumption by modernizing public transport systems and encouraging the use of more efficient technologies, such as fluorescent lamps.²¹⁷

On 28 November 2008, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) announced that it has undertaken, in light of increased risk of meteorological disasters due to climate change, a commitment to improving national meteorological techniques and providing support to thirteen Regional Emergency Attention Centers.²¹⁸

A communiqué released by SEMARNAT on 2 December 2008 expressed the opinion that tradeoffs between environment and industry need not occur, and that environmental considerations must not be seen as an obstacle to development, but the key to development.²¹⁹

On 24 February 2009, the World Bank approved two Sustainable Rural Development Projects that aim to “promote the adoption of environmentally sustainable technologies in agri-businesses.”²²⁰ The first project is backed by USD157.85 million and will be jointly-funded by local farmers and investors with the International Bank for Reconstruction and

²¹⁵ DECRETO por el que se adiciona una fracción XLIX al artículo 7 de la Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Mexico City) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/leyesynormas/Leyes%20del%20sector/DECRETO%20ADICIONA%20LEY%20DESARROLLO%20FORESTAL%20SUSTENTABLE%2024%20NOV%2008.pdf>.

²¹⁶ La Reforma Energética fortalece la rectoría del Estado en el Sector Petrolero: SENER, Secretaría de Energía (Mexico) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

<http://www.energia.gob.mx/webSener/portal/index.jsp?id=463>.

²¹⁷ La Reforma Energética fortalece la rectoría del Estado en el Sector Petrolero: SENER, Secretaría de Energía (Mexico City) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

<http://www.energia.gob.mx/webSener/portal/index.jsp?id=463>.

²¹⁸ CONAGUA promueve acciones ante los efectos del cambio climático, SEMARNAT (Merida) 28 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/semarnat/?contenido=40530>

²¹⁹ El cuidado al medio ambiente ofrece mejores oportunidades de negocios al sector empresarial: Elvira Quesada, SEMARNAT (Puerto Vallarta) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/semarnat/?contenido=40604>.

²²⁰ Mexico Sustainable Rural Development, World Bank (Washington). 24 February 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May

2009. <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P108766>

Development (IBRD),²²¹ while the second project is backed by USD60.5 million from a Global Environment-Associated IBRD Fund.²²² Each of these projects aims to promote investment in environmentally sustainable technologies, reimburse investors who incur costs due to the implementation of sustainable choices, strengthen governmental agri-business institutions, and provide “project management, monitoring, and evaluation.”²²³

In light of the H1N1 influenza epidemic, the House of Representatives passed an amendment to Mexico’s national security laws, acknowledging the threat climate change poses to Mexican security. Recognizing that climate change is responsible for infectious disease epidemics, natural disasters, and the extinction of plant and animal species, Mexican legislators placed climate change in a catalogue of threats that also includes terrorism and genocide, among others.²²⁴

In bilateral discussions with various national leaders, President Felipe Calderón has stressed the need for attention to climate change in the context of multilateralism.²²⁵

Minister of Environment Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada has spoken publically about the cross-cutting nature of climate change concerns. Recognizing the disproportionate effect climate change is expected to have on women and the poor, and referring to his government’s 2008 commitment of MXN11.4 million to programs addressing gender equality issues in the context of sustainable development, Minister Quesada reaffirmed the need for gender equality in a country seeking to deal with climate change.²²⁶

Mexico’s Special Program on Climate Change (PECC) was presented at the meeting of G8 Environment Ministers in Syracuse, Italy. Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada, Minister of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), stressed that the PECC would be the primary vehicle for Mexican climate change policy, and drew attention to the need for finance and technology transfers if the sustainable development projects in developing

²²¹ Mexico Sustainable Rural Development, World Bank (Washington). 24 February 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May 2009.

<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?Projectid=P108766&Type=Financiar&theSitePK=40941&pagePK=64330670&menuPK=64282135&piPK=64302772>

²²² Mexico Sustainable Rural Development, World Bank (Washington). 24 February 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May 2009.

<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?Projectid=P108766&Type=Financiar&theSitePK=40941&pagePK=64330670&menuPK=64282135&piPK=64302772>

²²³ Mexico Sustainable Rural Development, World Bank (Washington). 24 February 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May 2009.

<http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P108766>

²²⁴ Cambio climático, nueva amenaza para México, Juan Arvizu Arriola and Andrea Merlos for El Universal (Mexico City). 28 April 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May 2009.

<http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/notas/594417.html>

²²⁵ President Felipe Calderón and His Counterpart President Fernando Lugo Reviewed the Main Issues on the Bilateral Agenda, Presidencia de La Republica (Mexico City) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=39845>.

²²⁶ Cambio climático provocará migraciones, Noemí Gutiérrez for El Universal (Mexico City) 17 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/notas/584455.html>

countries (aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions) were to be realized.²²⁷ Furthermore, Quesada called for increased cooperation between the G5 nations, encouraging his counterparts to coordinate development strategies that reflect the integrated nature of sustainable development.²²⁸

Quesada's announcement in Syracuse, Italy, reflects a consistent climate change dialogue begun in July 2008 at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. In bilateral talks with numerous heads of state, President Felipe Calderón stressed the need for attention to climate change in the context of multilateralism.²²⁹ In a visit to London, United Kingdom, on 1 April 2009, President Calderón noted that Mexico views climate change mitigation as undertaking that involves all nations; developing countries, however, must be given the tools to meet its challenges equally – a necessity more pressing than defining specific objectives.²³⁰

Accordingly, Mexico and the US entered into a Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change on 16 April 2009.²³¹ The Framework represents a landmark in cooperation between the two nations and aims to combat climate change through the more efficient use of renewable energy technology (in the context of extensive bilateral cooperation, one aimed at maximizing the energy efficiency of both nations).²³² Reflecting on Mexico's progress in the fight against climate change, the Obama Administration declared its intention to “[work] jointly with other countries to take advantage of growing Mexican expertise on greenhouse gas inventories adaptation and project planning.”²³³

²²⁷ Presenta México el PECC como principal herramienta de acción contra el Cambio Climático, Presidencia de la República (Syracusa, Italy). 24 April 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May, 2009. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/semarnat/?contenido=44424>

²²⁸ Presenta México el PECC como principal herramienta de acción contra el Cambio Climático, Presidencia de la República (Syracusa, Italy). 24 April 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May, 2009. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/semarnat/?contenido=44424>

²²⁹ President Felipe Calderón and His Counterpart President Fernando Lugo Reviewed the Main Issues on the Bilateral Agenda, Presidencia de La Republica (Mexico City). 3 December 2008. Date Accessed: 5 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=39845>

²³⁰ El cambio climático, uno de los retos más grandes que enfrenta la humanidad, Presidencia de La Republica (London). 1 April 2009. Date Accessed: 5 May 2009. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=43647>

²³¹ U.S.-Mexico Announce Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, The White House (Washington) 16 April 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/US-Mexico-Announce-Bilateral-Framework-on-Clean-Energy-and-Climate-Change

²³² U.S.-Mexico Announce Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, The White House (Washington) 16 April 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/US-Mexico-Announce-Bilateral-Framework-on-Clean-Energy-and-Climate-Change

²³³ U.S.-Mexico Announce Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, The White House (Washington) 16 April 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/US-Mexico-Announce-Bilateral-Framework-on-Clean-Energy-and-Climate-Change

Also in preparation for the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, Mexico joined the G5 Energy Ministers in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009. With the other participating states, Mexico agreed to a number of steps to meet the climate change challenge, including the diversification of energy sources and the international coordination of low-carbon technology.²³⁴

Analyst: Salvator Cusimano

South Africa: 0

South Africa has earned a score of 0, indicating partial compliance with its Hokkaido-Toyako commitment to fight climate change. Although South Africa has undertaken a number of actions to fight climate change at the domestic level, particularly its new comprehensive National Climate Change Response Policy, its score has not increased since the publication of the O5 Interim Report Compliance. Despite its promotion of adaptation and mitigation strategies, it did not earn a complete score because it did not support the range and depth of these actions with adequate financing, technology, or capacity-building.

South Africa's Cabinet discussed global warming issues at its mid-year Lekgotla held in late July 2008. Guided by the findings and policy recommendations produced by an in-depth stakeholder review of South Africa's 2006 long-term mitigation scenario (LTMS) process on climate change, the South African Cabinet outlined a new environmental vision, and agreed to adopt a pro-active, scientifically and economically robust climate change policy framework.²³⁵ Among other long-term goals expressed in the policy framework are the stabilization of South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and the structural transformation of South Africa's economy from energy-intensive to climate-friendly.²³⁶ The proposed policy framework highlighted six broad policy themes: (i) reducing and limiting greenhouse gas emissions, (ii) building on, strengthening, and/or up-scaling current initiatives; (iii) implementing the "Business Unusual" call to action; (iv) preparing for the future, (v) vulnerability and adaptation, and (vi) alignment, co-ordination, and co-operation.²³⁷

On 24-25 November 2008, at the "Ten Years of EIAs in South Africa Conference" held in Somerset West, delegates were presented with a draft report of an independent study

²³⁴ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Energy Commissioner, the Energy Ministers of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 29 June 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%202.pdf

²³⁵ Government Outlines Vision, Strategic Direction And Framework For Climate Policy, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Jul28_2/28072008-2.html

²³⁶ Government Outlines Vision, Strategic Direction And Framework For Climate Policy, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Jul28_2/28072008-2.html

²³⁷ Government Outlines Vision, Strategic Direction And Framework For Climate Policy, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Jul28_2/28072008-2.html

conducted into the effectiveness and efficiency of the South African environmental impact assessment (EIA) as a tool for managing environmental impact in South Africa.²³⁸ Though the report revealed that the 2006 amendments to the EIA system have in fact delivered some important improvements over South Africa's previous EIA process,²³⁹ the survey also highlighted the need for South Africa to move away from total reliance on site-specific and activity-based EIAs to a more holistic, integrated, and strategic approach that takes into account the overall consequences of a development, beyond its geographic location.²⁴⁰ The draft report stated that the most pressing areas of concern were in the monitoring and enforcement of environmental management, the high turnover of personnel in departments, consultancies, and corporate sector, and the general weakness of the system's overall combined effectiveness and impact.²⁴¹ A project steering committee, task teams, and a reference group comprising of government, industry, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be established to work on finalizing the EIA draft document. It is expected that the results of the study will subsequently inform the development of a reformed national environmental impact management strategy and action plan for South Africa.²⁴²

At the 1-12 December 2008 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznań, Poland,²⁴³ the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism South Africa Marthinus Van Schalkwyk urged the developed world to recognize the need to have the post-Kyoto climate change regime negotiating texts on the table by early 2009.²⁴⁴ Van Schalkwyk also actively rallied for the need for the international community to arrive at a legally-binding and enforceable outcome in Copenhagen. Furthermore, he expressed that this outcome should also be made more inclusive through the creation of a binding, measurable, reportable, and verifiable regime for the delivery of technology, financing, and capacity-building, supported by developed countries for developing country

²³⁸ Draft EIA review presented at Ten Year of EIA in South Africa Conference, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Nov25/MEDIA%20STATEMENT25112008.pdf>.

²³⁹ Draft EIA review presented at Ten Year of EIA in South Africa Conference, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Nov25/MEDIA%20STATEMENT25112008.pdf>.

²⁴⁰ Environmental assessments 'easily bought', Business Day (Rosebank) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.businessday.co.za/articles/topstories.aspx?ID=BD4A891818>.

²⁴¹ Environmental assessments 'easily bought', Business Day (Rosebank) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.businessday.co.za/articles/topstories.aspx?ID=BD4A891818>.

²⁴² Draft EIA review presented at Ten Year of EIA in South Africa Conference, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Nov25/MEDIA%20STATEMENT25112008.pdf>.

²⁴³ The United Nations Climate Change Conference, Poznań, Poland - COP 14 1-12 December 2008, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>.

²⁴⁴ National Statement delivered by Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism South Africa, Marthinus Van Schalkwyk at the UN Climate Change Conference; Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. (Poznan) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Dec11/statement11122008.pdf>.

actions.²⁴⁵ “Predictable funding and technology flows to developing countries hold the potential to trigger commensurate nationally-appropriate mitigation actions,” explained Van Schalkwyk. “This will ensure that we are enabled to bend the curve of our emissions to deviate substantially from our business-as-usual emission trajectories.”²⁴⁶ He also said that for South Africa to meet its climate change goals, it will require greater support from the international community.

On 3-6 March 2009, South Africa held a climate change summit, “Climate Action Now!” in Midrand, South Africa, to openly discuss, revise, and formally adopt a framework for its new national climate change policy.²⁴⁷ Approximately 900 representatives from the South African government, business, scientific, civil society, and academic communities attended the conference.²⁴⁸ In the opening address, then-President Kgalema Motlanthe asserted, “Acting now on climate change presents the best possibility to overcome the challenges of the global economic crisis through investment in pro-poor, job creating and sustainable ‘green growth.’”²⁴⁹

The framework agreed upon at the “Climate Action Now!” Summit is intended to culminate in both a Policy White Paper on climate change by 2010 and to a legislative, regulatory, and fiscal package by 2012.²⁵⁰ Using the momentum achieved during the three-day conference to push the country’s transition to a lower-carbon and climate-resilient economy and society, the summit also set out a number of priorities consigned for immediate action. These actions include: laying out mandatory standards for energy efficiency, developing green jobs, accelerating the development of the Risk and Vulnerability Atlas to inform adaptation responses and planning, developing regulations

²⁴⁵ National Statement delivered by Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism South Africa, Marthinus Van Schalkwyk at the UN Climate Change Conference; Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Poznan) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

<http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Dec11/statement11122008.pdf>.

²⁴⁶ National Statement delivered by Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism South Africa, Marthinus Van Schalkwyk at the UN Climate Change Conference (Poznan) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

<http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2008Dec11/statement11122008.pdf>.

²⁴⁷ Climate Change Summit Information, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 6 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.csummit2009.co.za/index.html>.

²⁴⁸ Climate Change Summit Statements, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 6 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.csummit2009.co.za/Downloads/Media/2009.03.06_Climate_Change_Summit_2009_Statements.pdf.

²⁴⁹ Climate Change Summit Statements. Department of environmental affairs and tourism (Pretoria) 6 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.csummit2009.co.za/Downloads/Media/2009.03.06_Climate_Change_Summit_2009_Statements.pdf.

²⁵⁰ National Summit Lays foundation for White Policy Paper on Climate Change by 2010, Media statement issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria), 6 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://www.environment.gov.za/NewsMedia/MedStat/2009Mar6_2/06032009MedStatmnt.html.

for mandatory emissions monitoring and reporting, and amplifying national climate change education, public awareness, media and public awareness efforts.²⁵¹

South Africa participated in the G8 Environment Ministerial Meeting held in Syracuse, Italy, on 22-24 April 2009. The participating states agreed that they needed to address the effective deployment and dissemination of clean energy technology and support development through new financing and enabling regulatory frameworks.²⁵²

Also in preparation for the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, South Africa joined the G5 Energy Ministers in Rome, Italy on 24-25 May 2009. With the other participating states, South Africa agreed to a number of steps to meet the climate change challenge, including the diversification of energy sources and the international coordination of low-carbon technology.²⁵³

Analyst: Pascale Latulippe

²⁵¹ Climate Change Summit Statements, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Pretoria) 6 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.
http://www.csummit2009.co.za/Downloads/Media/2009.03.06_Climate_Change_Summit_2009_Statements.pdf

²⁵² Chair's Summary, Siracusa Environment Ministerial Meeting, Ministero Dell'Ambiente (Syracuse) 24 April 2009. Date of Access: 29 June 2009.
http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_eng.pdf

²⁵³ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Energy Commissioner, the Energy Ministers of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 29 June 2009.
http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%202.pdf

3. Energy [24]

Commitment:

“We must take an integrated approach to international energy cooperation and international development cooperation, ensuring access to energy by developing countries on an equitable and sustainable manner.”

G5 Statement Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit

Assessment:

Final Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil		0	
China			+1
India			+1
Mexico			+1
South Africa			+1
Average Score			+0.8

Background:

The commitment made by the G5 states on energy security this year builds on the commitment they made at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, which focused on achieving energy efficiency and increasing the use of cleaner renewable energies.²⁵⁴ The commitment made for the current compliance cycle emphasizes international cooperation and efforts undertaken to promote equal access to energy and energy resources by states of the developing world. Such initiatives include the development of energy-sharing practices, development assistance for energy infrastructure, and promotion of equal-access energy markets for developing countries.

Although all of the G5 countries have attempted to engage with other states on matters of energy security, the degree to which this has occurred and the results of their meetings remains inconsistent between the five states. Their positive scores, however, reflect the integrated approaches taken by each country – there is no single approach shared by each country.

²⁵⁴ 2007 Heiligendamm Summit Final O5 Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 26 June 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/csed/outreach-final-080626.pdf>.

The G5 states have met most recently in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009 for the Energy Ministers' Meeting, held in preparation for the 2009 L'Aquila Summit. The participating states released a final communiqué that addressed many of the same issues as their commitment focus. They stated, "While recognizing varied national circumstances among the participating countries, we agree that we must play an important role in achieving global energy availability and access, while contributing to sustainable development."²⁵⁵ Participating states called for a more transparent, open, and well-functioning energy market and outlined a number of guiding steps they intend to complete.²⁵⁶

At the Energy Ministers' Meeting, participants discussed energy access for poor and developing countries with a focus on Africa. They noted, "Energy poverty remains widespread in many areas, most notably in Africa and region[s] of Asia and Latin America. We commit to take resolute action without delay, together with countries' governments, international financial institutions, local communities and the private sector."²⁵⁷ Participants agreed to build "upon previous commitments and co-operation with other responsible national and international entities."²⁵⁸ They outlined several actions to help them secure energy resources for developing states, including enhancing capacity building initiatives, encouraging active local involvement, and ensuring environmentally responsible energy generation.²⁵⁹

Scoring:

-1	Heiligendamm Process partner does not implement any new policies directed towards international energy or development cooperation, and has undertaken no new initiatives to ensure energy access by developing countries.
0	Heiligendamm Process partner implements few new initiatives towards an integrated approach to international energy and development cooperation, but

²⁵⁵ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

²⁵⁶ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

²⁵⁷ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

²⁵⁸ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

²⁵⁹ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

	has taken negligible steps to ensure access to energy by developing countries.
+1	Heiligendamm Process partner takes an integrated approach to international energy and development cooperation initiatives, and has undertaken efforts to ensure energy access by developing countries.

Lead Analyst: Christopher VanBerkum (with the assistance of Yinuo Geng)

Brazil: 0

Brazil has been awarded a score of 0, indicating partial compliance with the commitment it made in Hokkaido-Toyako to encourage energy security and development cooperation. Although Brazil has heavily promoted a diverse domestic energy sector and has invested extensively in the development of new technologies accordingly, it has not actively engaged other developing countries to promote energy accessibility.

On 22 November 2008, EU Energy Commissioner Andris Pieblags and Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Edison Lobão met in Sao Paulo to enhance bilateral cooperation within the framework of the European Commission-Brazil Energy Policy Dialogue.²⁶⁰ Since the launch of the Dialogue, in July 2007, the EU and Brazil have confirmed their commitment to establishing a constructive bilateral cooperation and partnership in the energy sector, with the goal of developing sustainable and reliable energy supplies.²⁶¹ Minister Lobao welcomed the opportunity to meet with the EU Commissioner and informed Commissioner Pieblags about recent developments in Brazil's energy sector, with special regard given to the development of the ethanol and biodiesel sectors.²⁶² The two leaders decided to focus on their bilateral cooperation for 2009 on four primary areas: (i) exchange of experience and technical consultation on regulatory issues for competitive energy markets, (ii) energy efficiency and demand management; (iii) joint research efforts on second generation biofuels, and (vi) promotion of EU-Brazil industrial cooperation on low-carbon technologies.²⁶³

The Brazilian government continues to encourage the use of renewable energy and remains committed to seeking out new sources as they become available. On 17 November 2008, Environment Minister Carlos Minc reinforced the need for clean,

²⁶⁰ EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009.

http://www.energyenviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

²⁶¹ EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009.

http://www.energyenviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

²⁶² EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009.

http://www.energyenviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

²⁶³ EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009.

http://www.energyenviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

renewable, and diverse sources of energy at the Twelfth Brazilian Congress on Energy;²⁶⁴ he did so again on 21 November 2008 at the Eco-Power Conference.²⁶⁵ In the search for new energy sources, Brazil has invested in the further development and construction of hydro-electrical sources. They have also increased their efforts to develop biofuels and ethanol and have commenced plans to increase electricity supplies coming from wind power.

Brazil is in the process of expanding its energy sources to include wind power. On 1 April 2009, in Spain, Minister Lobão noted that Brazil intended to invest more into wind power development.²⁶⁶ Brazil will secure wind power technology from Spain in exchange for technological aid in ethanol production. The first law on wind energy is expected to become law on 25 November 2009.²⁶⁷

In May 2009, Brazil pledged to boost energy cooperation with Saudi Arabia.²⁶⁸ Brazil also continues to entertain the possibility of joining the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), despite its emphasis on refining rather than exporting its oil.²⁶⁹

On 11 December 2008, in the natural gas sector, the National Congress approved the Gas Law (Lei do Gás), which had been pending since 2003. This new law regulates the transport, exploration, processing, and commercialization of natural gas.²⁷⁰ The law stipulates that, should a company choose to explore for natural gas, it will need to obtain public approval as well as the customary government approval.²⁷¹ The Secretary of Oil and Gas (Ministry of Mines and Energy) Jose Lima de Andrade Neto claims that this will ensure better competition within the sector²⁷² and increased investments.²⁷³

²⁶⁴ Ministry declares the importance of clean energy for Brazil, Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brazil) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4483>.

²⁶⁵ Minc defends a cleaner energy sector for Brazil, Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brazil) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4494>.

²⁶⁶ Lobão diz na Espanha que o Brasil vai investir mais em energia eólica, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 17 April 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18542¤tArea=>.

²⁶⁷ Primeiro Leilão de Energia Eólica será em novembro, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18526¤tArea=>.

