

8. Heiligendamm Dialogue Process [134]

Commitment

“We will initiate a new form of a topic-driven Dialogue in a structured manner based on this new partnership.”⁸³⁷

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Assessment

Country	Final Compliance Score		
	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+1.00

Background

The G8 has, for several years, sought to reach out to various developing nations in order to broaden the base of its discussions on topics such as trade, climate change, world economy and health. In 2002, the G8 leaders met with the Presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa to discuss the NEPAD Initiative.⁸³⁸ The next year, these leaders were joined by the heads of government of Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia.⁸³⁹ The G8 nations had thus begun a trend that saw the leaders of various nations attend the annual Summits for ad hoc discussions on pressing international or regional issues. Although each Summit has featured a variety of non-G8 leaders whose nations played key roles in topics of focus, the leaders of five emerging economies – India, China, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico – have consistently been invited to the past three Summits. Although these nations are not formally acceding to the G8, they have now assumed a semi-permanent role in discussions of a recurring nature within the G8, including those on world economy, trade and HIV/AIDS.⁸⁴⁰

At the Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 nations resolved to deepen and formalize their relationship with “major emerging economies” and to conduct, over a two year period, an issue-oriented dialogue. This topic-driven dialogue process is to extend to the following four issue areas: investment flows, innovation, African development, and energy efficiency.⁸⁴¹ Known as the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process (HDP), the new initiative was to be organized with the help of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and

⁸³⁷ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 17 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html>>

⁸³⁸ G8 Africa Action Plan, Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/africaplan.html>>

⁸³⁹ Sommet D'Evian Delegations and Dates, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2003. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/delegations.html>>

⁸⁴⁰ Final Press Briefing with President Putin, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 19 January 2008. <<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/putin060717.html>>

⁸⁴¹ Ulrich Benterbusch and Juliance Seigert, The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process: Joining Forces to Meet the Challenges of the World Economy, Dialogue on Globalization Fact Sheet (Berlin) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/global/05310.pdf>>

Development (OECD), of which the G7 nations and Mexico are members.⁸⁴² Although the OECD was charged with the initial task of organizing the platform for discussions on the four topics, a specific G8 nation (acting as chair) and an Outreach 5 country will lead the discussion on each topic. The first meeting of the HDP was held 17 October 2007 at the Vice-Minister/Sherpa level.⁸⁴³ An interim report on the progress of the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process will be presented at the G8 Summit in Japan in July 2008 and a final report will be presented at the 2009 Summit in Italy.⁸⁴⁴

Team Leader: Erin Haines

Steering Committee and Working Committee Meetings

Meeting Type	Date	Topic	G8 Chair	O5 Chair
Steering	October 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a
Working	21 February 2008	Development	France	South Africa
Working	18 March 2008	Energy	Canada	India
Working	25/26 March 2008	Investment	United States	Mexico
Working	3 April 2008	Innovation/IPR	United Kingdom	India
Working	16 May 2008	Development	France	South Africa
Steering	3 June 2008	n/a	n/a	n/a
Working	19/20 June 2008	Innovation/IPR	United Kingdom	India
Working	25 June 2008	Investment	United States	Mexico
Working	26 September 2008	Energy	Canada	India
Working	end-October 2008	Development	France	South Africa

As of 1 June 2008, all meetings have been attended by all G8 member states, the O5 countries and the EU.

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁴⁵ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

⁸⁴² Ulrich Benterbusch and Juliance Seigert, The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process: Joining Forces to Meet the Challenges of the World Economy, Dialogue on Globalization Fact Sheet, Bibliothek der Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Berlin) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/global/05310.pdf>>

⁸⁴³ Ulrich Benterbusch and Juliance Seigert, The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process: Joining Forces to Meet the Challenges of the World Economy, Dialogue on Globalization Fact Sheet, Bibliothek der Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Berlin) April 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/global/05310.pdf>>

⁸⁴⁴ OECD Annual Report 2008, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008 <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/39/19/40556222.pdf>>

⁸⁴⁵ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

On 27-28 September 2007, Canada participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁴⁶

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Canada sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries, joined them.⁸⁴⁷

On 6 April 2008, Canada participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Canada agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁴⁸

Canada has taken an active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and participated in a multitude of discussions with the O5 countries on the topics of energy, environment, investment and trade. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marko Adamovic

France: +1

France has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁴⁹ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 22 November 2007, French President Nicolas Sarkozy affirmed his support for the inclusion of the Outreach 5 nations in the full range of discussions undertaken by the G8 nations, including those on

⁸⁴⁶ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xjsnommis0.1143152.html>>
⁸⁴⁷ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada’s G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.
<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁴⁸ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁴⁹ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

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investment flows. While speaking to the Franco-Japanese Club in Tokyo, President Sarkozy recognized Japan's reservations about the inclusion of other nations in the G8, but noted that it was "absurd" to exclude nations as large and important as China, Brazil, India, Mexico and South Africa from the meetings on all three days of the G8 Summits.⁸⁵⁰