²⁶⁸ Brazil pledges energy cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Arab News (Amman) 18 May 2009. Date of Access: 18 May 2009. http://www.menafn.com/qn_news_story_s.asp?storyid=1093249332.

²⁶⁹ Brazil pledges energy cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Arab News (Amman) 18 May 2009. Date of Access: 18 May 2009. http://www.menafn.com/qn_news_story_s.asp?storyid=1093249332.

²⁷⁰ New law stimulates more gas-lines, Ana Carolina Oliveira, Noticiário - Seleção Diária de Notícias Nacionais. Ministerio das Relacoes Exteriores (Rio de Janeiro) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/noticiario/nacional/selecao_detalhe3.asp?id_resenha=527038.

²⁷¹ New law stimulates more gas-lines, Ana Carolina Oliveira, Noticiário - Seleção Diária de Notícias Nacionais. Ministerio das Relacoes Exteriores (Rio de Janeiro) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/noticiario/nacional/selecao_detalhe3.asp?id_resenha=527038.

²⁷² New law stimulates more gas-lines, Ana Carolina Oliveira, Noticiário - Seleção Diária de Notícias Nacionais. Ministerio das Relacoes Exteriores (Rio de Janeiro) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 12

Minister Lobão launched Brazil's ten-year plan for "energy expansion" (Plano Decenal de Expansão de Energia 2008-2017) on 6 February 2009 Brazil's ten-year plan on energy expansion.²⁷⁴ The plan calls for a BRL767 billion (USD350 billion) to be made in energy infrastructure. Two thirds of the allotted monies (BRL) will go to petroleum and natural gas developments.²⁷⁵ The electrical sector will receive BRL181 billion in investments and BRL50 billion has been approved for the expansion of the biofuel sector.²⁷⁶ Through the plan, there will be an additional 54 000MW domestic electricity supply and an additional 36 387km of electrical lines. The production of petroleum and the availability of natural gas are also still expected to rise.²⁷⁷

Brazil's main oil company, Petrobras, currently produces 1.9 million barrels of crude oil per day, though this output quantity is expected to rise to 3.1 million barrels per day with new discoveries.²⁷⁸ On 11 February 2009, it was announced that exploration for oil and natural gas in the deep waters of the Berreirinhas would soon commence.²⁷⁹ Also, Brazil has secured, through Leilão A-5/2008, an additional 3 125 megawatts of power beginning in 2013 from twenty-four producers specializing in natural gas and petroleum as well as from one hydroelectricity producer, which accounts for 350 megawatts of electricity.²⁸⁰

In 2008, Brazil produced and exported a record total of 5.16 billion litres of ethanol, demonstrating its potential for leadership in the alternative energy sector.²⁸¹

December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/noticiario/nacional/selecao_detalhe3.asp?id_resenha=527038.

²⁷³ Presidente Lula sanciona Lei do Gás, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. <http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18265¤tArea=>.

²⁷⁴ Ministro apresenta Plano Decenal de Expansão de Energia, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 5 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18000¤tArea=>.

²⁷⁵ PDE 2007- 2017: investimentos em energia atingirão R\$ 767 bilhões nos próximos 10 anos, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18039¤tArea=>.

²⁷⁶ PDE 2007- 2017: investimentos em energia atingirão R\$ 767 bilhões nos próximos 10 anos, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18039¤tArea=>.

²⁷⁷ PDE 2007- 2017: investimentos em energia atingirão R\$ 767 bilhões nos próximos 10 anos, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18039¤tArea=>.

²⁷⁸ ENERGY-BRAZIL: Two-Pronged Policy, Fabiana Frayssinet, IPS News (Rio de Janeiro) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. <http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=46664>.

²⁷⁹ Ministro dá início à exploração de petróleo em Barreirinhas, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 11 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18076¤tArea=>.

²⁸⁰ Leilão A-5/2008 contrata 5.566 MW para atender o mercado nacional em 2013, Informe à Imprensa Leilão de Energia A-5/2008 (Sao Paulo) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.epe.gov.br/pressreleases/20080930_1.pdf.

²⁸¹ Boletim dos Combustíveis Renováveis: exportação de etanol bate recorde em 2008, Ministério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 28 February 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=17884¤tArea=>.

In February 2009, the Ministry of Mines and Energy authorized six independent energy producers, all using sugar cane pulp (the source of ethanol), to provide energy to the domestic electrical grid.²⁸² In a report on the prospective use of ethanol in Brazil the Empresa de Pesquisa Energética (EPE) predicted that the demand for ethanol will increase by 150 per cent in the next ten years. This increase is predicted to occur in the automotive sector, where ethanol is predicted to account for approximately 80 per cent of non-diesel automotive fuel.²⁸³ Petrobras also plans to produce an additional 640 million litres of ethanol per year until 2013; it has constructed three new production facilities to meet their target.²⁸⁴

Brazil recently joined the other G5 states and G8 member states in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009 for the Energy Ministers' Meeting. The participating states released a final communiqué that spoke to the importance of achieving global access to energy. Participating states committed to taking resolute action against energy poverty "without delay, together with countries' governments, international financial institutions, local communities and the private sector."²⁸⁵

Analyst: Laura Malaquias

China: +1

China has received a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako commitment on energy. China has demonstrated a willingness to take an integrated approach to international energy cooperation with developed countries through several signed agreements.

On 26 July 2008, Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan and Russian Deputy Prime Minister Igor Sechin launched an energy resources negotiation mechanism in Beijing.²⁸⁶ Vice Premier Wang stated that energy cooperation plays an important role in the Sino-Russian strategic cooperation. He noted that the establishment of the energy resources negotiation would inject new vitality into the Sino-Russian energy cooperation.²⁸⁷

²⁸² MME autoriza produtores independentes de energia em cinco estados, Minitério de Minas e Energia (Brazil) 20 February 2009. Date of Access: 12 March 2009.

<http://www.mme.gov.br/site/news/detail.do?newsId=18173¤tArea=>.

²⁸³ Demanda de etanol no país crescerá 150% nos próximos dez anos, Informe à Imprensa PDE 2008-2017 Etanol. Empresa de Pesquisa Energética – EPE (Rio de Janeiro) 24 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.epe.gov.br/lists/estudos/attachments/28/informe%20à%20imprensa%20-%20perspectivas%20para%20o%20etanol%20no%20brasil.pdf>.

²⁸⁴ ENERGY-BRAZIL: Two-Pronged Policy, Fabiana Frayssinet, IPS News (Rio de Janeiro) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009. <http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=46664>.

²⁸⁵ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

²⁸⁶ China, Russia promote energy cooperation, China Daily (Beijing) 28 July 1008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-07/28/content_6880999.htm.

²⁸⁷ China, Russia promote energy cooperation, China Daily (Beijing) 28 July 1008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-07/28/content_6880999.htm.

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin also reached a consensus on energy cooperation. Premier Wen expressed hope that China and Russia would cooperate to fully exert the benefits of this energy resources negotiation mechanism, and further expand bilateral cooperation in areas of oil, gas, nuclear energy, and electric power.²⁸⁸ Additionally, Premier Wen hoped that the two countries would make greater progress on large-scale items concerning the crude oil trade, construction of oil and gas pipelines, prospecting and exploitation, refining, and chemical industries.²⁸⁹

On 28 October 2008, Premier Wen and Prime Minister Putin signed a Sino-Russian pact for an oil supply pipeline between Siberia and the Chinese northeast.²⁹⁰ The pipeline is to be connected to China from the Siberian city of Skovorodino, 70 kilometres north of the Sino-Russian border.²⁹¹ The China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and Russian pipeline monopoly Transneft have agreed to build the spur to carry 15 million tons of oil annually from 2009, which would be enough to meet four per cent of China's annual demand.²⁹² With the establishment of this pipeline, in return for increased oil supplies to China, China will provide Russian oil firms the loans required for several major Russian projects.²⁹³ Premier Wen listed cooperation on resource development first among five proposals for economic cooperation with Russia, stating that both China and Russia "support deepening cooperation in developing oil and gas resources."²⁹⁴ According to *Xinhua News*, during Premier Wen's three-day visit to Russia, China and Russia also agreed to work jointly in oil production and processing and natural gas production in addition to their pipeline agreement. They will also extend their cooperation in nuclear energy, uranium mining, post-processing of spent fuel, and the treatment of nuclear waste; they will also promote cooperation in nanotechnology, energy saving, ecology, and the rational utilization of natural resources.²⁹⁵

On 22 April 2009, China and Russia signed a multi-billion-dollar intergovernmental agreement, finalizing a series of agreements on the construction of an oil pipeline and the supply of crude oil to China.²⁹⁶ Seven energy agreements have been signed between the

²⁸⁸ China, Russia promote energy cooperation, China Daily (Beijing) 28 July 1008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-07/28/content_6880999.htm.

²⁸⁹ China, Russia promote energy cooperation, China Daily (Beijing) 28 July 1008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-07/28/content_6880999.htm.

²⁹⁰ China-Russia pipeline pact boosts energy links, China Daily (Beijing) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/30/content_7156977.htm.

²⁹¹ China-Russia pipeline pact boosts energy links, China Daily (Beijing) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/30/content_7156977.htm.

²⁹² China-Russia pipeline pact boosts energy links, China Daily (Beijing) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/30/content_7156977.htm.

²⁹³ China-Russia pipeline pact boosts energy links, China Daily (Beijing) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/30/content_7156977.htm.

²⁹⁴ China-Russia pipeline pact boosts energy links, China Daily (Beijing) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/30/content_7156977.htm.

²⁹⁵ China-Russia pipeline pact boosts energy links, China Daily (Beijing) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2008-10/30/content_7156977.htm.

²⁹⁶ China, Russia sign energy accords, China Daily (Beijing) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-04/22/content_7701373.htm

two countries in February 2009. Vice-Premier Wang Qishan called this latest agreement a “huge breakthrough in realizing energy cooperation between the two nations.”²⁹⁷

China has also cooperated with Israel in the field of clean energy. On 8 December 2008, Israel’s largest solar power station, a 50 kilowatt rooftop project estimated to generate 85 000 kilowatt-hours each year, was inaugurated in Katsrin, Israel. China’s Suntech Power Holdings Co., Ltd., a world-leading solar energy company specializing in photovoltaic (PV) power generation technologies, has co-built this station with Israel’s Solarit Doral.²⁹⁸ At the inauguration ceremony, Chinese Ambassador to Israel Zhao Jun stated that China has been investing heavily in alternative energy and shares great cooperation potential with Israel in relevant areas, highlighting the urgent need to find alternative energy resources and to protect the environment.²⁹⁹

On 15 January 2009, China and Iran signed a deal worth USD1.76 billion to develop Iran’s North Azadegan oilfield.³⁰⁰ China’s Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Jiang Yu commented that this Sino-Iranian commercial oilfield development would help to further stabilize the oil market.³⁰¹

In February 2009, Chinese President Hu Jintao made a state visit to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where five cooperative agreements were signed between Hu and the Saudi King, Abdullah. One of these agreements focused on energy relations.³⁰² During his meeting with King Abdullah, President Hu noted that China values the important role Saudi Arabia has played “in safeguarding regional peace and stability and ensuring energy security.”³⁰³

On 10 April 2009, during the Eleventh Meeting of the Sino-Mongolian Joint Commission of Trade and Economy, senior officials of both countries pledged to strengthen energy cooperation.³⁰⁴ Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan acknowledged that the Chinese and Mongolian economies are complementary and “have a great potential for cooperation.”³⁰⁵

²⁹⁷ China, Russia sign energy accords, China Daily (Beijing) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-04/22/content_7701373.htm

²⁹⁸ China helps build Israel’s biggest solar power station, China Daily (Katsrin) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-12/09/content_7285855.htm.

²⁹⁹ China helps build Israel’s biggest solar power station, China Daily (Katsrin) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 22 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-12/09/content_7285855.htm.

³⁰⁰ China, Iran oilfield cooperation to help stabilize market, China Daily (Beijing) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-01/15/content_7402368.htm.

³⁰¹ China, Iran oilfield cooperation to help stabilize market, China Daily (Beijing) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-01/15/content_7402368.htm.

³⁰² Saudi Arabia ties get a boost, China Daily (Riyadh) 12 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2009-02/12/content_7467623.htm.

³⁰³ Saudi Arabia ties get a boost, China Daily (Riyadh) 12 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2009-02/12/content_7467623.htm.

³⁰⁴ China, Mongolia to enhance energy cooperation, China Daily (Beijing) 10 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-04/10/content_7667842.htm.

³⁰⁵ China, Mongolia to enhance energy cooperation, China Daily (Beijing) 10 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-04/10/content_7667842.htm.

On 22 April 2009, China and Ecuador officially began negotiations to have a Chinese firm to build Ecuador's biggest hydropower plant. The planned plant will have a capacity of 1500 megawatts and is expected to meet 75 percent of Ecuador's energy demand.³⁰⁶

On 28 April 2009, China's largest oil and gas producer, China National Petroleum Corp (CNPC), and the Kazakh state oil company, Kazmunaigas reached an agreement on the joint purchase of another Kazakh oil company - JSC Mangistaumunaigas.³⁰⁷ The purchase includes two oil and gas fields. This agreement is part of a USD5 billion loan-for-oil deal signed between China and Kazakhstan in early April.³⁰⁸

On 12 May 2009, China and Kuwait released a communiqué that encouraged greater cooperation in energy resources, trade, education, and tackling the financial crisis. The two countries "vowed to continue [their] long-term, mutually beneficial cooperation on energy resources."³⁰⁹ Furthermore, China "expressed appreciation for Kuwait's effort[s] to safeguard the stability of the world energy market."³¹⁰ China also expressed interest in greater cooperation in oil exploration, refining, processing, and trade in April.³¹¹

China recently joined the other G5 states and G8 member states in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009 for the Energy Ministers' Meeting. The participating states released a final communiqué that spoke to the importance of achieving global access to energy. Participating states committed to taking resolute action against energy poverty "without delay, together with countries' governments, international financial institutions, local communities, and the private sector."³¹²

Since the publication of the *O5 Interim Compliance Report*, China completed additional bilateral arrangements with Ecuador, Iran, Mongolia, and other states. Its score has thus increased from 0 to +1 since the publication of the *O5 Interim Compliance Report*, as these initiatives demonstrated a more integrated approach to international energy cooperation and development.

Analysts: Yunjie Shi and Yinuo Geng

³⁰⁶ Ecuador, China mull deal of \$2b hydropower plant, China Daily (Quito) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2009-04/22/content_7703905.htm.

³⁰⁷ CNPC buys Kazakh oil company, China Daily (Beijing) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2009-04/28/content_7722725.htm.

³⁰⁸ CNPC buys Kazakh oil company, China Daily (Beijing) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2009-04/28/content_7722725.htm.

³⁰⁹ China, Kuwait stress trade, energy co-op, China Daily (Beijing) 12 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2009-05/12/content_7767751.htm.

³¹⁰ China, Kuwait stress trade, energy co-op, China Daily (Beijing) 12 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2009-05/12/content_7767751.htm.

³¹¹ Vice-Premier: China hopes for more oil cooperation with Kuwait, China Daily (Beijing) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/bizchina/2009-04/29/content_7730525.htm.

³¹² Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

India: +1

India has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako commitment. India has sought to engage with other developing and developed countries in discussions and agreements on energy. Like South Africa, however, India perceives itself and its fellow G5 states as developing countries. It has taken actions and been scored accordingly.

On 28 September 2008, the European Union (EU) and India reiterated, in a joint statement, “their commitment to urgently address climate change and deepen cooperation in fields relevant to energy, clean development and climate change.”³¹³ Both consider the promotion of energy security as a key to stable and sustainable development.³¹⁴ The EU and India have decided to adopt concrete activities and practical initiatives in a joint program on energy, clean development, and climate change. Activities and initiatives on energy cooperation include: working together to advance cooperation on achieving safe, secure, affordable and, sustainable energy supplies under the auspices of the India-EU Energy Panel and its Working Groups; intensifying discussions, information sharing, and cooperation on coal and the full range of clean coal technologies; and concluding negotiations on an agreement for cooperation in the field of Fusion Energy Research.³¹⁵

On 30 September 2008, the Indian External Affairs Minister spoke about the linkages between climate change and energy security in New York. He referred to the National Action Plan on Climate Change of 30 June 2008, which focuses on the need for a strategic shift. First, the strategic shift aims to distribute as widely as possible for the existing applications of solar energy, such as solar lanterns.³¹⁶ There are also plans to promote the use of solar photo-voltaic panels for larger, commercial buildings, and solar heaters for urban residential buildings. Secondly, there will be a focused effort to bring about improvements in efficiency and cost through technical innovation and more public-private partnerships.³¹⁷ Thirdly, a major research and development effort will be launched

³¹³ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (New Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009.
<http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

³¹⁴ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (New Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009.
<http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

³¹⁵ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (New Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009.
<http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

³¹⁶ Shri Pranab Mukherjee, External Affairs Minister On ‘India And Global Challenges: Climate Change And Energy Security at The Asia Society (New York) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 January 2009.
<http://meaindia.nic.in/speech/2008/09/30ss03.htm>.

³¹⁷ Shri Pranab Mukherjee, External Affairs Minister On ‘India And Global Challenges: Climate Change And Energy Security at The Asia Society (New York) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 January 2009.
<http://meaindia.nic.in/speech/2008/09/30ss03.htm>.

to develop applications of solar energy. The key here would be the development of storage systems that could make solar energy grids compatible.³¹⁸

On 30 September 2008, Manmohan Singh and François Fillon, the Prime Ministers of India and France respectively, made a joint statement at the conclusion of their India-France Summit. The two countries pledged to be “committed to international peace and security, nuclear non-proliferation, the fight against terrorism and the need to ensure food security and energy for all countries.”³¹⁹

On 15 October 2008, India hosted the Third India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Summit in New Delhi.³²⁰ In the Joint Declaration released at the end of the summit, the leaders announced that they looked forward to working together to deepen regular exchanges and further their knowledge and know-how in the areas of biofuels, nuclear, hydro, wind, and solar energy.³²¹ The declaration also asserted that the leaders “recognized the need [for] a concerted effort for jointly developing renewable energy technologies with the developed countries for the overall benefit of mankind.”³²² Taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, they also called upon the developed countries to consider innovative modalities in the field of intellectual property so as to facilitate the access to such technologies by developing countries.³²³

On 22 October 2008, at their meeting in Tokyo, Japan, the Prime Ministers of India and Japan recalled the Joint Statement on Enhancement of Cooperation on Environmental Protection and Energy Security, signed in August 2007, and stressed the need for accelerating bilateral cooperation in these vital areas. They welcomed progress achieved under the India-Japan Ministerial-level Energy Dialogue, which confirmed the strengthening of cooperation in energy efficiency and the conservation sector, particularly through cooperation in establishing Regional Energy Efficiency Centers in India and through the development of a comprehensive cooperation plan in the coal and power sectors.³²⁴ They also noted that under this dialogue, the Energy Ministers confirmed that they would continue to exchange views and information on their respective nuclear energy policies. They welcomed progress achieved under the India-

³¹⁸ Shri Pranab Mukherjee, External Affairs Minister On ‘India And Global Challenges: Climate Change And Energy Security at The Asia Society (New York) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://meaindia.nic.in/speech/2008/09/30ss03.htm>.

³¹⁹ Joint Statement at India-France Summit, Prime Minister’s Office (New Delhi) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 May 2009. <http://pmindia.nic.in/visits/content.asp?id=215>.

³²⁰ Address by the President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe, at the 3rd IBSA Summit Dialogue Forum, New Delhi, India on Connectivity through Transport; Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/motl1016.html>.

³²¹ IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

³²² IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

³²³ IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

³²⁴ Indo-Japan Joint Statement, Prime Minister’s Office (New Delhi) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 December 2008. <http://pmindia.nic.in/pressrel.htm>.

Japan Energy Forum, held by the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) of Japan and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) of India.³²⁵ They also recognized the importance of promoting cooperation between the two countries' industries in order to expand bilateral energy cooperation on a commercial basis.³²⁶

The Indian government has been engaged in a series of brainstorming sessions with stakeholders, including businesses; industrial, scientific, and technical institutes; non-governmental organizations; and concerned government agencies. The aim of these sessions is to develop an ambitious, but practical plan to develop solar energy as the chief source of our energy over time.³²⁷

India recently joined the other G5 states and G8 member states in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009 for the Energy Ministers' Meeting. The participating states released a final communiqué that spoke to the importance of achieving global access to energy. Participating states committed to taking resolute action against energy poverty "without delay, together with countries' governments, international financial institutions, local communities and the private sector."³²⁸

Analyst: Tannuva Akbar

Mexico: +1

Mexico has received a score of +1 for complying with the commitment it made to energy security at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Mexico undertook a number of new initiatives aimed towards an integrated energy and development strategy. Mexico has also made progress, ensuring access to energy for other developing countries, particularly those in Latin America.

Under the PM (formerly known as the Plan Puebla Panama), a regional strategy for Latin American development that includes collaboration on energy, Mexico remains involved in a cooperative energy project with Guatemala. The project entails the construction of an electricity line between Mexico and Guatemala, which has been jointly executed by their two governments³²⁹ with the assistance of the German firm Siemens.³³⁰ The project aims

³²⁵ Indo-Japan Joint Statement, Prime Minister's Office (New Delhi) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 December 2008. <http://pmindia.nic.in/pressrel.htm>.

³²⁶ Indo-Japan Joint Statement, Prime Minister's Office (New Delhi) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 22 December 2008. <http://pmindia.nic.in/pressrel.htm>.

³²⁷ Shri Pranab Mukherjee, External Affairs Minister On 'India And Global Challenges: Climate Change And Energy Security' at The Asia Society (New York) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 January 2009. <http://meaindia.nic.in/speech/2008/09/30ss03.htm>.

³²⁸ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

³²⁹ Interconexión Eléctrica Guatemala-México, Plan Puebla Panamá, 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.planpuebla-panama.org/proyectos.php?iniciativa=5&proyecto=40&pagina=0>.

to facilitate sustainable economic growth and competition in the context of regional integration; the project maintains a special focus on poverty reduction.³³¹ By 21 October 2008, it was announced that the project was ready to move from its initial financing and planning stages towards the actual implementation of the project.³³²

On 11 November 2008, the Mexican and Columbian governments continued negotiations on the installation of a biomass fuel power generation facility in Mexico's Chiapas region. The project requires the support of Columbian biomass technology.³³³ On 27 February 2009, Juan Sabines Guerro, Governor of Chiapas, visited Columbian President Alvaro Uribe in Bogota, Columbia, to conclude their negotiations and to sign an agreement on the construction of the biomass fuel power generation facility.³³⁴ The project is aimed at the development of Mexico's southern states and, as such, the project is in line with the objectives of the Proyecto Mesoamérica (PM),³³⁵ an integrated regional strategy for Latin American development that includes collaboration on energy.³³⁶

On 17 November 2008, after meeting with Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyon, President Calderón announced that the two states had agreed on a new vision for bilateral relations. Included in this new approach is this vision is the collaboration of the two countries' state-run oil firms on matters of energy-related scientific, technological, and capacity development.³³⁷

On 24 November 2008, President Calderón met with the Argentinean President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In light of the newly signed Strategic Partnership Agreement between the two countries, the leaders jointly announced that they would increase Mexican-Argentinean cooperation with specific attention to energy

³³⁰ Preven que la interconexión eléctrica Guatemala-México concluirá en marzo de 2009, EFE (Guatemala) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.kbnt.com/56416-Prev%C3%A9n-que-la-interconexi%C3%B3n-el%C3%A9ctrica-Guatemala-M%C3%A9xico-concluir%C3%A1-en-marzo-de-2009.html>.

³³¹ Interconexión Eléctrica Guatemala-México, Plan Puebla Panamá, 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.planpuebla-panama.org/proyectos.php?iniciativa=5&proyecto=40&pagina=0>.

³³² Interconexión Eléctrica Guatemala-México, Plan Puebla Panamá, 6 May 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.planpuebla-panama.org/proyectos.php?iniciativa=5&proyecto=40&pagina=0>.

³³³ Oficial: Pemex explorará y extraerá crudo en la selva Lacandona, afirma Kessel, La Jornada (San Cristóbal de las Casas) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2008/11/24/index.php?section=politica&article=017n1pol>.

³³⁴ Chiapas apuesta a la biotecnología, Excelsior online (Mexico City). 27 February 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009.

http://www.exonline.com.mx/diario/noticia/primera/pulsonacional/chiapas_apuesta_a_la_biotecnologia/522248.

³³⁵ Chiapas apuesta a la biotecnología, Excelsior (Mexico City). 27 February 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009.

http://www.exonline.com.mx/diario/noticia/primera/pulsonacional/chiapas_apuesta_a_la_biotecnologia/522248.

³³⁶ Nace Proyecto Mesoamérica, BBCMundo.com, 29 June 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/spanish/latin_america/newsid_7479000/7479780.stm.

³³⁷ Acuerdan México e Indonesia estrechar la relación bilateral, Presidencia de la República (Mexico City) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=40200>.

cooperation. They drew special attention to the need for more projects promoting clean, renewable, and efficient energy use.³³⁸

President Felipe Calderón and US President Barack Obama jointly announced an agreement on the creation of the US-Mexico Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, on 16 April 2009.³³⁹ The new Framework aims to combat climate change through the more efficient use of renewable energy technology in the context of extensive bilateral cooperation to resolve issues preventing the maximization of energy efficiency in both nations.³⁴⁰ Drawing specific attention to “renewable energy, energy efficiency, adaptation, market mechanisms, forestry, land use, green jobs, low carbon energy technology development and capacity building.”³⁴¹ The Framework also aims to improve cross-border energy flows and trade between each nation’s respective border states.³⁴²

Mexico expressed the desire for future collaboration on energy issues with other developing countries. In meetings with the leaders of Argentina,³⁴³ Indonesia,³⁴⁴ and Costa Rica,³⁴⁵ President Calderón emphasized the importance of energy cooperation. In these meetings, Calderón emphasized the need for more international projects promoting clean, renewable, efficient energy use³⁴⁶ and expressed the hope that Mexico’s national

³³⁸ President Calderón’s Visit to Argentina a Reflection of the Excellent Relations Between the two Countries, Presidencia de la República (Buenos Aires) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40469>.

³³⁹ US-Mexico Announce Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, the White House (Washington) 16 April 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/US-Mexico-Announce-Bilateral-Framework-on-Clean-Energy-and-Climate-Change.

³⁴⁰ US-Mexico Announce Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, the White House (Washington) 16 April 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/US-Mexico-Announce-Bilateral-Framework-on-Clean-Energy-and-Climate-Change.

³⁴¹ US-Mexico Announce Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, the White House (Washington) 16 April 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/US-Mexico-Announce-Bilateral-Framework-on-Clean-Energy-and-Climate-Change.

³⁴² US-Mexico Announce Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change, the White House (Washington) 16 April 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/US-Mexico-Announce-Bilateral-Framework-on-Clean-Energy-and-Climate-Change.

³⁴³ President Calderón’s Visit to Argentina a Reflection of the Excellent Relations Between the two Countries, Presidencia de la República (Buenos Aires) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40469>.

³⁴⁴ Acuerdan México e Indonesia estrechar la relación bilateral, Presidencia de la República (Mexico City) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=40200>.

³⁴⁵ Comunicado conjunto México-Costa Rica, Presidente de la Republica (Mexico City). 26 March 2009. Date Accessed: 6 May 2009. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=43480>.

³⁴⁶ President Calderón’s Visit to Argentina a Reflection of the Excellent Relations Between the two Countries, Presidencia de la República (Buenos Aires) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40469>.

oil company, PEMEX, could increase cooperation with other state's oil companies on energy-related matters.³⁴⁷

Mexico recently joined the other G5 states and G8 member states in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009 for the Energy Ministers' Meeting. The participating states released a final communiqué that spoke to the importance of achieving global access to energy. Participating states committed to taking resolute action against energy poverty "without delay, together with countries' governments, international financial institutions, local communities and the private sector."³⁴⁸

Analyst: Salvator Cusimano

South Africa: +1

South Africa has received a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its Hokkaido-Toyako commitment to international energy development and cooperation. Since meeting in Japan, South Africa has continued to advocate for energy cooperation with and between developing and developed countries. It should be noted, however, that South Africa has approached its commitment as an emerging economy and developing state, which is also how South Africa perceives its fellow G5 member states.

On 2 September 2008, then-South African President Thabo Mbeki welcomes Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez to Pretoria, South Africa for a bilateral political, economic, and trade meetings.³⁴⁹ "It is South Africa's declared intention to expand its relations with Venezuela in particular and Latin America and the Caribbean in general."³⁵⁰ The leaders discussed energy issues among other matters of mutual concern. Ronnie Mamoepa, a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated, "Venezuela has one of the largest oil reserves in the world and developing commercial relations in this sector could provide alternative sources of energy to South Africa."³⁵¹ At the conclusion of the two days of discussions, the South African Minister of Minerals and Energy and the Venezuelan

³⁴⁷ Acuerdan México e Indonesia estrechar la relación bilateral, Presidencia de la República (Mexico City) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/prensa/?contenido=40200>.

³⁴⁸ Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

³⁴⁹ President Thabo Mbeki to host Venezuelan President on Historic State Visit, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/vene0901.html>.

³⁵⁰ President Thabo Mbeki to host Venezuelan President on Historic State Visit, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/vene0901.html>.

³⁵¹ South Africa, Venezuela ready to sign energy deal, Afrol News (Maseru) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.afrol.com/articles/30585>.

Minister of Energy and Petroleum signed an Energy Cooperation Agreement and a Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation.³⁵²

On 15 October 2008, the South African President Kgalema Motlanthe attended the Third India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Summit in New Delhi, India.³⁵³ Among a number of other issues, energy issues were discussed.³⁵⁴ In the Joint Declaration released at the end of the Summit, the leaders announced that they looked forward to continuing to work together towards deepening regular exchanges, and furthering knowledge and know-how in the areas of biofuels, nuclear, hydro, wind and solar energy.³⁵⁵ The declaration also asserted that the leaders “recognized the need [for] a concerted effort for jointly developing renewable energy technologies with the developed countries for the overall benefit of mankind.”³⁵⁶ Taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, they also called upon the developed countries to consider innovative modalities in the field of intellectual property so as to facilitate the access to such technologies by developing countries.³⁵⁷

On 23 January 2009, at a wind energy seminar in Pretoria, South Africa, Minerals and Energy Minister Buyelwa Sonjica signed a Wind Energy Cooperation Agreement with Danish Foreign Affairs Minister Per Stig Moller.³⁵⁸ Minister Sonjica explained that it is in South Africa’s best interest to grow its wind power capacity, as it is the world’s fastest-growing energy sources and as it provides more jobs than electric power stations.³⁵⁹

Following the election of President Jacob Zuma, South Africa’s mining and energy departments were divided into two entities. In addition to overseeing the changes to the new department, the new Energy Minister Dipuo Peters “will share overseeing a sector blamed for costing Africa’s biggest economy billions of dollars, and souring its investor-friendly image.”³⁶⁰ In order to maintain stability throughout the South African energy

³⁵² President Thabo Mbeki to host Venezuelan President on Historic State Visit, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 August 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/vene0901.html>.

³⁵³ Address by the President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe, at the 3rd IBSA Summit Dialogue Forum, New Delhi, India on Connectivity through Transport, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/motl1016.html>.

³⁵⁴ Outcome of the Working Group Meetings, Ministry of External Affairs India (New Delhi) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://meaindia.nic.in/pressrelease/2008/10/15pr01.pdf>.

³⁵⁵ IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

³⁵⁶ IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

³⁵⁷ IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

³⁵⁸ South Africa, Denmark sign energy co-operation deal, The Citizen (Johannesburg) 23 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.citizen.co.za/index/article.aspx?pDesc=87097.1.22>.

³⁵⁹ South Africa, Denmark sign energy co-operation deal, The Citizen (Johannesburg) 23 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.citizen.co.za/index/article.aspx?pDesc=87097.1.22>.

³⁶⁰ South Africa mining and energy ministry split into separate entities, Reuters (Mineweb) (Johannesburg) 12 May 2009: Date of Access 30 June 2009.

<http://www.mineweb.com/mineweb/view/mineweb/en/page31?oid=83120&sn=Detail>.

crisis,³⁶¹ South Africa will need to continue taking an integrated approach to international energy and development cooperation initiatives.

South Africa recently joined the other G5 states and G8 member states in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 May 2009 for the Energy Ministers' Meeting. The participating states released a final communiqué that spoke to the importance of achieving global access to energy. Participating states committed to taking resolute action against energy poverty "without delay, together with countries' governments, international financial institutions, local communities and the private sector."³⁶²

Analyst: Pascale Latulippe

³⁶¹ South Africa mining and energy ministry split into separate entities, Reuters (Mineweb) (Johannesburg) 12 May 2009: Date of Access 30 June 2009.

<http://www.mineweb.com/mineweb/view/mineweb/en/page31?oid=83120&sn=Detail>.

³⁶² Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers, the European Commissioner and the Energy Ministers of Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey, Ministry of Economic Development (Rome) 25 May 2009. Date of Access 30 June 2009. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Energia%201.pdf.

4. African Development [28]

Commitment:

“A follow-up mechanism to continue to monitor the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus should be one of the results of the Doha Conference.”

G5 Statement Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit

Assessment:

Final Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil			+1
China			+1
India			+1
Mexico			+1
South Africa			+1
Average Score			+1.0

Background:

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 member states renewed their support for development, with a particular emphasis on Africa.³⁶³ The Heiligendamm Process partners – Brazil, China, India, South Africa and Mexico – urged the international community to work for a new partnership for international development, reiterating the commitments of the Monterrey Consensus³⁶⁴ and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Monterrey Consensus was the result of the 2002 UN International Conference on Financing for Development, and provides new international development financing commitments and strategies through six broad actions: (i) mobilizing domestic financial resources for development, (ii) mobilizing international resources for development, (iii) utilizing international trade as an engine for development, (iv) increasing international

³⁶³ Development and Africa, Hokkaido Toyako Summit (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

³⁶⁴ G5 Statement: Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit (Sapporo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-g5.html>.

financial and technical cooperation for development, (v) [addressing] external debt, and (vi) addressing systemic issues.³⁶⁵

The Follow-Up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, Qatar, commenced on 29 November 2008 and closed on 2 December 2009. The conference heard from high officials of over 160 countries, many of whom participated in round-table discussions on each of the pillars of the Monterrey Consensus.³⁶⁶ “Participants urged that aid commitments be maintained despite the global economic crisis and called for the convening of an inclusive international conference under United Nations auspices to review the international financial and monetary architecture.”³⁶⁷

President of the General Assembly, Miguel d’Escoto Brockmann, said the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development – adopted by consensus – “highlighted a new sense of solidarity and goodwill among nations at a time when we can be tempted to withdraw into our narrowly defined self-interests.”³⁶⁸ This concluding document emerging from the conference stated, “the economic slowdown and all other obstacles must not slow down efforts to achieve “people-centred development” in developing countries, particularly those in Africa.”³⁶⁹

Every member of the Heiligendamm Process was a party to this conference and each participated in drafting the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. The leaders who drafted the document recommitted to “staying fully engaged, national, regionally and internationally, to ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.”³⁷⁰ They also pledged to continue their unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the financing for development process and took note of the need to intensify their engagement with a range of

³⁶⁵ Monterrey Consensus, International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey) 18-22 March 2002. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf>.

³⁶⁶ Follow-Up International Conference ends with adoption of text calling for further meeting on World Financial Crisis, Press Release (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/press/ffd8.pdf>.

³⁶⁷ Follow-Up International Conference ends with adoption of text calling for further meeting on World Financial Crisis, Press Release (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/press/ffd8.pdf>.

³⁶⁸ Follow-Up International Conference ends with adoption of text calling for further meeting on World Financial Crisis, Press Release (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/press/ffd8.pdf>.

³⁶⁹ Follow-Up International Conference ends with adoption of text calling for further meeting on World Financial Crisis, Press Release (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/press/ffd8.pdf>.

³⁷⁰ Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, United Nations (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 June 2009.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

stakeholder institutions.³⁷¹ Furthermore, they discussed the importance of undertaking the follow-up process in an integrated way with each state completing its commitments and proposing resolutions to obstacles.³⁷²

Those states in attendance concluded by proposing a follow-up financing for development conference, one to be held by 2013.³⁷³

Because this declaration was a negotiated settlement by the participating countries, which comes in addition to other bilateral and multilateral meetings held between Heiligendamm Process partners and other states, each state receives a score of +1, indicating full compliance. While some states have taken extra actions to demonstrate that a follow-up mechanism is a high priority, participation in this conference and its subsequent declaration has fulfilled the minimum requirements for their scores.

This commitment focuses on the development of a follow-up mechanism to monitor the Monterrey Consensus. This is not an action that each country has undertaken to complete on its own or as a group. Rather, it is a principle that they have agreed to maintain in their own positions at trade talks and discussions with other states and institutions.

This particular commitment, taken from the G5 Statement released at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, focuses solely on the G5 states' efforts to secure a follow-up mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus. Although the G5 states have made other commitments on Africa, ODA, and the Millennium Development Goals, their efforts to fulfill them are not included in this report.

Scoring:

-1	Heiligendamm Process partner does not pursue the development of a follow-up mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus through the negotiations of the Doha Round.
0	Heiligendamm Process partner includes the development of a follow-up mechanism as a component of its Doha Round negotiations, but does not establish it as a priority with respect to their other positions.
+1	Heiligendamm Process partner actively promotes the development of a follow up mechanism as a priority in the Doha Round negotiations and

³⁷¹ Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, United Nations (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 June 2009. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁷² Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, United Nations (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 June 2009. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁷³ Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, United Nations (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 June 2009. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

engages in discussions with other states to encourage their adoption of the follow-up mechanism as a component of their negotiation platform.

Lead Analyst: Farah Saleem

Brazil: +1

Brazil receives a score of +1, indicating full compliance for its continued commitment to Africa through the Monterrey Consensus. Brazil has actively promoted the development of a follow-up mechanism for the Monterrey Consensus with a number of other states in different forums.

Most notably, Brazil reiterated its commitment to review and implement the Monterrey Consensus at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, Qatar, from 29 November to 2 December 2008.³⁷⁴ At this conference, Brazil, along with other participating states, adopted the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. Brazil joined other states in a commitment to “ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.”³⁷⁵ Furthermore, Brazil and the other participating states called for an integrated approach for follow-up financing, and acknowledged the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental-inclusive process to carry out a financing for development follow-up meeting.³⁷⁶ Participating states agreed to consider holding such a meeting by 2013.³⁷⁷

In a 30 November 2008 speech in Doha, Qatar, Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim repeatedly emphasized “the urgent need to conclude the Doha Round” and called for “the reform of international institutions.”³⁷⁸ He also underscored the increased importance of

³⁷⁴ International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations Financing for Development Office (Doha) 29 November – 2 December 2008. Date of Access 6 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/conference.htm>.

³⁷⁵ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁷⁶ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁷⁷ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁷⁸ Address by Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil at the United Nations, United Nations Financing for Development Office (New York) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/statements/081130_brazil_en.pdf.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) in times of economic crisis and the importance of South-South cooperation in his address.³⁷⁹

President da Silva has said that the commitment to African development is a moral and political obligation. He underscored the importance of concluding the Doha Round and expressed regret for the inability to conclude the negotiations of the Doha Round with EU officials during the Second Brazil-European Union Summit, held on 22 December 2008.³⁸⁰ While leaders conveyed “their willingness to reach an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced agreement that fulfills the development objectives of the Round,” they choose to also highlight the promotion of “effective trade rules.”³⁸¹ In their Joint Action Plan, leaders from Brazil and the EU committed to “keep[ing] up their contacts in the different domains of the WTO negotiation, so as to find solutions that promote the successful conclusion of the Round.”³⁸²

At the 18 March 2009, meeting of the United Nations’ Security Council, Brazilian Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti said that “the cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union should focus not only on peace, but also on sustainable development...The promotion of security goes hand in hand with the consolidation of national institutions and the creation of conditions conducive to sustained development.”³⁸³

The final Brazil-Russia-China-India (BRIC) communiqué also underscored the importance of aiding the developing world. It urged developed nations to enact “more balanced, proactive, coordinated and countercyclical [policies] with a view to promoting global economic recovery.”³⁸⁴ BRIC also urged development institutions to strengthen their support for developing countries in order to ensure the achievement of the MDGs.³⁸⁵

³⁷⁹ Address by Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil at the United Nations, United Nations Financing for Development Office (New York) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/statements/081130_brazil_en.pdf.

³⁸⁰ Press Release from Second Brazil-European Union Summit – Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 2008 – Joint Action Plan, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6162.

³⁸¹ Press Release from Second Brazil-European Union Summit – Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 2008 – Joint Action Plan, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6162.

³⁸² Press Release from the Second Brazil-European Union Summit – Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 2008 – Joint Action Plan, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 22 December 2008. Date of Access: 29 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6162.

³⁸³ 2nd Meeting of the UN Security Council, United Nations (New York) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/PRO/N09/271/61/PDF/N0927161.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁸⁴ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

³⁸⁵ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

President da Silva will be attending the African Union Conference in early July 2009.³⁸⁶ In August 2009, Brazil will be meeting with South American and African nations in Caracas, Venezuela, to discuss how to improve the flow of trade between South American and African countries. By uniting developing nations, Brazil believes that South America and Africa can lessen their dependence on richer nations.³⁸⁷ President da Silva explained that the continued negotiations between South American and African leaders demonstrate maturity in trade as well as political and cultural relations between the continents and their nations.³⁸⁸

Analyst: Vanessa Guidorizzi

China: +1

China has registered a score of +1, indicating that it has actively promoted the development of a follow-up mechanism as a priority in the Doha Round negotiations, and engaged in discussions with other states to encourage their adoption of the follow-up mechanism as a component of their negotiation platform.

In addition to actively supporting trade and industrial investment in Africa, China has engaged in discussions with other states to encourage their adoption of the follow-up mechanism as a component of their negotiation platform. On 23 September 2008, Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi emphasized the importance of African development and stability by urging the world community to “implement assistance commitments, strengthen Africa’s capacity-building, and help Africa cope with current global challenges.”³⁸⁹

On 24 September 2008, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown met in Beijing to discuss the international community’s aid to Africa.³⁹⁰ Premier Wen urged developed countries to meet their commitments in assisting Africa and to take practical approaches to promote African development.³⁹¹

On 19 December 2009, Premier Wen Jiabao met with Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos in China. In addition to pledging to maintain current levels of aid to Africa

³⁸⁶ Speech by the Minister of Foreign Relations Ambassador Celso Amorim at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 13 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3454.

³⁸⁷ Interview with President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva for the radio broadcast "Café com o Presidente", Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3448.

³⁸⁸ Interview with President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva for the radio broadcast "Café com o Presidente", Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3448.

³⁸⁹ Chinese FM urges greater efforts in helping Africa, China Daily, (Beijing), 23 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/200809/23/content_7050490.htm.

³⁹⁰ Premier Wen Meets British, Indian PMs, China Daily (Beijing), 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/200809/25/content_7060292.htm.

³⁹¹ Premier Wen Meets British, Indian PMs, China Daily (Beijing), 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/200809/25/content_7060292.htm.

despite the financial crisis, China committed to maintain close cooperation with African countries for the reform of the international financial system.³⁹²

Most notably, China reiterated its commitment to review and implement the Monterrey Consensus at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, Qatar, from 29 November to 2 December 2008.³⁹³

At this conference, China and the other participating states adopted the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and committed themselves to “ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.”³⁹⁴ China joined other participating states in calling for an integrated approach for follow-up financing, and acknowledged the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental-inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up.³⁹⁵ Consensus was reached among participating states that they should consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.³⁹⁶

During President Hu Jintao’s five-nation tour on 17 February 2009, he stated that China would take steps at home and intensify cooperation with African countries to combat the global economic downturn.³⁹⁷ Furthermore, the president pledged to “earnestly follow through” on the eight measures announced at the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in 2006, which include massive tariff cuts, debt exemptions, and doubling aid to Africa over a three-year period.³⁹⁸ These measures responded to the Monterrey Consensus, which aims to provide international development financing commitments through mobilizing domestic and international resources for

³⁹² China not to reduce assistance to Africa because of financial crisis, China Daily (Beijing), 19 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-12/19/content_7323642.htm.

³⁹³ International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations Financing for Development Office (Doha) 29 November – 2 December 2008. Date of Access 6 December 2008. <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/conference.htm>.

³⁹⁴ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁹⁵ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁹⁶ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

³⁹⁷ Hu Writes New Chapter in China-Africa Friendship, China Daily, (Beijing), 17 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2009-02/17/content_7481975.htm.

³⁹⁸ Hu Vows to Enhance Ties with Africa, China Daily, (Beijing), 16 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-02/16/content_7481615.htm.

development.³⁹⁹ Meanwhile, President Hu called on the international community to pay close attention to the severe adverse effects of the global economic slow-down on Africa and to honour their commitments to African development.⁴⁰⁰

On 28 February 2009, while visiting the President of the United Nations General Assembly Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann in Beijing, China, Vice President Xi Jinping stated that the international community should try to ensure resources for developing countries in a bid to help them overcome the challenges of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.⁴⁰¹

On 13 March 2009, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao stated that assistance to developing countries should be among the top concerns of the G20 meeting in London.⁴⁰²

The final Brazil-Russia-China-India (BRIC) communiqué also underscored the importance of aiding the developing world. It urged developed nations to enact “more balanced, proactive, coordinated and countercyclical [policies] with a view to promoting global economic recovery.”⁴⁰³ BRIC also urged development institutions to strengthen their support for developing countries in order to ensure the achievement of the MDGs.⁴⁰⁴

Analyst: Vivian Wei

India: +1

India has registered a score of +1. Although India has demonstrated that food security and agricultural subsidies are among its highest priorities for the Doha negotiations, it has also taken relevant actions towards follow-up on the Monterrey Consensus for international development.

India has supported the Monterrey Consensus by highlighting its significance in global forums and with individual engagements with African nations. Through its membership in the G77, India was party to the communiqué released by the group that spoke to its “collective failure to address the systemic issues in the Monterrey Conference,” which “has contributed in no small way to the current international financial and economic

³⁹⁹ Monterrey Consensus, International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey) 18-22 March 2002. Date of Access: 15 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/monterrey/MonterreyConsensus.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁰ China Pledges to Increase Aid to Africa, China Daily, (Beijing), 13 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-02/13/content_7476352.htm.

⁴⁰¹ China Expects Bigger Role From UN Amid Crisis, China Daily, (Beijing), 27 February 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-02/27/content_7521741.htm.

⁴⁰² Wen: G20 Meeting Should Address Woes of Developing Countries, China Daily, (Beijing), 13 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-03/13/content_7577484.htm.

⁴⁰³ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

⁴⁰⁴ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

crises.”⁴⁰⁵ Along with the G77, India approached the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development (held in Doha, Qatar) by noting “we now seek to address the areas of underperformance in our Monterrey commitments and to reinforce the areas of positive achievement and planned actions we must remain seized that there are some new challenges and some challenges which, whilst obvious in 2002 we did not appreciate.”⁴⁰⁶

In a statement at the Third-Second Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the G77, Minister of State for External Affairs Anand Sharma highlighted the unfulfilled commitments made by developed countries towards development aid. Minister Sharma reiterated India’s support for and cooperation with the least developed states and developing African countries through those partnerships that share India’s developmental experiences in the areas of capacity building and technology.⁴⁰⁷

At the General Debate of the 63rd UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh emphasized the need for special efforts towards Africa.⁴⁰⁸ He reiterated the global pledge at the High-Level Plenary on Africa to fulfill official development assistance (ODA),⁴⁰⁹ as the mobilization of international resources for development remains a key priority of the Monterrey Consensus. At the same meeting, Anand Sharma, Minister of State for External Affairs, highlighted bilateral policies that India has undertaken such as the Delhi Declaration, the Africa-India Framework for Cooperation,⁴¹⁰ and the India-Africa Partnership Summits.⁴¹¹

⁴⁰⁵ Statement by H.E. John W. Ashe, Permanent Representative Of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations, On behalf of the Group Of 77 and China, The Follow-Up International Conference on Financing For Development to Review The Implementation Of The Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=081201>.

⁴⁰⁶ Statement by H.E. John W. Ashe, Permanent Representative Of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations, On behalf of the Group Of 77 and China, The Follow-Up International Conference on Financing For Development to Review The Implementation Of The Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=081201>.

⁴⁰⁷ Statement by Mr. Anand Sharma, Minister of State for External Affairs, At the Third-Second Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 (New York) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.un.int/india/2008/ind1453.pdf.

⁴⁰⁸ Statement Summary, H.E. Mr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister, UN General Assembly, 63rd Session General Debate (New York) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008. <http://www.un.org/ga/63/generaldebate/india.shtml>.

⁴⁰⁹ World Leaders Pledge to Reinvigorate ‘Global Partnership Of Equals’ to End Poverty, Hunger, Underdevelopment in Africa, Sixty-third General Assembly, High-Level Plenary on Africa, 3rd & 4th Meetings (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/ga10748.doc.htm>.

⁴¹⁰ India-Africa Summit 2008, Africa-India Framework for Cooperation (New Delhi) 8-9 April 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.africa-union.org/root/UA/Conferences/2008/avril/BCP/India%20Summit%2004-09avr/INDE%20-%20AFRIQUE%20SITE/AFRICA-INDIA%20FRAMEWORK%20FOR%20COOPERATION%20ENGLISH%20-%20FINAL%20VERSION.doc>.

⁴¹¹ World Leaders Pledge to Reinvigorate ‘Global Partnership Of Equals’ to End Poverty, Hunger, Underdevelopment in Africa, Sixty-third General Assembly, High-Level Plenary on Africa, 3rd & 4th Meetings (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/ga10748.doc.htm>.

Most notably, however, India reiterated its commitment to review and implement the Monterrey Consensus at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, Qatar, from 29 November to 2 December 2008.⁴¹²

At this conference, India, along with other participating states, adopted the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and committed itself to “ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.”⁴¹³ India joined other participating states in calling for an integrated approach for follow-up financing and acknowledged the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental-inclusive process to carry out the follow-up meeting on financing for development.⁴¹⁴ Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.⁴¹⁵

Speaking at the 3rd India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Business Summit, Shri Kamal Nath, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, noted that “for achieving the MDGs, we need to resort to additional and innovative sources of financing for development.”⁴¹⁶ They committed to jointly safeguard the interests of developing countries at future WTO talks.

The Finance Ministers of India, Brazil, Russia, and China met on 14 March 2009 in preparation for the G20 London Summit. The final Brazil-Russia-China-India (BRIC) communiqué underscored the importance of aiding the developing world. The ministers urged developed nations to enact “more balanced, proactive, coordinated and countercyclical [policies] with a view to promoting global economic recovery.”⁴¹⁷ BRIC

⁴¹² International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations Financing for Development Office (Doha) 29 November – 2 December 2008. Date of Access 6 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/conference.htm>.

⁴¹³ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴¹⁴ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴¹⁵ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴¹⁶ Achieving Millennium Development Goals acquire Key Importance of Economic Cooperation, Kamal Nath Addresses Third IBSA Business Summit, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2322.

⁴¹⁷ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

also urged development institutions to strengthen their support for developing countries in order to ensure the achievement of the MDGs.⁴¹⁸

Analyst: Farah Saleem

Mexico: +1

Mexico has registered a score of +1 on its commitment to the development of a follow-up mechanism to monitor the Monterrey Consensus as a component of its Doha Round negotiations. Although Mexico has not focused its financing for development on Africa specifically since the inception of the Heiligendamm Process, it has reiterated its commitment to review and implement the Monterrey Consensus.

This support was vocalized at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, in Doha, Qatar, from 29 November to 2 December 2008, through a commitment to financing development.⁴¹⁹ Mexico joined the other states present in a shared commitment expressed in their final communiqué, that is to “staying fully engaged, national, regionally and internationally, to ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.”⁴²⁰

At this conference, Mexico, along with other participating states, adopted the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, which re-affirms the intentions of the participating states to implement the Monterrey Consensus.⁴²¹ Mexico joined other participating states in calling for an integrated approach for follow-up financing and acknowledged the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental-inclusive process that can carry out the financing for development follow-up.⁴²²

⁴¹⁸ Statement of the Finance Ministers of Brazil, China, Russia and India, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 March 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009-bric090314.html>.

⁴¹⁹ International Conference on Financing for Development, United Nations Financing for Development Office (Doha) 29 November – 2 December 2008. Date of Access 6 December 2008.

<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/doha/conference.htm>.

⁴²⁰ Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, United Nations (Doha) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 23 June 2009.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴²¹ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴²² Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.⁴²³

While Mexico has been active in promoting African development as well as encouraging other G5 states to do the same, it has not taken further action on the Monterrey Consensus since the release of the *O5 Interim Compliance Report*.⁴²⁴ As with the other members of the G5, the +1 score is tied to Mexican participation in the Doha Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development.

Analysts: Priti Murbah and Amina Abdullayeva

South Africa: +1

South Africa receives a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to African development. South Africa has continued to demonstrate a willingness to assist other African countries. On 28 September 2008, in his address to the nation, then President Kgalema Motlanthe made clear that South Africa would not falter from its commitment to further development in Africa through international institutions and forums.⁴²⁵

Trevor Manuel, South African Minister of Finance and Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General on Financing for Development, attended the Launch of Informal Consultations on the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus in September 2009. There, he highlighted the importance of the Monterrey Consensus for a collective international commitment, through the Doha Round negotiations, towards the development of the African continent and the success of the Millennium Development Goals.⁴²⁶

At the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha, Qatar, Minister Manuel again

⁴²³ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴²⁴ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako O5 Summit Interim Compliance Report, 10 July 2008 to 23 December 2008. (Toronto) 11 February 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/2008-interim-o5.pdf>.

⁴²⁵ Address to the Nation by President Kgalema Motlanthe, The Presidency of South Africa (Johannesburg) 26 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/show.asp?type=sp&include=president/sp/2008/sp0928197.htm&ID=1799>

⁴²⁶ Statement by Trevor Manuel, Minister of Finance & Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General on Financing for Development, at the Launch of Informal Consultations on the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, Statements and Speeches, Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations (New York) 8 September 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. http://www.southafricanewyork.net/pmun/view_speech.php?speech=1977974.

stressed that the follow-up conference “must sustain and build on the consensus we reached in Monterrey.”⁴²⁷ He continued by calling on the conference’s delegates to “assist in finding a workable solution” to the challenges of development.⁴²⁸

Minister Manuel has maintained that the response of the developing world to the global financial crisis must be “a bold and unambiguous commitment to maintain global solidarity.”⁴²⁹ Thus, he has advocated “work[ing] though all the institutions at our disposal, to devise an urgent and collective response to the global reality” in order to prevent “selling the world’s poor short.”⁴³⁰ Minister Manuel emphasized that South African development is intricately tied to the success of the whole African continent and the ability of forums such as the G77 and G20 “to forge the necessary compromises and mobilize the resources that we require to build a new economic multilateralism.”⁴³¹ In the same address, Minister Manuel announced that South Africa would encourage united action on the development components of the Doha agenda through a number of other international organizations. He expressed that negotiations on the “outcome document [had] been terribly slow” and that countries needed to “dispense with the luxury of procrastination.”⁴³² He continued, “There is a lack of urgency that does not speak to the reality of what is happening in the world.”⁴³³ At this conference, South Africa, along with other participating states, adopted the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and committed itself to “ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.”⁴³⁴

⁴²⁷ Address by Trevor A Manuel, Minister of Finance of the Republic of South Africa and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Doha Conference Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.finance.gov.za/comm_media/speeches/2008/2008112901.pdf.

⁴²⁸ Address by Trevor A Manuel, Minister of Finance of the Republic of South Africa and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Doha Conference Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.finance.gov.za/comm_media/speeches/2008/2008112901.pdf.

⁴²⁹ Address By Trevor A Manuel, Minister of Finance of the Republic of South Africa and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Doha Conference Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.finance.gov.za/comm_media/speeches/2008/2008112901.pdf.

⁴³⁰ Address By Trevor A Manuel, Minister of Finance of the Republic of South Africa and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Doha Conference Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.finance.gov.za/comm_media/speeches/2008/2008112901.pdf.

⁴³¹ Address By Trevor A Manuel, Minister of Finance of the Republic of South Africa and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Doha Conference Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.finance.gov.za/comm_media/speeches/2008/2008112901.pdf.

⁴³² Address By Trevor A Manuel, Minister of Finance of the Republic of South Africa and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Doha Conference Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.finance.gov.za/comm_media/speeches/2008/2008112901.pdf.

⁴³³ Address By Trevor A Manuel, Minister of Finance of the Republic of South Africa and Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Doha Conference Follow up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha) 29 November 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.finance.gov.za/comm_media/speeches/2008/2008112901.pdf.

⁴³⁴ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing

South Africa joined other participating states in calling for an integrated approach for follow-up financing, and acknowledged the need for a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental-inclusive process to carry out the follow-up meeting on financing for development.⁴³⁵ Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.⁴³⁶

South Africa has also demonstrated a strong commitment to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), a voluntary self-monitoring system accepted by the AU member states. South Africa has encouraged other African states to make use of the APRM to allow for greater African development through political, social, and economic conformity.⁴³⁷

South Africa has proven a strong commitment to African development through its membership in the South African Development Community (SADC). The SADC's free trade agreement cites many economic areas in which to further African development.⁴³⁸ Utilizing international trade as an engine for development remains a key component of the Monterrey Consensus and South Africa remains supportive of the SADC as a vehicle for economic growth in Southern Africa.⁴³⁹

At the World Economic Forum, on 29 January 2009, former President Kgalema Motlanthe highlighted the importance of engagement with the developing world during this current economic crisis.⁴⁴⁰ In his State of the Nation address on 6 February 2009,

for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴³⁵ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴³⁶ Agenda item 10 Adoption of the outcome document of the Conference, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus A/CONF.212/L.1/Rev.1* (Doha) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/630/55/PDF/N0863055.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴³⁷ Speech by President Kgalema Motlanthe on the Presentation of the First Annual Progress Report on the Implementation South Africa's Program of Action (Ethiopia) 31 January 2009. Date Accessed 9 May 2009 <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/show.asp?type=sp&include=president/sp/2009/sp0131944.htm&ID=1873>

⁴³⁸ Southern Africa Free Trade Zone Launched, Mail & Guardian Online (Johannesburg) 18 August 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.mg.co.za/article/2008-08-18-southern-african-free-tradezone-launched>.

⁴³⁹ Speaking notes for post-council media briefing by Honourable Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of South Africa and Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Council of Ministers (Pretoria) 27 February 2009 Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2009/09022716451001.htm>.

⁴⁴⁰ Address by the President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe, on the occasion of the South African Dinner at the World Economic Forum (Davos) 29 January 2009 Date of Access: 14 May 2009.

Motlanthe again extolled South Africa's responsibility to encourage assistance for developing countries during the economic crisis.⁴⁴¹

As the only African state in the G20, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma made clear that South Africa would attempt to focus the attention of the G20 on the economies of developing countries, specifically those in Africa.⁴⁴² Minister of Finance Trevor Manuel attended a pre-summit G20 meeting as a South African representative that resolved to use international financial resources to help developing countries cope with the global recession.⁴⁴³

Following the 10 May 2009 name change of the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Department of International Relations and Co-operation, the department's minister, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, explained the change as the government's recognition of South Africa's role on the international stage and its connection to the developing world, particularly in Africa.⁴⁴⁴

Analyst: John Griffin

⁴⁴¹ State of the Nation Address of the President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe to the Joint Sitting of Parliament (Cape Town) 6 February 2009. Date of Access 9 May 2009.

<http://www.pmg.org.za/briefing/20090206-state-nation-address>.

⁴⁴² President Kgalema Motlanthe to lead South African Delegation to the G20 Summit (Pretoria) 31 March 2009 Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/g200331.html>.

⁴⁴³ World Leaders and Media on G20 (London) 27 March 2009, Date of Access: 14 May 2009 http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/not_in_website/syndication/monitoring/media_reports/7966445.stm.

⁴⁴⁴ Statement by Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane on the name change to Department of International Relations and Co-Operation (DICO) (Pretoria) 10 May 2009 Date of Access: 27 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2009/mash0514.html>.

5. South-South Cooperation [29]

Commitment:

“We reaffirm the role of South-South cooperation in the context of multilateralism, and the need to strengthen it as an important platform for developing countries to jointly respond to development challenges.”

G5 Statement Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit

Assessment:

Final Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil			+1
China			+1
India			+1
Mexico			+1
South Africa			+1
Average Score			+1.0

Background:

The *Joint Statement* by the G8 Presidency and Heiligendamm Process partners released in 2007 did not specifically discuss the role of South-South cooperation. Multilateral approaches to development were, however, a component of its key development priority. South-South cooperation is a new focus for the Heiligendamm Process partners and the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit was the first occasion that the partners used this statement at the Summit level.

This commitment focuses on the need to enhance multilateralism in order to better coordinate responses to development challenges. Compliance scores were awarded on the extent to which the Heiligendamm Process partners engaged in multilateral discussions and developed multilateral responses to the development challenges that encompass the key priority issues of the Heiligendamm Process. Joint responses took many forms, ranging from specific projects with a particular country to regionally based programs. The role of cooperation should be interpreted as joint initiatives between the developing nations of the Heiligendamm Process and other developing states of the global south.

It should be noted, though, that while each state received a score indicative of full compliance, the number of actions taken by each state differs. Although some states have taken a markedly greater number of actions than others, every state was judged to have

completed a “substantial action” to strengthen South-South cooperation in their own right.

Scoring:

-1	Heiligendamm Process partner takes no actions to strengthen the role of South-South cooperation in multilateralism or development.
0	Heiligendamm Process partner takes limited actions to strengthen the role of South-South cooperation in multilateralism and development.
+1	Heiligendamm Process partner takes substantial actions to strengthen the role of South-South cooperation in multilateralism and development.

Lead Analyst: Augustine Kwok

Brazil: +1

Brazil has received a score of +1 in the area of South-South Cooperation for taking a number of actions to strengthen the role of South-South cooperation in multilateral development. Brazil has joined new international organizations and has entered into long-term agreements to cooperate and coordinate with other states on the issues of: food security, energy security, poverty alleviation and human development, technical cooperation, international negotiations, and finance.

On 29 September 2008, along with the other members of the G5, Brazil agreed to carry out seminars and workshops among high-level personnel to share information and to identify potential joint initiatives on climate change, food security, financial stability, and technical cooperation.⁴⁴⁵ They also agreed to create a platform for facilitating regular communication amongst themselves and to take in global public input on these issues.⁴⁴⁶

On 6 October 2008, Brazil created the Brazilian Council for a Social and Participatory MERCOSUR as a forum for government and civil society consultation on regional integration.⁴⁴⁷

On 7 October 2008, Brazil signed an agreement to observe the Central American Integration System meetings, and hosted the first meeting of the Brazil-Central American Integration System Permanent Mechanism of Political Consultation.⁴⁴⁸

⁴⁴⁵ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5871.

⁴⁴⁶ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5871.

⁴⁴⁷ Brazilian Council for a Social and Participatory Mercosur, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5899.

On 15 October 2008, India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) signed several agreements to share their experience and expertise, pursue common goals in international negotiations, and carry out regular and formal consultations in the areas of housing, common standards, and technical regulations as well as in climate change, biodiversity, forest conservation, women's development, gender equity, and tourism.⁴⁴⁹ The leaders of the IBSA reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen their trilateral cooperation, and reaffirmed that the Forum is an important mechanism for closer coordination on global issues, promoting the interests of developing countries, enhancing cooperation in sectoral areas, and improving their economic ties.⁴⁵⁰

The IBSA is among the latest developments to improve South-South cooperation. It was established to explore the possibilities for closer economic cooperation within a trilateral dialogue for mutual benefit and international development.⁴⁵¹ During the conference, the three governments committed to creating investor-friendly climates in their respective countries and to removing barriers to business and trade. At this event, the leaders noted with satisfaction that the dynamism of the South is driving growth today, with a substantial part of global GDP growth and trade coming from countries of the global South. They pledged to promote these mutually beneficial trends through enhanced linkages such as trade, investment, and technology transfers (including trade agreements of a bilateral or multilateral nature, such as the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)).⁴⁵²

As part of the G20, Brazil signed the Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy on 15 November 2008, committing to common principles and goals on financial and monetary regulation as well as to maintaining an open global economy.⁴⁵³

⁴⁴⁸ 1st Meeting of the Brazil-SICA Permanent Mechanism of Political Consultation, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 7 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5892.

⁴⁴⁹ Documents signed at the 3rd IBSA Summit - New Delhi, October 15, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5933.

⁴⁵⁰ Delhi Summit Declaration (3rd Summit of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum), Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://meaindia.nic.in/cgi->

<bin/db2www/meaxpsite/coverpage.d2w/coverpg?sec=pr&filename=pressrelease/2008/10/15pr02.htm>.[http://](http://meaindia.nic.in/cgi-)

<bin/db2www/meaxpsite/coverpage.d2w/coverpg?sec=pr&filename=pressrelease/2008/10/15pr02.htm>.

⁴⁵¹ Inaugural Address By External Affairs Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee at the Academic Forum : IBSA Partnership For Shared Prosperity & Inclusive Globalization, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.mea.gov.in/speech/2008/10/13ss03.htm>.

⁴⁵² The IBSA Trilateral Official Website, IBSA (Pretoria) Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org>.

⁴⁵³ Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy - Washington, November 15, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6040.

Brazil hosted the first ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting on 24 November 2008. In this Ministerial Meeting, a process commenced to create a bi-regional roadmap and an action plan on various issues, including trade, energy, food security, the environment, and technical cooperation.⁴⁵⁴

Minister of Foreign Relations Celso Amorim profiled the importance of South-South cooperation at the Follow-Up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, which was held in Doha, Qatar, on 30 November 2009. He discussed the importance of South-South trade and suggested that it could be assisted by developing “new instruments that would facilitate access of poorer countries to export credits from other developing countries.”⁴⁵⁵ Minister Amorim also proposed the reform of international institutions as a vehicle for greater South-South cooperation.⁴⁵⁶

On 5 December 2008, Brazil announced that it would join the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.⁴⁵⁷

In December 2008, during the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the MERCOSUR Common Market, Brazil, along with Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela, committed to receiving up to USD30 millions’ worth of Bolivian exports in 2009 to assist Bolivia’s economy.⁴⁵⁸

On 6 February 2009, Brazil signed a Complementary Agreement to the Basic Agreement on Privileges and Immunities and Institutional Relations between Brazil and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. This Agreement permits Brazil to provide technical assistance in agricultural matters to several members of the Inter-American Institute, beginning with the implementation of the Strategic Technical Cooperation Program in Agriculture and Food and Nutritional Security between Brazil and Haiti.⁴⁵⁹

⁴⁵⁴ Press Statement - 1st ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting - Brasilia, November 24, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6084.

⁴⁵⁵ Address by Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil at the United Nations, United Nations Financing for Development Office (New York) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/statements/081130_brazil_en.pdf.

⁴⁵⁶ Address by Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil at the United Nations, United Nations Financing for Development Office (New York) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. http://www.un.org/webcast/ffd/2008/statements/081130_brazil_en.pdf.

⁴⁵⁷ Message from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the 33rd Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Central-American Integration System, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6115.

⁴⁵⁸ 36th Summit of Mercosur Heads of State – Costa do Saúpe, Bahia, December 16, 2008 – Declaration of the Presidents of the Member States of Mercosur on support and solidarity measures for Bolivia, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6159.

⁴⁵⁹ Signing of a Complementary Agreement between the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6266.

On 6 February 2009, Brazil and Spain announced a joint humanitarian aid effort to provide food to Cuba, Haiti, and Honduras under the auspices of the World Food Program. Brazil donated 44,400 tons of rice as well as other food products, while Spain paid for the shipping and distribution of the supplies.⁴⁶⁰

On 19 February 2009, Brazil and China signed a Protocol on Cooperation in Energy and Mining including the sharing of technical knowledge in matters of energy and mining, with the aim of developing and diversifying their energy and mining sectors.

On 2 March 2009, Brazil inaugurated a Humanitarian Warehouse to stockpile 14 tons of foodstuffs ready to be distributed at any time to populations harmed by “calamities and natural disasters.”⁴⁶¹

On 6 April 2009, as a member of MERCOSUR, Brazil became part of the MERCOSUR-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement. According to Brazil, the agreement will form the basis for negotiations on a free trade agreement between the two regions and lay the groundwork for a future MERCOSUR-India-SACU trilateral trade agreement, in complement to the existing MERCOSUR-India Preferential Trade Agreement.⁴⁶²

President da Silva will be attending the African Union Conference in early July 2009.⁴⁶³ Also, in August 2009, Brazil will be meeting with South American and African nations in Caracas, Venezuela, to discuss how to improve the flow of trade between South American and African countries. By uniting developing nations, Brazil believes that South America and Africa can lessen their dependence on richer nations.⁴⁶⁴ President da Silva explained that the continued negotiations between South American and African leaders demonstrate maturity in trade, as well as political and cultural relations between the continents and their nations.⁴⁶⁵

Analyst: Liron Taub

⁴⁶⁰ Humanitarian aid to Cuba, Haiti and Honduras, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 6 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6267.

⁴⁶¹ Inauguration of a Humanitarian Warehouse at Antônio Carlos Jobim International Airport – March 2, 2009 Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6308.

⁴⁶² SACU-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 06 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6447.

⁴⁶³ Speech by the Minister of Foreign Relations Ambassador Celso Amorim at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasilia) 13 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3454.

⁴⁶⁴ Interview with President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva for the radio broadcast "Café com o President", Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasilia) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3448.

⁴⁶⁵ Interview with President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva for the radio broadcast "Café com o President", Ministério das Relações Exteriores (Brasilia) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/portugues/politica_externa/discursos/discurso_detalhe3.asp?ID_DISCURSO=3448.

China: +1

China has demonstrated compliance with its commitments on South-South Cooperation. China is seen as being at the “forefront in forging South-South cooperation,” according to the UN, and China has continued to engage with developing countries in partnerships geared toward common political, economic, and social goals.⁴⁶⁶ Since the conclusion of the 2008 G8 Summit, Chinese leaders have met with leaders of developing countries from across the globe and have reiterated China’s desire to expand existing bilateral relations in numerous domains in the face of the global financial crisis. Given that Chinese diplomacy seeks to encourage unity and cooperation with developing countries, China has fully complied with its commitment to South-South Cooperation.

At the Fifth China-ASEAN Expo, China and the ASEAN countries signed investment contracts for business opportunities and for cooperation in environmental protection and hi-tech industry.⁴⁶⁷ The Expo occurred at the same time as the Fifth China-ASEAN Business and Investment Summit. Together, the Expo and the Summit attempted to increase cooperation between the attending countries in order to remedy the worldwide financial crisis. The creation of a free trade agreement between the ASEAN region and China is also expected in the near future.⁴⁶⁸

China has also made joint statements with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) (and its member states) on the need for international cooperation in resource distribution.⁴⁶⁹ China and Tajikistan have agreed on the need for better cooperation, particularly in economic relations, mining and agricultural development, and combating terrorism. In August, President Hu made a three-nation tour to Central Asia. This tour had strategic significance for regional peace and stability. Joint statements were made between China and both Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, including statements to continue coordination in infrastructure and energy.⁴⁷⁰

Earlier this year, in September, the first China-ECOWAS economic and trade forum was held in Beijing. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and

⁴⁶⁶ China's "forefront" Role in South-South Co-op Hailed by UN, Xinhua News (Beijing) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/14/content_10191250.htm.

⁴⁶⁷ China, ASEAN Seek Business opportunities, mutual development through expo, Xinhua News (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/24/content_10246504.htm.

⁴⁶⁸ China-ASEAN cooperation to be accelerated amid unprecedented challenges on world economy, Xinhua News (Beijing) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/22/content_10231841.htm.

⁴⁶⁹ SCO countries urge extensive cooperation to meet demand for resources, Xinhua News (Beijing) 28 August 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-08/28/content_9730821.htm.

⁴⁷⁰ FM: Chinese president's Asian tour of strategic significance for regional peace, stability, Xinhua News (Beijing) 30 August 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-08/30/content_9737674.htm.

China used the forum to establish partnerships between them. An explicit goal was to enable West African countries to benefit from South-South Cooperation.⁴⁷¹

In November 2008, President Hu announced China's willingness to work with other Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) members in the promotion of further development.⁴⁷²

China has also entered into several bilateral agreements with developing states of the global South.

Chinese President Hu Jintao visited Costa Rica, Peru, and Cuba following the G20 Summit in Washington DC in November 2008 to promote further strengthening of ties between China and Latin America. The Presidents of Chile, Mexico, and Venezuela also visited China. As a result, the Chinese government issued a statement clarifying China's policy goals related to Latin America and put forward guiding principles for Sino-Latin American cooperation. China seeks to establish a stronger foundation for the continued development of mutual ties with Latin America. As noted in *Xinhua*, "For a better common future, the joint efforts made by the two sides would create a model of South-South Cooperation, with mutual political trust as the foundation, economic and trade cooperation as the impetus, and mutual benefits and win-win as the consensus."⁴⁷³

Chinese President Hu Jintao and Colombian President Alvaro Uribe agreed to strengthen cooperation between their two countries. In a meeting in November 2008, the two countries discussed a broadening of cooperation in trade, culture, education, science, and technology. President Hu put forward a proposal for "developing bilateral ties, including deepening political relations, strengthening practical cooperation, broadening cultural and civilian exchanges, and boosting cooperation in international and regional affairs."⁴⁷⁴ The two countries have also agreed to establish a strategic partnership.⁴⁷⁵

During President Hu's five-nation trip in November 2008, he met with Cuban leaders. Representatives of the two countries signed documents of cooperation in the sectors of economics and education.⁴⁷⁶

⁴⁷¹ West Africa prepares for first China-ECOWAS economic forum, *Xinhua News* (Beijing) 11 August 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-08/11/content_9168780.htm.

⁴⁷² President Hu says China ready to work with other APEC members to promote further development, *Xinhua News* (Beijing) 23 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/23/content_10397930.htm.

⁴⁷³ China, Latin America Join Hands In Creating Model for South-South Cooperation, *Xinhua News* (Beijing) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/21/content_10394516.htm.

⁴⁷⁴ China, Colombia Agree to Strengthen Cooperation, *Xinhua News* (Beijing) 23 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/23/content_10397902.htm.

⁴⁷⁵ China, Peru Decide to Establish Strategic Partnership, *Xinhua News* (Beijing) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/20/content_10386324.htm.

⁴⁷⁶ Chinese President Ends Visit to Cuba, Flies to Peru for APEC meeting, *Xinhua News* (Beijing) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/20/content_10383677.htm.

Working in partnership, China and Bangladesh sought to enhance food production and food sufficiency. The two countries are cooperating on a hybrid rice project to promote the development of Bangladesh's agricultural sector.⁴⁷⁷

China and Papua New Guinea continue to strengthen the friendship and bilateral ties between them with a continued drive for development. The countries hope to deepen mutual political trust and to broaden cooperation in such fields as trade, agriculture, culture, education, and health care. Consultation and coordination in international and regional organizations is another area in which China and Papua New Guinea seek cooperation together, particularly through strengthened communication and support in multilateral affairs.⁴⁷⁸

China and Vietnam have formed an agreement to intensify their bilateral strategic partnership.⁴⁷⁹ At the same time, increased cooperation will occur through the development of an economic zone between Vietnam and China's Guangxi province.⁴⁸⁰

China's top legislator Wu Bangguo visited Africa in a five-nation tour in early November 2008.⁴⁸¹ The five countries included Algeria, the Seychelles, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and Gabon. An additional trip was made to the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This diplomatic trip sought to enhance Sino-African relations as well as to deepen mutual trust, enhance cooperation, and increase contacts between China and these five states.

In November 2008, the Chinese ambassador to Algeria discussed the strategic partnership and the bilateral ties in various fields between the two countries as examples of South-South cooperation.⁴⁸²

Sierra Leone's foreign affairs minister visited Beijing in November 2008 as a guest of the Chinese foreign minister. The two countries held talks and emphasized the desire to promote further bilateral relations and cooperation.⁴⁸³

⁴⁷⁷ Bangladesh hopes to further cooperation with China on hybrid rice project, Xinhua News (Beijing) 22 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-07/22/content_8750026.htm.

⁴⁷⁸ Chinese president meets Papua New Guinea's PM, Xinhua News (Beijing) 23 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/23/content_10397903.htm.

⁴⁷⁹ China underscores all-round strategic partnership with Vietnam, Xinhua News (Beijing) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-12/01/content_10441041.htm.

⁴⁸⁰ China's SW province to upgrade cooperation with Vietnam, Xinhua News (Beijing), 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-12/02/content_10445856.htm.

⁴⁸¹ Chinese top legislator's Africa tour enhances political mutual-trust, Xinhua News (Beijing) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/15/content_10362486.htm.

⁴⁸² Chinese ambassador: China, Algeria to further boost traditional friendship, Xinhua News (Beijing) 3 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/03/content_10298453.htm.

In January 2009, Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi went on a six-country tour including Uganda, Rwanda, and Malawi, where he renewed China's vow to work closely with developing nations on various international issues.⁴⁸⁴ On 13 January 2009, Foreign Minister Yang offered an aid agreement to Uganda, comprised of a USD77 million loan intended to boost that country's development.⁴⁸⁵

On 14 January 2009, Foreign Minister Yang visited Rwandan President Paul Kagame. He expressed China's desire to continue cooperating with Rwanda in order to promote economic and social development in the face of the ongoing global financial crisis.⁴⁸⁶ Minister Yang reiterated China's desire to maintain cooperative relations with African countries, and that China intends to cooperate closely with them in order to fulfill the agreements reached at the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-African Cooperation (FOCAC) in 2006.^{487,488}

On 15 January 2009, Foreign Minister Yang met with Malawi President Bingu wa Mutharika, and they vowed to further bilateral relations. Minister Yang pointed out that there are many projects in progress under the framework of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum.⁴⁸⁹ Later, Minister Yang also held talks with his Malawian counterpart Joyce Banda in Lilongwe, Malawi, where they reached an agreement to develop China-Malawi relations in the following areas: political exchanges based on mutual understanding, trust, and support; trade-related cooperation potential; cultural and personnel exchange programs; safeguarding the interests of developing countries in emerging international and regional issues; and enhanced cooperation between the Chinese and Malawian

⁴⁸³ China ready to promote cooperation with Sierra Leone, Xinhua News (Beijing) 6 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/06/content_10317924.htm.

⁴⁸⁴ Chinese FM meets Rwandan president on ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/15/content_10659498.htm.

⁴⁸⁵ China gives Uganda \$77 mln aid to boost development, Xinhua News (Beijing) 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/14/content_10653285.htm.

⁴⁸⁶ Chinese FM meets Rwandan president on ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/15/content_10659498.htm.

⁴⁸⁷ Chinese FM meets Rwandan president on ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/15/content_10659498.htm.

⁴⁸⁸ China to push African ties in 2009, Xinhua News (Beijing) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/15/content_10665562.htm.

⁴⁸⁹ China, Malawi vow to further bilateral ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/16/content_10667971.htm.

foreign ministries.⁴⁹⁰ The two foreign ministers signed a series of cooperation agreements after their talks.⁴⁹¹

In January 2009, Chinese Commerce Minister Chen Deming visited Kenya, Zambia, and Angola.⁴⁹² In an interview with Xinhua News, he said that the Chinese government intends to expand two-way economic relations and trade cooperation by the following four methods: improving the scale of trade, expanding cooperation sectors, offering more aid to Africa, and establishing platforms for the market-oriented Chinese enterprises to cooperate with their African counterparts.⁴⁹³ Specifically, Minister Chen promised that China will give preferential treatments to the 31 most underdeveloped African countries by offering zero custom tariffs on their exports, and by making more investments and introducing advanced technologies into Africa through contracted projects. He also pledged to pay special attention to launching two-way cooperation in the sectors of tourism, finance, science and technology, and environmental protection.⁴⁹⁴

In February 2009, President Hu visited Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, and Mauritius on his African tour. On 12 February 2009, President Hu held talks with his Malian counterpart, Amadou Toumany Toure.⁴⁹⁵ He stated that China will increase aid and debt forgiveness to African countries within its ability, and expand trade with and increase investment in these countries in order to strengthen Chinese-African cooperation.⁴⁹⁶ On 13 February 2009, President Hu met with Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade. President Hu emphasized that China remains willing to work with Senegal to strengthen cooperation in all areas and seek more tangible benefits for both peoples.⁴⁹⁷

In discussions with both Mali and Senegal, President Hu put forth a four-point proposal, consisting of the following goals: maintaining the momentum of high-level exchanges and increasing cooperation between the governments, legislatures, military, and NGOs;

⁴⁹⁰ China, Malawi vow to further bilateral ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/16/content_10667971.htm.

⁴⁹¹ China, Malawi vow to further bilateral ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/16/content_10667971.htm.

⁴⁹² Official: China reaffirms to expand Chinese-African economic, trade cooperation, Xinhua News (Beijing) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/19/content_10685089.htm.

⁴⁹³ Official: China reaffirms to expand Chinese-African economic, trade cooperation, Xinhua News (Beijing) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/19/content_10685089.htm.

⁴⁹⁴ Official: China reaffirms to expand Chinese-African economic, trade cooperation, Xinhua News (Beijing) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/19/content_10685089.htm.

⁴⁹⁵ Chinese President Hu Jintao Holds Talks with Malian Counterpart Toure, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 13 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t537287.htm>.

⁴⁹⁶ Chinese President Hu Jintao Holds Talks with Malian Counterpart Toure, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 13 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t537287.htm>.

⁴⁹⁷ Chinese President Hu Jintao Holds Talks with His Senegalese Counterpart Wade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 14 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t537493.htm>.

strengthening pragmatic cooperation and promoting common development; expanding cultural exchanges; and strengthening coordination in international affairs, while safeguarding common developmental interests.⁴⁹⁸ President Hu promised to increase support for Chinese businesses willing to invest in Mali based on the principles of mutual benefit and complementary advantages, and enhance cooperation in telecommunications, agriculture, and infrastructure construction. It was also decided that a bilateral joint committee on economic, trade, and technological cooperation should be established to enhance planning and coordination.⁴⁹⁹ Finally, President Hu also expressed China's willingness to work closely with African countries in the active preparation for the fourth Ministerial Conference of the FOCAC.

In his meetings with President Abdoulaye Wade, President Hu expressed his desire to enhance consultation and coordination with Senegal through intergovernmental organizations, such as the UN and WTO, in a bid to safeguard the interests of developing nations, promote South-South cooperation, and ensure a South-North dialogue.⁵⁰⁰ He pledged that China would uphold the level of African aid it promised at the FOCAC in 2006 despite the financial crisis.

From 15-19 April 2009, President Nursultan Nazarbayev of the Republic of Kazakhstan visited China at the invitation of President Hu.⁵⁰¹ At their meeting, China and Kazakhstan reached a broad agreement on the development of China-Kazakhstan relations and on international and regional issues such as the financial crisis. Presidents Hu and Nazarbayev agreed that their bilateral strategic partnership was conducive to peace, stability, and the development of both countries and the Central Asian region.⁵⁰² In addition to reaffirming their commitment to three previous statements signed in 2002, 2005, and 2006, respectively, they made a new statement based on the shared aspiration to advance the China-Kazakhstan strategic relationship in a comprehensive way.⁵⁰³

⁴⁹⁸ Chinese President Hu Jintao Holds Talks with Malian Counterpart Toure, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 13 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t537287.htm>.

⁴⁹⁹ Chinese President Hu Jintao Holds Talks with Malian Counterpart Toure, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 13 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t537287.htm>.

⁵⁰⁰ Chinese President Hu Jintao Holds Talks with His Senegalese Counterpart Wade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 14 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t537493.htm>.

⁵⁰¹ Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t559688.htm>.

⁵⁰² Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t559688.htm>.

⁵⁰³ Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 17 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t559688.htm>.

In February 2009, Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping embarked on a six-nation tour, visiting Mexico, Jamaica, Columbia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Malta.⁵⁰⁴ On 17 February 2009, he met with his Venezuelan counterpart Raman Carrizales. Vice President Xi stated that both sides should work to enrich the content of the Chinese-Venezuelan strategic partnership established in 2001.⁵⁰⁵ He noted that cooperation in the energy and finance sectors should be strengthened. He also expressed hope that increased cooperation between China and Venezuela would contribute to the overall development of Sino-Latin American relations.⁵⁰⁶

On 17 April 2009, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao met with Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari on the sidelines of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2009.⁵⁰⁷ Premier Wen emphasized the consolidation and development of Sino-Pakistani relations as a priority in China's foreign policy, and expressed China's willingness to offer help in ensuring Pakistan's stability and development. He called on both countries to implement large-scale energy and transportation cooperation projects that were previously signed by the countries' leaders, and to explore new ways to expand bilateral cooperation and bring increased benefits to both nations.⁵⁰⁸

On 24 April 2009, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhai Jun visited Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Simbarashe Mumbengegwi in Harare, Zimbabwe.⁵⁰⁹ Both sides exchanged views on how to further bilateral ties and other issues of common concern. Minister Zhai and Minister Mumbengegwi signed an economic cooperation agreement and other bilateral deals at the conclusion of the meeting.⁵¹⁰

⁵⁰⁴ Chinese VP praises friendly cooperation with Venezuela, Latin America. Xinhua News (Beijing) 18 February 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-02/18/content_10841499.htm.

⁵⁰⁵ Chinese VP praises friendly cooperation with Venezuela, Latin America. Xinhua News (Beijing) 18 February 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-02/18/content_10841499.htm.

⁵⁰⁶ Chinese VP praises friendly cooperation with Venezuela, Latin America. Xinhua News (Beijing) 18 February 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-02/18/content_10841499.htm.

⁵⁰⁷ Chinese Premier Meets with Pakistani President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 18 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t558272.htm>.

⁵⁰⁸ Chinese Premier Meets with Pakistani President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 18 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t558272.htm>.

⁵⁰⁹ Zimbabwean President Mugabe Meets with Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhai Jun, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t559410.htm>.

⁵¹⁰ Zimbabwean President Mugabe Meets with Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhai Jun, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 25 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t559410.htm>.

On 26 April 2009, Foreign Minister Yang met with Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in Damascus, Syria.⁵¹¹ Minister Yang stated China's hope to expand friendly exchanges and cooperation with Syria, and to continue enhancing bilateral trade in the context of the financial crisis and significant developments in the Middle East situation. He said that China was ready to strengthen Sino-Syrian cooperation in investment and technology, especially pragmatic cooperation in energy, electric machinery, communications, and tourism.⁵¹² China also promised to play a constructive role in achieving a "comprehensive, just and enduring peace across the Middle East region."⁵¹³

Analysts: Yinuo Geng and Yunjie Shi

India: +1

India registered a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment by promoting South-South cooperation in multilateralism and development.

On 29 September 2008, along with the other members of the G5, India agreed to carry out seminars and workshops among high-level personnel to share information and identify potential joint initiatives on climate change, food security, financial stability, and technical cooperation.⁵¹⁴ They also agreed to create a platform for facilitating regular communication among themselves and take in global public input on these issues.⁵¹⁵

The leaders reviewed the activities under sectoral cooperation, and while acknowledging the meetings of the Working Groups and concurring with their reports, expressed satisfaction with the progress made. The leaders welcomed the signing of: (i) Tripartite Agreement on Tourism, (ii) MoU on Trade Facilitation for Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment, (iii) MoU on Environment, (iv) MoU on Human Settlements Development, (v) Five Year Action Plan for Maritime Transport, (vi) Five Year Action Plan for Civil Aviation, and (vii) MoU on Women's Development and Gender Equality Programs, to enhance cooperation in these sectors.⁵¹⁶ The leaders also

⁵¹¹ Syrian President Bashar al-Assad Meets with Yang Jiechi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 26 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t559417.htm>.

⁵¹² Syrian President Bashar al-Assad Meets with Yang Jiechi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 26 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t559417.htm>.

⁵¹³ Syrian President Bashar al-Assad Meets with Yang Jiechi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 26 April 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t559417.htm>.

⁵¹⁴ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5871.

⁵¹⁵ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5871.

⁵¹⁶ New Delhi Summit Declaration October 2008, India-Brazil-South Africa (New Delhi) October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=9&Itemid=16&limit=1&limitstart=1.

said that the work of establishing a Social Development Strategy for IBSA and the future of agricultural cooperation in IBSA should be pursued in a meaningful manner. These issues are to be finalized before the Fourth IBSA Summit.

On 15 October 2008, India hosted the third annual India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) Summit. The leaders of the IBSA reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen their trilateral cooperation, and reaffirmed that the Forum is an important mechanism for closer coordination on global issues, promoting the interests of developing countries, enhancing cooperation in sectoral areas, and improving their economic ties.⁵¹⁷ They also agreed to pursue common goals in international negotiations, and carry out regular and formal consultations in the areas of housing, common standards and technical regulations, climate change, biodiversity, forest conservation, women's development, gender equity, and tourism.⁵¹⁸ Shri Kamal Nath, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, highlighted that the summit was "a significant opportunity to reinforce and intensify their trilateral trade and investment relations, without diluting the intensity of broad-level South-South Cooperation."⁵¹⁹

The IBSA is among the latest developments to improve South-South cooperation. It was established to explore the possibilities for closer economic cooperation within a Trilateral Dialogue for mutual benefit and international development.⁵²⁰ During the conference, the three governments committed to creating investor-friendly climates in their respective countries and to removing barriers to business and trade. At this event, the leaders noted with satisfaction that the dynamism of the South is driving growth today, with a substantial part of global GDP growth and trade coming from countries of the global South. They pledged to promote these mutually beneficial trends through enhanced linkages, such as trade, investment, and technology transfers (including trade agreements of a bilateral or multilateral nature, such as the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)).⁵²¹

⁵¹⁷ Delhi Summit Declaration (3rd Summit of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum), Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://meaindia.nic.in/cgi-bin/db2www/meaxpsite/coverpage.d2w/coverpg?sec=pr&filename=pressrelease/2008/10/15pr02.htm> <http://meaindia.nic.in/cgi-bin/db2www/meaxpsite/coverpage.d2w/coverpg?sec=pr&filename=pressrelease/2008/10/15pr02.htm>.

⁵¹⁸ Documents signed at the 3rd IBSA Summit - New Delhi, October 15, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5933.

⁵¹⁹ Achieving Millennium Development Goals acquire Key Importance of Economic Cooperation, Kamal Nath Addresses Third IBSA Business Summit, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2322.

⁵²⁰ Inaugural Address By External Affairs Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee at the Academic Forum : IBSA Partnership For Shared Prosperity & Inclusive Globalization, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.mea.gov.in/speech/2008/10/13ss03.htm>.

⁵²¹ The IBSA Trilateral Official Website, IBSA (Pretoria) Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org>.

On 15 October 2008, the Minister for External Affairs Pranab Mukherjee stated that India, along with Brazil and South Africa, had set a new trade target of USD25 billion by 2015.⁵²² Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Anand Sharma reported that trilateral trade is now approaching USD11 billion a year, and stated with confidence that the current target of USD15 billion would be achieved by the year of 2010. This statement was issued in light of boosting trilateral trade in the southern region, and in effect, to aid the South-South Cooperation.

At the ISBA summit, the leaders reaffirmed the importance of supporting the envisioned MERCOSUR-India-SACU Trilateral Trade Arrangement (TTA) at the highest political levels. In this regard, they welcomed the proposal of a MERCOSUR-India-SACU trilateral ministerial meeting in order to promote high-level discussions on the topic. Furthermore, they greeted the significant progress made on the regional preferential agreements between MERCOSUR-SACU, MERCOSUR-India, and SACU-India towards a trilateral MERCOSUR-India-SACU TTA with satisfaction.⁵²³

On 16 October 2008, Indian and South African ministers met to determine areas for cooperation in the oil sector.⁵²⁴ Among the issues discussed were: the establishment of LPG logistics in South Africa; collaboration with PetroSA of South Africa for the use of Coal-to-Liquid (CTL) technology in India; bilateral cooperation for establishing a CNG network in South Africa; and the availing of training facilities in India by South African personnel in the hydrocarbon sector.

In November 2008, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Centre for South-South Industrial Cooperation (UCSSIC) implemented a project for the revitalization and technical up-gradation of the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) through South-South cooperation.⁵²⁵ From 2-12 November 2008, a high-level Kenyan delegation led by the Permanent Secretary and Minister of Industrialization visited India to work on key industrial and development issues. The visit also exposed KIRDI's managers to capacity-building facilities, technology development institutions and enterprises in India; it was reported that the visit "went a long way in establishing long-term linkages for KIRDI."⁵²⁶

⁵²² R25-billion trade target set for 2015, Engineering News Online (India) 31 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/r25-billion-trade-target-set-for-2015-2008-10-31>.

⁵²³ New Delhi Summit Declaration October 2008, India-Brazil-South Africa (New Delhi) October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=9&Itemid=16&limit=1&limitstart=1.

⁵²⁴ India, South Africa identifies areas for cooperation in oil sector, Thaindian News (New Delhi) 16 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.thaindian.com/newsportal/india-news/india-south-africa-identifies-areas-for-cooperation-in-oil-sector_100108086.html.

⁵²⁵ South-South cooperation between India and Kenya; Full report. UNIDO (Vienna) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 13 February 2009. http://www.unido.org/%3FselectName%3D/doc/office/office/index.php?id=6519&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=319&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=6&cHash=25861f3608.

⁵²⁶ South-South Cooperation between India and Kenya. UNIDO (Vienna) 15 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 February 2009.

On 24 November 2008, India attended the first ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting. During this Meeting, a process commenced to create a bi-regional roadmap and action plan on various issues, including trade, energy, food security, and environmental and technical cooperation.⁵²⁷

On 26 February 2009, the Indian government launched a Pan-African e-Network to aid African development. Minister for External Affairs Pranab Mukherjee met with 12 ministers from the African Union to launch the project. The e-Network serves to provide and promote telecommunication, telemedicine, and other exchanges of information through a network of links from India.⁵²⁸ The Pan-African e-Network project will be funded by India, with an approved budget of INR5.429 billion (USD117 million).⁵²⁹

On 9 March 2009, at the 181st session of the UNESCO Conference on the status of South-South Cooperation, the G-77 established a funding program for education in the South. This program would include the promotion of international academic and experience cooperation as well as academic staff and student mobility, among others.⁵³⁰ India was a strong supporter of this initiative, though no specific funds were pledged.⁵³¹ The resolution encourages member states and the Secretariat to come up with fundraising strategies so that a Fund can be presented to the Executive Board.⁵³²

On 11 December 2008, the Indian Ministry of Health and National Welfare and the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), with the support of Partners in Population Development (PPD), organized a workshop for “The National Support for South-South Cooperation in Population and Development.” The Task Force will meet quarterly throughout 2009 to discuss the issues pertaining to South-South Cooperation as a modality for the promotion of a “Population and Development” program.⁵³³

[http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=6519&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=319&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=6&cHash=25861f3608](http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=6519&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=319&tx_ttnews[backPid]=6&cHash=25861f3608).

⁵²⁷ Press Statement - 1st ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting - Brasilia, November 24, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6084.

⁵²⁸ India inaugurates Pan-African E-Network Project, The Reporter (Addis Ababa) 28 February 2009. Date of Access: 14 April 2009.

<http://en.ethiopianreporter.com/content/view/756/1/>.

⁵²⁹ Pan African E-Project, official website, Pan-African E-Project (New Delhi) 28 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 April 2009.

<http://www.panafricanenetwork.com/Portal/AboutProject.jsp>.

⁵³⁰ UNESCO Meeting of Higher Education Partners, UNESCO (Paris) 25 June 2009. Date of Access: 28 May 2009. http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=18776&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

⁵³¹ UNESCO Provisional Agenda on the Status of the South-South Cooperation Program/Fund in Education, UNESCO (Paris) 9 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001804/180458e.pdf>.

⁵³² UNESCO Provisional Agenda on the Status of the South-South Cooperation Program/Fund in Education, UNESCO (Paris) 9 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001804/180458e.pdf>.

⁵³³ India pledges to take up National Task Force for South-South Cooperation, Partners in Population & Development (Dhaka) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

India has furthered bilateral economic cooperation with African nations by intensifying investment and trade relations by providing opportunities in select sectors.

In Tanzania, India has worked with the telecommunications, agriculture, power, and energy sectors.⁵³⁴

In Zambia, India contributed to infrastructure development and capacity-building and lauded the Multi Facility Economic Zone created by the Zambia Development Agency.⁵³⁵ Union Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Kamal Nath expressed hope that Zambia would convene the third meeting of the India-Zambia Joint Trade Committee at the earliest to further strengthen India-Zambia trade and economic relations.⁵³⁶

Shri Kamal Nath, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, stated that there is enormous potential for expanding the bilateral trade between India and Egypt during a meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak held in New Delhi, India, in November 2008. He suggested future initiatives that would further diversify the trade basket between India and Egypt; he stressed that possible areas of cooperation include heavy industry and refining.⁵³⁷

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State for Commerce and Power, led the India delegation at the India-Ethiopia Joint Trade Commission, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 6-7 October 2008. A number of bilateral agreements were concluded and the implementation of a bilateral investment program was announced.⁵³⁸

http://www.partners-popdev.org/newsletter/Issue18_Nov-Dec2008.htm.

⁵³⁴ Need to Increase Trade Between India And Tanzania: Kamal Nath Investment Opportunities In Telecom And Infrastructure Development, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi), 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 01 May 2009.

http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2362.

⁵³⁵ India Welcomes Multi Facility Economic Zone for Indian Companies in Zambia, Zambian Minister Meets Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2306.

⁵³⁶ India Welcomes Multi Facility Economic Zone for Indian Companies in Zambia, Zambian Minister Meets Kamal Nath, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2306.

⁵³⁷ Enormous Potential for Expanding Trade between India and Egypt Proposal for Indian Industrial Zone in Egypt, Kamal Nath Addresses Business Session with Egypt President, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 11 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2340.

⁵³⁸ Jairam Ramesh to attend India Ethiopia Joint Trade Commission India, Ethiopia to Intensify Trade and Investment Links, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 03 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://commerce.nic.in/PressRelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2317.

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh welcomed President Boni Yayi of Benin to India in March 2009. Representing a significant step in their states bilateral relationship, a number of agreements institutionalizing cooperation were concluded.⁵³⁹

These actions were undertaken in addition to a substantial number of other bilateral agreements designed to focus cooperation on development and mutual economic success.

Analyst: Zinnia Jamshed

Mexico: +1

Mexico has registered a score of +1, signifying full compliance with the South-South Cooperation commitment. Mexico has been involved in numerous bilateral discussions during Mexican President Felipe Calderón's visits to various Latin American countries. These bilateral talks have been directed towards South-South cooperation in order to unite and develop responses to different challenges to development. Additionally, President Calderón has called for regional integration towards development, particularly in Latin America. An allocation of funds, however, has yet to be made.

President Calderón visited El Salvador on 15 October 2008; here, both heads of state determined that it was vital to promote dialogue and cooperation in the area of security, a problem faced by both of these countries. "Lack of law and order is a concern that harms societies and must be attacked by the state with the full force of the law."⁵⁴⁰ Mexico has recently abolished crimes linked with migration – as a result, President Calderón has expressed interest in pursuing a multilateral continuity of understanding between the governments of Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to ensure the safe repatriation of migrants by land. Additionally, President Calderón hailed the creation of the Pacific Rim Forum, which includes all countries of the region that border the Pacific Ocean.⁵⁴¹

President Calderón spoke at the plenary session of the Eighteenth Latin American Summit in October; here, he provided several suggestions for Latin American integration in the face of the current global economic situation. Furthermore, President Calderón called for more political and economic integration. For example, he proposed that Latin

⁵³⁹ Visit of the President of the Republic of Benin H. E. Dr. Boni Yayi to India, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India (New Delhi), 03 March 2009. Date of Access: 09 May 2009.
<http://meaindia.nic.in/secframe.php?sec=pr>.

⁵⁴⁰ Mexico and El Salvador Promote Dialogue and Cooperation in Security Issues, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.
<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=39448>.

⁵⁴¹ Mexico Hails Creation of Latin American Pacific Rim Forum, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.
<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=39774>.

American countries consume Latin American products, resulting in an increase of economic integration.⁵⁴²

In addition, President Calderón stated that Latin America must have coordinated policies to begin the onset of both public and private investment in the region.⁵⁴³ President Calderón also spoke on the immediate necessity of preventing further population increases for those living under the poverty line, warning that the current economic situation, job losses, and increases in food prices will create deeper poverty in the region. Lastly, President Calderón spoke of the importance of taking full advantage of the potential of Latin American youth. It has been suggested that these youth could become the labour force needed to promote and support the growth of Latin American economies in the future.⁵⁴⁴

On 17 December 2008, President Calderón proposed a regional strategy to combat the world economic crisis during the Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development held in Brazil. Mexico pushed for greater social, political, economic, and cultural integration between Latin American and Caribbean countries.

In a meeting with the Chilean President, Michelle Bachelet, during the Fifth Summit of the Americas, President Calderón came to the conclusion that it was important to begin restricting the international financial system. Both leaders agreed to assign more resources to regional development banks, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, to meet the needs of the region's economies. They also discussed continued work on the Pacific Forum, a grouping of all the Latin American countries along the Pacific Coast. The Mexican President also repeated his interest in promoting the Green Fund, an economic instrument to achieve the international goal of carbon sequestering.⁵⁴⁵

Mexico has also struck several bilateral agreements with several developing states of the global South.

On 22 November 2008, President Calderón visited Peruvian President Alan Garcia. At this meeting, both leaders stressed their shared goal of promoting greater Latin American and Caribbean integration, specifically with the consolidation of the Latin American Pacific Rim. The Latin American Pacific Rim will demonstrate “the importance of

⁵⁴² President Calderón Suggests Accelerating Latin American Integration, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=39769>.

⁵⁴³ President Calderón Suggests Accelerating Latin American Integration, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=39769>.

⁵⁴⁴ President Calderón Suggests Accelerating Latin American Integration, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=39769>.

⁵⁴⁵ Bilateral Meeting with President of Chile, Michelle Bachelet, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 19 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=44176>.

working together to make this forum a solid channel on which the various Latin American proposals will converge.”⁵⁴⁶

During the Solemn Session of Congress, President Calderón urged other Latin American countries to further facilitate Latin American integration. He determined that a “Latin American union is undoubtedly the best way of dealing not only with the economic and financial crisis facing countries in the region but all the challenges of the future global era.”⁵⁴⁷

On 23 December 2008, Mexico and Belize signed a memorandum for the creation of a border health commission, which would formalize activities undertaken to protect the welfare of migrants from Central America who cross into Mexico. This will also serve as a platform for advancing the healthcare actions undertaken by Mexico with Central American nations, such as the Mesoamerica Project.⁵⁴⁸

On 16 January 2009, President Felipe Calderón urged his counterparts in Colombia, Guatemala, and Panama to form a common front against crime in Latin America by collaborating in areas such as the exchange of intelligence and the development of key policies to prevent and fight crime.⁵⁴⁹

Analyst: Lucia Ferrer

South Africa: +1

Under former Presidents Thabo Mbeki and Kgalema Motlanthe and current President Jacob Zuma, South Africa has demonstrated a substantial commitment to the South-South cooperation objective it outlined at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. South Africa has earned a score of +1 for its efforts.

The SADC Free Trade Area was launched on 17 August 2008.⁵⁵⁰ The FTA promotes regional economic cooperation and integration as an opportunity to pool “our limited

⁵⁴⁶ Mexico and Peru to Promote Integration of Latin America, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40388>.

⁵⁴⁷ President Felipe Calderón Calls for Latin American Integration, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2008.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40475>.

⁵⁴⁸ Mexico and Belize Sign Memorandum to Create Border Health Commission, Presidencia De La Republica (Mexico City) 23 December 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=41076>.

⁵⁴⁹ President Calderón Urges Countries to Close Ranks against Crime in Latin America, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 16 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=41529>.

⁵⁵⁰ Statement of the Chairperson of SADC and President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, on the occasion of the Launch of the SADC Free Trade Area, Sandton, South Africa, 17th August 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 17 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/mbek0818c.html>.

resources and build an economic base to address the challenges of economic growth and development.”⁵⁵¹

On 19 August 2008, South Africa was present at the first Africa-Turkey Summit and endorsed “Solidarity and Partnership for a Common Future,” based on further interactions at the political, economic, and social levels.⁵⁵²

On 29 September 2008, along with the other members of the G5, South Africa agreed to carry out seminars and workshops among high-level personnel to share information and identify potential joint initiatives on climate change, food security, financial stability, and technical cooperation.⁵⁵³ They also agreed to create a platform for facilitating regular communication among themselves and a platform to take in global public input on these issues.⁵⁵⁴

South Africa has continued its participation in the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue by participating in the Third IBSA Summit Dialogue Forum held in New Delhi, India. At this meeting, President Motlanthe reiterated South Africa’s intentions to pursue global connectivity, starting with its partners in IBSA.⁵⁵⁵ The IBSA continues to work together to promote their goals, which include, among others, achieving good global governance, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), further South-South cooperation, and sustainable development.⁵⁵⁶

On 15 October 2008, Brazil, India, and South Africa signed several agreements to share their experience and expertise; pursue common goals in international negotiations; and carry out regular and formal consultations in the areas of housing, common standards and

⁵⁵¹ Statement of the Chairperson of SADC and President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, on the occasion of the Launch of the SADC Free Trade Area, Sandton, South Africa, 17th August 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 17 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/mbek0818c.html>.

⁵⁵² Address by Her Excellency Ms Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa, at the first Africa-Turkey Summit, Turkey, South African Government Information (Pretoria) 19 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2008/08081912151001.htm>.

⁵⁵³ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5871.

⁵⁵⁴ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5871.

⁵⁵⁵ Address by the President of South Africa, Kgalema Motlanthe, at the 3rd IBSA Summit Dialogue Forum, New Delhi, India on Connectivity through Transport. Wednesday, 15 October 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/motl1016.html>.

⁵⁵⁶ IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, 15 October 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

technical regulations, climate change, and biodiversity, as well as forest conservation, women's development and gender equity, and tourism.⁵⁵⁷

On 22 October 2008, South Africa promoted South-South cooperation at the Tripartite Summit of the Common Market of East and South Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), and the South African Development Community (SADC). Former President Motlanthe reiterated SADC's commitment to "pursue developmental integration that combines market integration with measures to build the production capacity in our economies underpinned by regional infrastructure development including cross-border spatial development initiatives." He further stated that the Summit aimed to achieve "bring[ing] together our respective regional integration programmes in order to further enlarge our markets, unlock our productive potential, increase the levels of intra-Africa trade and enhance our developmental prospects."⁵⁵⁸

South Africa attended the first ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting on 24 November 2008. A process commenced at this meeting to create a bi-regional roadmap and an action plan on various issues, including trade, energy, food security, environment, and technical cooperation.⁵⁵⁹

South Africa has continued its participation in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) with its attendance at the First Extraordinary Summit of the APR Forum. In line with the APRM's development goals, South Africa's active participation and focus on the issues of customary land tenure, policy and legal reform, land registration, land and environmental degradation, gender equality, and agricultural support programmes at this Summit can be taken as steps towards fulfilling their commitment.⁵⁶⁰

South Africa has also hosted a Conference on Multilateralism and International Law, focusing on Western Sahara as a case study, and inviting professionals and academics from around the world to participate.⁵⁶¹ This conference promoted a rules-based international order in which multilateralism serves as the most efficient dispute-resolution

⁵⁵⁷ Documents signed at the 3rd IBSA Summit - New Delhi, October 15, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5933.

⁵⁵⁸ Statement by the Honourable Kgalema Motlanthe, President of South Africa and Chairperson of The Southern African Development Community (SADC) At the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Summit, Kampala, Uganda, 22 October 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/motl1023.html>.

⁵⁵⁹ Press Statement - 1st ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting - Brasilia, November 24, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6084.

⁵⁶⁰ Introduction Statement by the President of South Africa, Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe, on the Topic of Resource Management and Control: Land, at the 1st Extraordinary Summit of the African Peer Review (APR) Forum, Cotonou, Benin, 25-26 October 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 26 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/motl1027.html>.

⁵⁶¹ Foreign Affairs to co-host a Conference on Multilateralism and International Law with Western Sahara as a case study, 04 – 05 December 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/conf1203.html>.

mechanism. In turn, recommendations were put forward that promoted the use of such a method.⁵⁶²

On 30 March 2009, South Africa was present at the SADC's Extraordinary Summit, focusing on Malagasy politics and the economic recovery of Zimbabwe. South Africa joined a committee of SADC members responsible for coordinating support for the Zimbabwean recovery process.⁵⁶³

South Africa has also actively promoted South-South cooperation at the bilateral level.

On 31 July 2008, a Chile-South Africa Joint Consultative Mechanism was established for the purpose of “strengthen[ing] bilateral political, economic and trade relations with Chile with a view to strengthening South-South cooperation.”⁵⁶⁴ From 31 July-1 August 2008, South Africa also participated in a Joint Commission with Iran to explore further avenues for cooperation.⁵⁶⁵

Following a meeting between Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez and former President Mbeki, a joint statement was issued, calling for a future agreement on economic cooperation. Once again, this was done in the context of “strengthening South-South cooperation.”⁵⁶⁶

South Africa has also signed a Framework Cooperation Agreement with Guinea-Bissau on 25 September 2008.⁵⁶⁷ This Framework lays the basis for “bilateral co-operation between the two countries in a variety of areas.”⁵⁶⁸

⁵⁶² Conference Communiqué: Conference on Multilateralism and International Law with Western Sahara as a case study hosted by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the University of Pretoria, 4 and 5 December 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/wsaha1208.html>.

⁵⁶³ Communiqué: Extraordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government, 30 March 2009, Lozitha Royal Palace, Kingdom of Swaziland, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/sadc0331a.html>.

⁵⁶⁴ Deputy Minister Pahad to Co-Chair Chile South Africa Joint Consultative Mechanism, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/chil0731.html>.

⁵⁶⁵ Minister Dlamini Zuma to Co-Chair SA-Iran Joint Commission, Tehran, 31 July 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/iran0730.html>.

⁵⁶⁶ Transcript Copy: Joint Press Conference on Conclusion of Discussions between Presidents Thabo Mbeki and Hugo Chavez, 2 September 2008, Media Centre, Union Buildings, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008: <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/mbek0903.html>.

⁵⁶⁷ South Africa signs Framework Co-Operation Agreement with Guinea Bissau, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/gui0926.html>.

⁵⁶⁸ South Africa signs Framework Co-Operation Agreement with Guinea Bissau, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/gui0926.html>.

South Africa has also signed two critical agreements with Argentina in the fields of “Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy” and co-operation between their respective national park conservatory organizations.⁵⁶⁹ These were signed at the Binational Commission between the two countries, within the context of a “commitment to strengthen and consolidate bilateral political, economic and trade relations between the two countries whilst advancing South-South Relations.”⁵⁷⁰ The trip also involved interaction with a cross-section of Argentinean society and a reaffirmation of the need for multilateral cooperation.

On 8 December 2008, South African Deputy President Baleka Mbete met with Nigerian Vice-President Goodluck Jonathan. Issues that were on the agenda include the status of bilateral political, economic, and trade relations; political and socio-economic continental and regional developments; and conflict resolution and peacekeeping initiatives.⁵⁷¹

On 30 January 2009, South Africa helped launch the Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee (JOMIC) in Zimbabwe. This Committee is responsible for the compliance and monitoring of the Global Political Agreement.⁵⁷²

On 4 February 2009, South Africa and Qatar held bilateral discussions on development and economic relations in the Middle East and Africa. These discussions were held to consolidate and prioritize South Africa’s relations in the Gulf.⁵⁷³

On 19 February 2009, Minister Dlamini Zuma hosted Mexican Foreign Secretary Patricia Espinosa in Cape Town, South Africa. At these discussions, Mexico and South Africa agreed to cooperate on African development.⁵⁷⁴ They also discussed the status of bilateral political, economic, and trade relations as well as enhanced cooperation in the fields of science and technology, culture, tourism, trade, and inter-parliamentary relations.⁵⁷⁵

⁵⁶⁹ Minister Dlamini Zuma signs Agreements on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and Co-Operation on National Parks and thus concludes Visit to Argentina, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/arge1204.html>.

⁵⁷⁰ Minister Dlamini Zuma signs Agreements on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and Co-Operation on National Parks and thus concludes Visit to Argentina, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/arge1204.html>.

⁵⁷¹ Deputy President Mbete to host Nigerian counterpart, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 8 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/nige1208a.html>.

⁵⁷² Zimbabwean Political Parties Launch the Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 30 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/zimb0130.html>.

⁵⁷³ South Africa and Qatar to Hold Bilateral Consultations, 04 February 2009, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 3 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/qata0203.html>.

⁵⁷⁴ Notes following a Press Briefing by Minister Dlamini Zuma and her Mexican Counterpart, Foreign Secretary Patricia Espinosa, 19 February 2009, Cape Town, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2009/dzum0220.html>.

⁵⁷⁵ Minister Dlamini Zuma to Hold Discussions with Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 18 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/mexi0219.html>.

On 20 February 2009, South Africa held bilateral discussions with Sudan for the purpose of strengthening bilateral relations through the Joint Bilateral Commission. Under this Commission, South Africa is currently engaged in projects aimed at training Sudanese in various roles within the fields of legal affairs, mining, energy, and policing.⁵⁷⁶

On 16 March 2009, South Africa and Zimbabwe issued a communiqué at the conclusion of the Third Session of the Zimbabwe-South Africa Joint Commission. Both sides agreed to strengthen economic cooperation, enhance cooperation in the generation and the distribution of power; enhance production in the mining sector; promote tourism; ensure food security and agricultural production; and combat infectious diseases and other health management issues.⁵⁷⁷

From 24-25 March 2009, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for South Africa and Rwanda met to discuss bilateral relations under the Joint Commission of Cooperation between South Africa and Rwanda. These representatives signed Agreements of Cooperation in the fields of arts and culture, science and technology, and capacity building for training in the forestry, water, and sanitation sectors.⁵⁷⁸

On 15 May 2009, South African Minister of International Relations and Cooperation Maite Nkoana-Mashabane visited Angola. The purpose of this meeting was to consolidate and strengthen strategic bilateral relations, and assist in the post-war reconstruction and development of Angola – a mission established by the South Africa-Angola Joint Commission.⁵⁷⁹

Analyst: Augustine Kwok

⁵⁷⁶ Minister Dlamini Zuma to host her Sudanese counterpart, 20 February 2009, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/suda0220.html>.

⁵⁷⁷ Joint Communiqué issued at the Conclusion of the Third Session of the Zimbabwe – South Africa Joint Commission, Department Of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 16 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/zimb0317.html>.

⁵⁷⁸ Joint Commission of Cooperation between South Africa and Rwanda. 24 and 25 March 2009, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 25 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/rwan0326.html>.

⁵⁷⁹ Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane to pay first Official Visit to Angola, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 14 May 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/ango0514.html>.

6. Role of the G5 [35]

Commitment:

“As a key strategic objective, we will continue contributing to multilaterally promote an action-oriented global partnership for equitable and sustainable development, including by making positive contributions in such critical areas as global governance, financial stability, climate change as well as food and energy security.”

G5 Statement Issued by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on the occasion of the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit

Assessment:

Final Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil			+1
China			+1
India			+1
Mexico			+1
South Africa			+1
Average Score			+1.0

Background:

In the *Joint Statement* made after the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the Heiligendamm Process partners committed to strengthening cooperation and coordination amongst the G5 partners themselves in an effort to meet the challenges of development. In order to meet commitments made after the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the Heiligendamm Process partners took multilateral action on several of the key areas identified in their *Joint Statement*.

Among their recent initiatives, Brazil and India took coordinated approaches to cross border investment, as did China with Mexico, India, and South Africa. The Heiligendamm Process partners also worked through multilateral institutions, namely the United Nations, to complete commitments made on climate change (the UNFCCC) and development (through the Millennium Development Goals).

This commitment focuses on the need to contribute to and promote the G5 as an action orientated global partnership for ensuring equitable and sustainable development, including positive contributions to global governance, financial stability, climate change, and food and energy security.

Scoring:

-1	Heiligendamm Process partner neither contributes to nor promotes a global partnership for equitable and sustainable development.
0	Heiligendamm Process partner makes minimal contributions and nominally promotes a global partnership for equitable and sustainable development, but makes no positive contribution to global governance, financial stability, climate change, or food or energy security.
+1	Heiligendamm Process partner contributes to and promotes a global partnership for equitable and sustainable development, and takes positive action on a significant portion of the contributions listed in the commitment: global governance, financial stability, climate change, or food or energy security.

Lead Analyst: Augustine Kwok

Brazil: +1

Brazil has received a score of +1 for this commitment, indicating that it has taken a series of actions to promote the G5 as an active global partnership on such issues as global governance, financial stability, climate change, and food and energy security. Brazil has worked closely with other major emerging economies, particularly China, to meet this commitment.

In September 2008, Brazil met with the other G5 members on the margins of the 63rd UN General Assembly. They agreed that the G5 should continue to play a “constructive role in this complex scenario, contributing to a stronger participation of the developing countries in improving global governance.”⁵⁸⁰ As a result, Brazil has pursued closer dialogue and deeper collaboration on the most pressing global problems. In turn, they agreed to schedule seminars and workshops among high-level personnel to share information and identify potential joint initiatives on climate change, food security, financial stability, and technical cooperation; they also agreed to create a platform for regular communication between themselves and global public input on these issues. The details of the schedule and the platform were not determined at the meeting.⁵⁸¹ Brazil met with India and South Africa on 29 September 2008 at a Dialogue Forum Ministerial Meeting to reaffirm a commitment to the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum.⁵⁸²

⁵⁸⁰ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁵⁸¹ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5871.

⁵⁸² India Brazil South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum Ministerial Meeting on the margins of the 63rd Session of UNGA - - September 29, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5874.

On 15 October 2008, Brazil, India, and South Africa signed several agreements to share their experience and expertise; pursue common goals in international negotiations; and carry out regular and formal consultations in the areas of housing, common standards and technical regulations, climate change, biodiversity, forest conservation, women's development and gender equity, and tourism.⁵⁸³

In November 2008, President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva met with President Hu Jintao to discuss efforts to increase cooperation in the face of the global financial crisis.⁵⁸⁴ The leaders met at the G20 Summit in regards to the financial markets and world economy.

In January 2009, Foreign Minister Celso Amorim issued a joint communiqué with Chinese Foreign Minister Yang, which summarized the issues in which Brazil and China hoped to continue their cooperation. Both sides maintained that it was important to maintain close high-level contact in order to promote a bilateral strategic partnership, and Brazil agreed to host the second session of the Sino-Brazilian Coordination and Cooperation in Brasilia later this year.⁵⁸⁵ They pledged to further the healthy and stable development of bilateral economic and trade ties; expand and diversify bilateral trade; encourage and facilitate mutual investment; and promote pragmatic cooperation.⁵⁸⁶ They expressed their willingness to further cooperation on issues such as the financial crisis, reform of the international financial system and the United Nations, resumption of the Doha Round of trade talks, and promotion of cooperation among developing nations.⁵⁸⁷

On 19 February 2009, Brazil and China signed a Protocol on Cooperation in Energy and Mining, including the sharing of technical knowledge in matters of energy and mining, with the aim of developing and diversifying their energy and mining sectors.⁵⁸⁸

At the G20 London Summit, President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva met with President Hu of China. There, the two leaders had an in-depth exchange of views on developing

⁵⁸³ Documents signed at the 3rd IBSA Summit - New Delhi, October 15, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5933.

⁵⁸⁴ Chinese, Brazilian presidents vow to enhance cooperation in coping with financial crisis," Xinhua News (Beijing) 16 November 2008. Date of Access: 26 June 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/16/content_10365963.htm.

⁵⁸⁵ Chinese and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Issue Joint Press Communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t533686.htm>.

⁵⁸⁶ Chinese and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Issue Joint Press Communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t533686.htm>.

⁵⁸⁷ Chinese and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Issue Joint Press Communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t533686.htm>.

⁵⁸⁸ Agreement signed during the visit to Brazil of the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping - February 18 to 20, 2009, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6287.

bilateral ties and implementing the results of their summit.⁵⁸⁹ The leaders reviewed the importance of trade and economic cooperation to address the current financial crisis and reaffirmed their commitment to join projects on natural gas, thermal power, and regional aircrafts.⁵⁹⁰ The leaders concluded by agreeing to cooperate more closely in multilateral arenas, such as strengthening communication and coordination within frameworks like the G20 and G5.⁵⁹¹ They hold that such a strategic cooperation should be conducted in major issues such as fighting climate change, addressing the financial crisis, and achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.⁵⁹²

On 6 April 2009, as a member of MERCOSUR, Brazil became part of the MERCOSUR-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement. According to Brazil, the agreement will form the basis for negotiations on a free trade agreement between the two regions; it will also lay the groundwork for a future MERCOSUR-India-SACU trilateral trade agreement that is intended to complement the existing MERCOSUR-India Preferential Trade Agreement.⁵⁹³ The trilateral agreement also increases ties between Brazil and South Africa.

Analyst: Liron Taub

China: +1

China has received a compliance score of +1, indicating full compliance with this commitment. Since the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, China has worked closely with its Heiligendamm Process partners, particularly Brazil, in order to promote the active role of the G5 in addressing global issues such as financial stability and climate change.

Mexican President Felipe Calderón was invited by Chinese President Hu Jintao to pay a state visit to China from 9-12 July 2008.⁵⁹⁴ Presidents Hu and Calderón agreed that there was a deepening nature to their strategic partnership, and sought to build a strategic dialogue mechanism to further strategic trust and cooperation on bilateral and multilateral

⁵⁸⁹ Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁵⁹⁰ Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁵⁹¹ Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁵⁹² Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁵⁹³ SACU-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 06 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6447.

⁵⁹⁴ Mexican President Calderón to Visit China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PR China (Beijing) 3 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wsre/t471545.htm>.

issues. Reaffirming their shared desire for concrete cooperation with regards to economic trade, the two countries signed agreements in such areas as infrastructure, transportation, communication, energy, mining, agriculture, fisheries, environmental protection, and customs to encourage mutual investment. Increased ties are also to occur in the sectors of education, science and technology, culture, health and medicine, tourism, social development, and the prevention of disasters. Furthermore, the two countries sought collaboration in international and regional organizations for the goals of multilateralism, solidarity among the five developing countries, and equal dialogue with the G8. The leaders also discussed the issues of UN reform, climate change, South-South cooperation, energy security, food security, and human rights.⁵⁹⁵ As of 29 December 2008, Mexico has launched the country's first chamber of commerce in Shanghai.⁵⁹⁶

In September 2008, Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi met with the foreign ministers of India, Brazil, South Africa, and Mexico. Minister Yang emphasized the need for a strengthened cooperation and coordination among the five nations of the Heiligendamm Process in order to advance the interests of the developing world, South-South Cooperation, and South-North dialogue. This meeting, held during the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly also allowed for a discussion between the foreign ministers on topics such as food security, climate change, and financial stability.⁵⁹⁷

In September 2008, the foreign ministers of China and South Africa met and promised to deepen ties between the two countries. The Chinese Foreign Minister sought a continuation of high-level exchanges between the two countries to boost economic and trade cooperation, reinforce communication and coordination in international and regional affairs, and strengthen the Sino-South African strategic partnership.⁵⁹⁸

At the Seventh Asia-Europe Meeting, President Hu Jintao told his Indian counterpart that the two countries should strive for a bilateral relationship that is "far-sighted, strategic and long-term."⁵⁹⁹ In sharing the challenge of large populations, the two countries would cooperate in dealing with the ongoing global financial crisis, climate change, energy resources, and food security.⁶⁰⁰ On 9 September 2008, Foreign Minister Yang gave a speech in New Delhi on Sino-Indian relations with an emphasis on the significance their

⁵⁹⁵ Joint Press Communiqué Between the People's Republic of China and the United Mexican States, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PR China (Beijing) 12 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t481164.htm>.

⁵⁹⁶ Mexico keen on China cooperation, Shanghai Daily (Shanghai) 29 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://www.shanghaidaily.com/article/?id=386226>.

⁵⁹⁷ Chinese FM attends "developing-five" gathering, meets Russian, British counterparts, Xinhua News (Beijing) 28 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-09/28/content_10124619.htm.

⁵⁹⁸ Chinese, South African FMs vow to further friendly ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-09/27/content_10118283.htm.

⁵⁹⁹ Chinese President calls for far-sightedness in relations with India, Xinhua News (Beijing) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/25/content_10250419.htm.

⁶⁰⁰ Chinese President calls for far-sightedness in relations with India, Xinhua News (Beijing) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/25/content_10250419.htm.

bilateral relationship had for the development of the world. Thus, the two countries should increase their mutual trust and cooperation.⁶⁰¹

In November 2008, President Hu and his Brazilian counterpart, President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, met to discuss increasing cooperation in the face of the global financial crisis.⁶⁰² The leaders met at the G20 Summit in regards to the financial markets and world economy.

On 5 January 2009, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei met with Indian Foreign Minister Pranab Mukerjee, and held talks with Indian Foreign Secretary Shivshankar Menon. Minister He spoke of China's concern about the geopolitical tension in South Asia, and expressed hope that through dialogue and consultations, India and Pakistan will focus on achieving peace and development as well as contributing to the global effort to counter terrorism.⁶⁰³ The China-India strategic cooperative partnership was also reinforced, with both sides agreeing that they should continue to deepen cooperation, expand consensus, and together cope with the financial crisis in hopes of strengthening Sino-Indian relations.⁶⁰⁴

On 16 January 2009, Foreign Minister Yang met with South African President Kgalema Motlanthe. During their talks, the representatives promised to enhance the strategic cooperative partnership between China and South Africa and called for joint action in dealing with the global financial crisis.⁶⁰⁵ They discussed how this bilateral relationship is in line with the fundamental interests of both countries, and reiterated China's desire to increase exchanges and coordination with South Africa on international and regional issues, as well as promote mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation.⁶⁰⁶ There was also talk of expanding exchange and cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science, technology, journalism, and academics.⁶⁰⁷

⁶⁰¹ Yang Jiechi Delivers a Speech on China-India Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PR China (Beijing) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/zyjh/t512134.htm>.

⁶⁰² Chinese, Brazilian presidents vow to enhance cooperation in coping with financial crisis," Xinhua News (Beijing) 16 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-11/16/content_10365963.htm.

⁶⁰³ Special Envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei Visits India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 6 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t530682.htm>.

⁶⁰⁴ Special Envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei Visits India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 6 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t530682.htm>.

⁶⁰⁵ South Africa, China pledge to step up all-around co-op, Xinhua News (Beijing) 17 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/17/content_10673095.htm.

⁶⁰⁶ South Africa, China pledge to step up all-around co-op, Xinhua News (Beijing) 17 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/17/content_10673095.htm.

⁶⁰⁷ South African President Meets with Yang Jiechi, Xinhua News (Beijing) 17 January 2009. Date of Access: 8 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t532961.htm>.

On 19 January 2009, Minister Yang visited Brazil as the last destination of his six-nation tour.⁶⁰⁸ After their meeting, Minister Yang and Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim issued a joint press communiqué, which summarized the issues in which China and Brazil hoped to cooperate. Both sides considered it important to maintain close high-level contact in order to promote a bilateral strategic partnership and agreed to hold the second session of the Sino-Brazilian Coordination and Cooperation Commission in Brasilia, later this year.⁶⁰⁹ They pledged to further the healthy and stable development of bilateral economic and trade ties; expand and diversify bilateral trade; encourage and facilitate mutual investment; and promote pragmatic cooperation.⁶¹⁰ They expressed their willingness to further enhance strategic dialogue, and maintain close coordination and cooperation on issues such as the financial crisis, reform of the international financial system and United Nations, resumption of the Doha Round of trade talks, and promotion of cooperation among developing nations.⁶¹¹

On 2 April 2009, President Hu met with Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva in London, where the two leaders had an in-depth exchange of views on developing bilateral ties and implementing the results of the G20 financial summit.⁶¹² President Hu emphasized the importance of trade and economic cooperation in addressing the current financial crisis and reaffirmed China's commitment to joint projects on natural gas pipelines, thermal power stations, and regional aircrafts.⁶¹³ In addition to establishing strategic cooperation in the energy sector, President Hu suggested that Brazil and China also cooperate more closely in multilateral arenas, such as strengthening their communication and coordination within frameworks such as the G5 and G20.⁶¹⁴ Such strategic cooperation should be conducted in major issues such as fighting the financial crisis, addressing climate change, and achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals.⁶¹⁵

⁶⁰⁸ Chinese and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Issue Joint Press Communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t533686.htm>.

⁶⁰⁹ Chinese and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Issue Joint Press Communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t533686.htm>.

⁶¹⁰ Chinese and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Issue Joint Press Communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t533686.htm>.

⁶¹¹ Chinese and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Issue Joint Press Communiqué, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 January 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t533686.htm>.

⁶¹² Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula,, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁶¹³ Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula,, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁶¹⁴ Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula,, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁶¹⁵ Chinese President Hu Jintao Meets with His Brazilian Counterpart Lula,, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 3 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

India: +1

The Indian government's efforts to provide equitable and sustainable development have led to improvements for its people and amicable relations with other nations engaging in multilateral activities. Though not as many as other members of the G5, India has enacted positive actions in the field of global governance, financial stability, and food and energy security, earning it a score of +1.

India participated in the G5 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held on the margins of the 63rd UN General Assembly to continue discussions cut short by the conclusion of the 2008 Toyako-Hokkaido G8 Summit. India agreed that the G5 should continue to play a "constructive role in this complex scenario, contributing to a stronger participation of the developing countries in an improved global governance."⁶¹⁶ As a result, the Ministers agreed to pursue closer dialogue and deeper collaboration on the most pressing global problems. In order to facilitate this dialogue, seminars and workshops among high-level experts will be organized. These seminars will focus on the food crisis, climate change, and financial instability.⁶¹⁷ It was also agreed that the Ministers would continue their discussions and participation in forthcoming international meetings on climate change, trade, and financial issues. Finally, they concluded on the importance of ensuring a more substantive dialogue with the G8.⁶¹⁸

On 15 October 2008, India, South Africa, and Brazil signed several agreements to share their experience and expertise; pursue common goals in international negotiations; and carry out regular and formal consultations in the areas of housing, common standards and technical regulations, climate change, biodiversity, forest conservation, women's development and gender equity, and tourism.⁶¹⁹

At the Seventh Asia-Europe Meeting, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh met with President Hu Jintao of China, where they discussed a bilateral relationship that was "far-sighted, strategic and long-term."⁶²⁰ In sharing the challenge of large populations, the two countries would cooperate in dealing with the ongoing global financial crisis, climate

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t556207.htm>.

⁶¹⁶ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶¹⁷ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶¹⁸ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶¹⁹ Documents signed at the 3rd IBSA Summit - New Delhi, October 15, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5933.

⁶²⁰ Chinese President calls for far-sightedness in relations with India, Xinhua News (Beijing) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/25/content_10250419.htm.

change, energy resources, and food security.⁶²¹ Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said India would continuously enhance its strategic and cooperative partnership with China in accordance with a declaration signed in 2006.⁶²²

With regards to the issue of energy security, India, along with South Africa and Brazil, agreed to collaborate in diverse policy and technological areas to strengthen energy security in the three countries at the third IBSA Conference. They also look forward to further collaboration in attempts to diversify energy baskets for a larger share of renewable, alternate, and clean energy. IBSA pledged to deepen regular exchanges and to further knowledge and know-how in the areas of bio fuels, nuclear, hydro, wind, and solar energy. They recognized that fossil fuels continue to be a primary source of energy supply, and any reduction of emissions would be considered within the framework of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol.⁶²³ They also encouraged the sharing of the best practices in energy conservation and efficiency.⁶²⁴ There was no mention of funding or direct policy options.

In December 2008, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon stated that India could provide effective leadership in the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) trilateral partnership to fight the brunt of climate change.⁶²⁵ Several Indian companies have become part of a global initiative under the World Business Council on Climate Change (WBCCC).⁶²⁶

On 5 January 2009, Foreign Minister Pranab Mukerjee and Foreign Secretary Shivshankar Menon met with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei in New Delhi, India. The meeting focused on their respective regional security issues in South Asia and the need to establish peace and development, as well as contributing to the global effort to combat terrorism.⁶²⁷ The China-India strategic cooperative partnership was also reinforced, with both sides agreeing that they should continue to deepen cooperation,

⁶²¹ Chinese President calls for far-sightedness in relations with India, Xinhua News (Beijing) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/25/content_10250419.htm.

⁶²² Chinese President calls for far-sightedness in relations with India, Xinhua News (Beijing) 25 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-10/25/content_10250419.htm.

⁶²³ Inaugural Address By External Affairs Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee at the Academic Forum : IBSA Partnership For Shared Prosperity & Inclusive Globalization, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi), 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.mea.gov.in/speech/2008/10/13ss03.htm>.

⁶²⁴ New Delhi Summit Declaration October 2008, India-Brazil-South Africa (New Delhi), October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=9&Itemid=16&limit=1&limitstart=1.

⁶²⁵ Sustainable Development – Measures for Rural Development, India Brand Equity Foundation (Haryana) December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.ibef.org/artdispview.aspx?in=70&art_id=20896&cat_id=176&page=2.

⁶²⁶ Sustainable Development – Measures for Rural Development, India Brand Equity Foundation (Haryana) December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.ibef.org/artdispview.aspx?in=70&art_id=20896&cat_id=176&page=2.

⁶²⁷ Special Envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei Visits India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 6 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t530682.htm>.

expand consensus, and together cope with the financial crisis in hopes of strengthening Sino-Indian relations.⁶²⁸

On 3 February 2009, India hosted the annual Delhi Summit on Sustainable Growth. This three-day summit was attended by delegations from around the world, and stressed issues of pollution control, sustainable growth, and multilateral growth of the South.⁶²⁹

On 4 April 2009, India announced at the G20 London Summit that it was considering increasing its share in the quota of multilateral development banks like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). According to Express India, once the review of the quota is completed, India's share in the IMF may double from the present two per cent, corresponding to about USD60 billion. In the ADB, India is currently the largest borrower, and will consider continuing to access it for more loans once the quota issue is reviewed by next year.⁶³⁰ World leaders, including those from India, pledged to implement the package of IMF quotas and voiced reforms to complete the next review of quotas in the IMF by 2011.

According to *The Hindu*, India has suggested a strategic partnership between Indian and US business focusing on the “three R’s”– renewables, reusables and recyclables – to meet the twin challenges of climate change action and energy security.⁶³¹ The project, announced on 25 March 2009, is said to introduce stable sustainable growth at a large-scale level and a US-India Energy Partnership is scheduled for later this year.⁶³² Details related to funding and methods of initiation have not been released yet.

Analyst: Zinnia Jamshed

Mexico: +1

Mexico has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to the “Role of the G5.” It earned this score through its efforts to build a global partnership for sustainable and equitable development.

Mexican President Felipe Calderón made a state visit to China from 9-12 July 2008 at the invitation of Chinese President Hu Jintao.⁶³³ Presidents Calderón and Hu agreed that

⁶²⁸ Special Envoy of the Chinese Government and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister He Yafei Visits India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 6 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 May 2009.

<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wshd/t530682.htm>.

⁶²⁹ Indian Annual Summit on Sustainable Development, (New Delhi) 3 February 2009, Date of Access: 23 April 2009. <http://dsds.teriin.org/2009/>.

⁶³⁰ India Considers Increasing Funding to the IMF, The Financial Express (New Delhi) 4 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.financialexpress.com/news/india-considering-inc-contribution-to-imf/443060/>.

⁶³¹ India calls for renewable energy partnership with U.S. The Hindu (New Delhi) 25 March 2009. Date of Access: 30 April 2009.

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/006200903251012.htm>

⁶³² India-US Partnership Summit, official website. 25 March 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

<http://www.teriin.org/usindiasummit/index.htm>.

⁶³³ Mexican President Calderón to Visit China, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PR China (Beijing) 3 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/wsre/t471545.htm>.

there was a deepening nature to their strategic partnership, and sought to build a strategic dialogue mechanism to further strategic trust and cooperation on bilateral and multilateral issues. Reaffirming their shared desire for concrete cooperation with regards to economic trade, the two countries signed agreements in such areas as infrastructure, transportation, communication, energy, mining, agriculture, fisheries, environmental protection, and customs to encourage mutual investment. Increased ties are also to occur in the sectors of education, science and technology, culture, health and medicine, tourism, social development, and the prevention of disasters. Furthermore, the two countries sought collaboration in international and regional organizations for the goals of multilateralism, solidarity among the five developing countries, and equal dialogue with the G8. The leaders also discussed the issues of UN reform, climate change, South-South cooperation, energy security, food security, and human rights.⁶³⁴ As of 29 December 2008, Mexico launched the country's first chamber of commerce in Shanghai.⁶³⁵

Mexico was a participant at the G5 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held on the margins of the 63rd UN General Assembly. They agreed that the G5 should continue to play a "constructive role in this complex scenario, contributing to a stronger participation of the developing countries in an improved global governance."⁶³⁶ As a result, the Ministers agreed to pursue closer dialogue and deeper collaboration on the most pressing global problems. In order to facilitate this dialogue, seminars and workshops among high-level experts will be organized. These seminars will focus on the food crisis, climate change, and financial instability.⁶³⁷ It was also agreed that the Ministers would continue their discussions and participation in forthcoming international meetings on climate change, trade, and financial issues. Finally, they concluded on the importance of ensuring a more substantive dialogue with the G8.⁶³⁸

President Felipe Calderón spoke at the APEC 2008 CEO Summit in November 2008. After the meeting, the President explained the main achievements of the Summit: (i) necessary reforms for achieving a stable international financial system that will enable economies to have future sustained growth; (ii) the President stated it was essential to successfully conclude the Doha Development Round, and thereby renew the World Trade Organization negotiations; and (iii) ideas were interchanged to promote further integration with the Asia-Pacific Region, and all the summitters involved reviewed the progress made on issues of human security, which affect the region as a whole.⁶³⁹

⁶³⁴ Joint Press Communiqué Between the People's Republic of China and the United Mexican States, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PR China (Beijing) 12 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/2649/t481164.htm>.

⁶³⁵ Mexico keen on China cooperation, Shanghai Daily (Shanghai) 29 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://www.shanghaidaily.com/article/?id=386226>.

⁶³⁶ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶³⁷ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶³⁸ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶³⁹ APEC Meeting Beneficial and Necessary for Economic Future of Region and World: President Calderón, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) 23 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40420>.

Additionally, at the APEC Summit, Mexico reaffirmed its cooperation with the region's economies, especially the reinforcement of micro-developing firms. In 2007 alone, 88 per cent of Mexico's exports were part of APEC.⁶⁴⁰

Moreover, at the APEC summit on the issue of "The impact of the global crisis on Latin America," President Calderón stated that increased cooperation "demands technical and financial solutions, solutions that will provide liquidity for the financial market in crisis, whether these are large financial corporations, or small or medium businesses caught up in the liquidity problem of our economies."⁶⁴¹ Addressing an audience of executives, President Calderón emphasized that beyond technical solutions, "adaptive solutions must also be implemented to solve the core problem of lack of confidence in "markets, firms, people and governments in the future."⁶⁴²

On 11 December 2008, the World Bank lauded Mexico and Latin America for their current efforts to prevent climate change. Mexico said that Latin America has the resources and capability to be a crucial component of the global solution required to lead the world towards development for lower carbon emissions. This statement arises from the fact that many countries in Latin America have sought innovative technology to reduce their emissions. As a result of this meeting, Mexico was given a position on the board of directors of the Investment Fund for Clean Technology. This board will provide significant financial resources for investing in projects and programs towards the demonstration, implementation, and technology transfer of low-carbon emissions. Additionally, at this event, Mexico participated in An Urgent Call for Action, an event related to transport and climate change.⁶⁴³

On 11 December 2008, Mexico announced it would strengthen its financing and assist with the Inter-American Bank of Development (BID). Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico declared that in light of the current global economy, the best solution was to join multilaterally and support both the World Bank and the BID. The exact figure of the donation has yet to be released; however, it aims at lowering the debt Mexico has had with both institutions in the past.⁶⁴⁴

⁶⁴⁰ APEC Meeting Beneficial and Necessary for Economic Future of Region and World: President Calderón Government of Mexico, (Mexico City) 23 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40420>.

⁶⁴¹ Urgent Need to Assume Leadership in Asia-Pacific Region to Deal with Global Economic Crisis: President Calderón 22 November 2008, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40393>.

⁶⁴² Urgent Need to Assume Leadership in Asia-Pacific Region to Deal with Global Economic Crisis: President Calderón 22 November 2008, Government of Mexico (Mexico City) Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40393>.

⁶⁴³ World Bank Hails Mexico and Latin America's Potential to Combat Climate Change, Government of Mexico, (Mexico City) 1 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=40823>.

⁶⁴⁴ FORTALECERÁ MÉXICO FINANCIAMIENTO Y ASISTENCIA CON EL BANCO MUNDIAL Y BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESARROLLO, 11 December 2008. Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico, (Mexico City) Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/sala_de_prensa/boletines_prensa/documentos/2008/diciembre/com

In the second week of February 2009, President Calderón met with the Chinese Vice-President Xi Jinping. In this meeting, President Calderón highlighted the important relationship that had developed between the two countries, specifically, the Strategic Partnership Agreement, continuing political dialogue, the strengthening of the bilateral legal framework, the implementation of the Joint Program of Action 2006-2010, and the promotion of trade and investment flows.⁶⁴⁵ They also discussed the reinforcement of dialogue and coordination between the two nations at multilateral forums and organizations, and highlighted their collaboration in the G5.

On 26 February 2009, Mexico participated in the meeting of the 25th Administration Council of the United Nations Program for the Environment (UNEP) in Nairobi, Kenya. The Mexican delegation attempted to promote President Felipe Calderón's proposal to create a Green Fund that will permit greater international participation, in order to support projects to reduce Greenhouse Effect Gases (GEG) by focusing on renewable energy, urban waste management, methane capture in landfills and reforestation, among other things.⁶⁴⁶

On 1 April 2009, Mexico and the United Kingdom signed a memorandum of understanding for a dialogue to ensure a sustainable future. The memorandum provides Mexico with greater access to British funds to continue developing environmental projects. These projects include, but are not limited to, examining the economic impact of climate change in Mexico, training in sustainable practices for hotels, and reduction of methane emissions.⁶⁴⁷

On 14 April, President Calderón highlighted some of the objectives his government has proposed for 2012, including: setting up 93 factories to use organic waste; increasing the use of glass, cardboard, metal, and plastics by 11 per cent; operating 50 new landfills, particularly in the places that have the highest garbage pollution in the country; and increasing the use of mineral and metal waste by 50 per cent.⁶⁴⁸

During the World Economic Forum, President Calderón met with his South African counterpart. The two confirmed their countries' interest in improving bilateral relations and in working together to find joint solutions to the main global issues such as climate change, food security and trade, and the non-proliferation of weapons. Also, they

[unicado_092_2008_11122008_131736.pdf](#).

⁶⁴⁵ Mexican President and Vicepresident of China Exchange Points of View on International Economic Crisis, (Mexico City) 10 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=42181>.

⁶⁴⁶ Mexico Stands Out at International Forums because of its Actions to Offset Climate Change, (Mexico City) 26 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=42618>.

⁶⁴⁷ Mexico and United Kingdom Strengthen Cooperation Links in Environmental Issues, (Mexico City) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=43648>.

⁶⁴⁸ President Calderón Launches Integral Waste Prevention and Management Program, (Mexico City) 14 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=44010>.

declared that cooperation between Mexico and South Africa would continue to intensify within the context of their participation in the G5.⁶⁴⁹

Analyst: Lucia Ferrer

South Africa: +1

South Africa has achieved a score of +1. They have pursued a number of bilateral agreements conducive to the achievement of equitable and sustainable development, and these actions have been taken to the global level.

Former President Kgalema Motlanthe attended the first EU-South Africa Summit in Bordeaux on 25 July 2008. Along with French President Nicolas Sarkozy and EU President José Manuel Barroso, it was agreed that there would be an increase in coordination and cooperation on peace and security through regular meetings between the EU and South Africa, identifying the areas of energy, space, transport, health, ICT, migration, and social dialogue as potential issues for bilateral cooperation. President Motlanthe also attended the UN International AIDS Conference from 3-5 August 2008. He reaffirmed South Africa's commitment to HIV and AIDS prevention, care, and treatment.⁶⁵⁰

The South African Development Community Free Trade Area was launched on 17 August 2008. The FTA promotes regional economic cooperation and integration as an opportunity to pool "our limited resources and build an economic base to address the challenges of economic growth and development."⁶⁵¹ South Africa has also continued its participation in the African Peer Review Mechanism⁶⁵² and the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue.⁶⁵³

In September 2008, the foreign ministers of South Africa and China met and promised to deepen ties between their two countries. The meeting was held to foster a continuation of high-level exchanges between the two countries to boost economic and trade cooperation,

⁶⁴⁹ Mexico and South Africa Confirm Interest in Consolidating Links in Bilateral Relation, (Mexico City) 29 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 May 2009.

<http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/en/press/?contenido=41847>.

⁶⁵⁰ Deputy President Mlambo-Ngcuka to attend the UN International AIDS Conference, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 August 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/unaid0801.html>.

⁶⁵¹ Statement of the Chairperson of SADC and President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, on the occasion of the Launch of the SADC Free Trade Area, Sandton, South Africa, 17th August 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 17 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/mbek0818c.html>.

⁶⁵² Introduction Statement by the President of South Africa, Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe, on the Topic of Resource Management and Control: Land, at the 1st Extraordinary Summit of the African Peer Review (APR) Forum, Cotonou, Benin, 25-26 October 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 26 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/motl1027.html>.

⁶⁵³ IBSA: Delhi Summit Declaration, 15 October 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/ibsa1112.html>.

reinforce communication and coordination in international and regional affairs, and strengthen the Sino-South African strategic partnership.⁶⁵⁴

South Africa participated in the G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting on the margins of the 63rd UN General Assembly in order to follow up on discussions from the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit. They agreed that the G5 should continue to play a “constructive role in this complex scenario, contributing to a stronger participation of the developing countries in an improved global governance.”⁶⁵⁵ As a result, the Ministers agreed to pursue closer dialogue and deeper collaboration on the most pressing global problems. In order to facilitate this dialogue, seminars and workshops among high-level experts will be organized. These seminars will focus on the food crisis, climate change, and financial instability.⁶⁵⁶ It was also agreed that the Ministers would continue their discussions and participation in forthcoming international meetings on climate change, trade, and financial issues. Finally, they concluded on the importance of ensuring a more substantive dialogue with the G8.⁶⁵⁷

On 15 October 2008, South Africa, Brazil and India signed several agreements to share their experience and expertise; pursue common goals in international negotiations; and carry out regular and formal consultations in the areas of housing, common standards and technical regulations, climate change, biodiversity, forest conservation, women’s development and gender equity, and tourism.⁶⁵⁸

South Africa also took part in the G20 Summit in Washington DC from 14-15 November 2008. President Motlanthe aimed to place South Africa in a position where they could participate in the process of reforming the global financial architecture.⁶⁵⁹

On a bilateral level, South Africa and Spain have improved political and economic ties in their annual consultations. These consultations take place to “strengthen bilateral political, economic and trade links between the two countries and to advance North-South relations.”⁶⁶⁰

⁶⁵⁴ Chinese, South African FMs vow to further friendly ties, Xinhua News (Beijing) 17 September 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-09/27/content_10118283.htm.

⁶⁵⁵ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶⁵⁶ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶⁵⁷ G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g51001.html>.

⁶⁵⁸ Documents signed at the 3rd IBSA Summit - New Delhi, October 15, 2008, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 15 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=5933.

⁶⁵⁹ President Motlanthe to depart for G-20 Summit, Washington, 14-15 November 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 12 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/g201113.html>.

⁶⁶⁰ South Africa and Spain to Boost Political and Economic Ties in Annual Consultations in Pretoria, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/spain1120.html>.

Additionally, South Africa and Russia had their Fifth Intersessional Session of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation (ITEC).⁶⁶¹ Under ITEC, visits and cooperation between the countries' nuclear energy, water, and forestry departments have been conducted. Furthermore, a successful trade mission was established in Russia by South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry in the beginning of November.

On 16 January 2009, former President Kgalema Motlanthe met with Chinese Foreign Minister Yang in Pretoria, South Africa. President Motlanthe said that South Africa accords high priority to developing all-around cooperation and exchanges with China and is willing to make coordinated efforts with the Chinese to solve international and regional issues.⁶⁶² He promised to further push forward the strategic partnership between South Africa and China and called for a joint action to deal with the global financial crisis.⁶⁶³

South Africa was a participant at the World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Summit Meeting, held from 28 January to 1 February 2009.⁶⁶⁴

From 2-3 February 2009, South Africa participated in the SADC Summit, discussing the implementation of the Zimbabwean Global Political Agreement. South Africa participated within the context of the country's priority to consolidate the African Agenda and the strengthening of the African Union.⁶⁶⁵

On 19 February 2009, South Africa hosted the Foreign Secretary of Mexico and the Deputy Foreign Secretary in Cape Town. At these discussions, Mexico and South Africa agreed to cooperate on African development.⁶⁶⁶ They also discussed the status of bilateral

⁶⁶¹ Opening Remarks by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and the Russian Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Yuri Trutnev During the 5th Intersessional Session of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Trade and Economic Co-Operation (ITEC) Between South Africa and the Russian Federation, KwaZulu Natal, South Africa, Tuesday 25 November 2008, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 25 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2008/dzum1125.html>.

⁶⁶² South Africa, China pledge to step up all-around co-op, Xinhua News (Beijing) 17 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/17/content_10673095.htm.

⁶⁶³ South Africa, China pledge to step up all-around co-op, Xinhua News (Beijing) 17 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009.

http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-01/17/content_10673095.htm.

⁶⁶⁴ President Kgalema Motlanthe to meet Gordon Brown and Felipe Calderón on the Margins of World Economic Forum (WEF) Meeting, Davos Switzerland, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/wef0129.html>.

⁶⁶⁵ President Kgalema Motlanthe to report Outcomes of SADC Summit on Zimbabwe to the AU Summit, Addis Ababa 2-3 February 2009, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 30 January 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/sadc0130.html>.

⁶⁶⁶ Notes following a Press Briefing by Minister Dlamini Zuma and her Mexican Counterpart, Foreign Secretary Patricia Espinosa, 19 February 2009, Cape Town, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2009/dzum0220.html>.

political, economic, and trade relations as well as enhanced cooperation in the fields of science and technology, culture, tourism, trade, and inter-parliamentary relations.⁶⁶⁷

On 18 March 2009, South Africa was represented at the High-Level UN Security Council Debate, focusing on how best the international community can support African Union peace operations.⁶⁶⁸

Between 21-22 March 2009, South Africa was present at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). This Conference focused on boosting economic growth and achieving the MDGs and human security issues, among others. The Conference is viewed as an opportunity to further North-South cooperation for Africa's social and economic development.⁶⁶⁹

South Africa attended the G20 Summit in London, held on 2 April 2009. At the Summit, South Africa participated in discussions on establishing a plan to restore global growth development.⁶⁷⁰

On 6 April, the MERCOSUR-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement was signed in Maseru, Lesotho. This agreement increases the ties between Brazil and South Africa while also laying the foundations for a future MERCOSUR-India-SACU trilateral trade agreement.⁶⁷¹

From 15-16 April 2009, South Africa attended the African Union Executive Council Meeting in Libya. The purpose of this meeting was to explore the possibility of transforming the Commission into an Authority.⁶⁷²

On 29 April 2009, South Africa was present at the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in Cuba. At this meeting, South Africa reaffirmed its support for the reform of the United Nations Security Council. South Africa also confirmed its commitment to the causes of non-proliferation, poverty eradication, sustainable

⁶⁶⁷ Minister Dlamini Zuma to Hold Discussions with Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 18 February 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/mexi0219.html>.

⁶⁶⁸ Minister Dlamini Zuma to represent South Africa at the UN Security Council Debate, 18 March 2009, New York, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 17 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/un-security0317.html>.

⁶⁶⁹ Deputy Foreign Minister Sue van der Merwe to lead South African Delegation to TICAD IV, 21 - 22 March 2009, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 19 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/ticad0320.html>.

⁶⁷⁰ President Kgalema Motlanthe to lead South African Delegation to the G20 Summit, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/g200331.html>.

⁶⁷¹ SACU-Mercosur Preferential Trade Agreement, Ministry of External Relations (Brasilia) 06 April 2009. Date of Access: 9 May 2009.

http://www.mre.gov.br/ingles/imprensa/nota_detalhe3.asp?ID_RELEASE=6447.

⁶⁷² Minister Dlamini Zuma arrives in Libya ahead of the AU Executive Council Meeting, 15-16 April 2009, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 15 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2009/au0416.html>.

development, global economic and financial governance reform, and meeting the MDGs. South Africa also confirmed its attendance at the High Level Meeting on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development scheduled for June 2009.⁶⁷³

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⁶⁷³ Statement by Minister of Defence of South Africa, Mr Charles Nqakula during the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Havana, Cuba, 29 April 2009, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 29 April 2009. Date of Access: 15 May 2009.
<http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/speeches/2009/nqak0504.html>.