On 25 January 2008, President Sarkozy and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh held a joint press conference in New Delhi. During the event, President Sarkozy remarked that he indicated to the "Indian Prime Minister how much he would like [to see] the transformation of the G8 into the G13 with a place for India."⁸⁵¹ He further commented that it was "not normal" that the world's largest emerging economies, including India, China, Brazil, South Africa and Mexico, would not be invited to participate in all three days of talks with the other 8 members of the G8.⁸⁵² Both President Sarkozy and Prime Minister Singh announced their desire to encourage a doubling of bilateral investment flows between their two countries by 2012.⁸⁵³

On the 12 February 2008, a joint press conference was held between President Sarkozy and Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. A French delegation was sent to Brazil to discuss the contents of the partnership and it is hoped that the partnership will be signed at the end of 2008. Sarkozy emphasized again the importance of having Brazil "take its place internationally" by expanding the G8 into the G13.⁸⁵⁴

On 27-28 September 2007, France participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁵⁵

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On 6 April 2008, France participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Canada agreed on the importance of more "practical and tangible" collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well

⁸⁵⁰ Allocution du Président de la République Réunion du Club franco-japonais, Présidence de la République (Paris) 22 November 2007. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

<www.elysee.fr/download/?mode=press&filename=Reunion_club_franco_japonais.pdf>

⁸⁵¹ Conférence de presse conjointe du Président de la République avec le Premier Ministre indien, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=3&press_id=946>

⁸⁵² Conférence de presse conjointe du Président de la République avec le Premier Ministre indien, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

<http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=3&press_id=946>

⁸⁵³ Conférence de presse conjointe du Président de la République avec le Premier Ministre indien, Présidence de la République (Paris) 25 January 2008. Date of Access: 14 February 2008.

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⁸⁵⁴ Conférence de presse conjointe de M. Nicolas Sarkozy, Président de la République et de M. Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva, Président de la République fédérative du Brésil (Saint-Georges de l'Oyapock) 12 February 2008. Date of Access: 9 May 2008. <http://www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?mode=cview&press_id=1042&cat_id=3&lang=fr>

⁸⁵⁵ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xjsnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁵⁶ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

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as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁵⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a +1 for its active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and promoting enhanced cooperation with the O5 countries.

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment. Germany has held formal discussions with several emerging economies and has promoted the process with other G8 member states.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁵⁸ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

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On 27 July 2007, German Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to the Heiligendamm Process while also rejecting demands to end German cooperation with China.⁸⁵⁹ One month later, on 26 August 2007, German Chancellor Angela Merkel visited Beijing on a weeklong trip to China and Japan.⁸⁶⁰ Throughout the trip, Chancellor Merkel reiterated the importance of regular and structured cooperation with the five largest emerging economies. In Kyoto, Chancellor Merkel called for China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa to be involved in the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process and reaffirmed her conviction that the HDP remain high on the agenda once the G8 Presidency was taken over by Japan.⁸⁶¹

On 13 May 2008, Chancellor Merkel left for a week long trip to Latin America. During this trip it is expected that an energy agreement with Brazil will be signed in order to increase cooperation in the field of renewable energies and energy efficiency. In addition, at the end of her trip, Chancellor Merkel will be visiting Mexico in part as a continued show of support for the Heiligendamm Process.⁸⁶²

⁸⁵⁷ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁵⁸ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁵⁹ Strategic Cooperation with China In Germany’s Interest, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 27 July 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/july/pm_20070727_90.html>

⁸⁶⁰ Chancellor Visits Far East: China and Japan, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 26 August 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/08/2007-08-26-bundeskanzlerin-angela-merkel-in-china-und-japan_en.html>

⁸⁶¹ It Makes Economic Sense to Take Ecological Action, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/08/2007-08-31-f_C3_BcNfter-tag-bundeskanzlerin-in-japan_en.html>

⁸⁶² Further Developing Partnership with Latin America, Office of the Federal Chancellor (Berlin) 13 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008. <http://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/nn_127650/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/05/2008-05-10-merkel-lateinamerika-vorbericht_en.html>

In a speech made on 31 October 2007 while visiting India, Chancellor Merkel stressed the commitment to the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process and the importance of closer relations between Germany and India.⁸⁶³

In November 2007, bilateral Brazilian-German development cooperation was adjusted to reflect a changing international environment. In addition, both countries acknowledged their responsibility to carry out the commitments made within the framework of the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process.⁸⁶⁴

On 2 February 2008, Chancellor Merkel reaffirmed her support for the Heiligendamm Process in a speech made at the Reception for the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin. In this speech she stated the importance of including the O5 countries in a dialogue with the G8, expressed hope that the process would be continued under the Japanese G8 presidency and thanked the OECD for providing the platform.⁸⁶⁵

On 27-28 September 2007, Germany participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁶⁶

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Thus Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and promotion of the Heiligendamm Process.

Analyst: Erin Haines

⁸⁶³ Speech by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the Gala Dinner Hosted by the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 31 October 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Reden/2007/10/2007-10-31-rede-merkel-deutsch-indische-handelskammer-mumbai.html>

⁸⁶⁴ Partnership with Brazil for Global Protection of the Climate and the Environment, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 23 November 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2007/november/pm_20071123_135.html>

⁸⁶⁵ Speech by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel at the Reception for the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 18 February 2008. Date of Access: 11 May 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Reden/2008/02/2008-02-18-rede-merkel-diplomatische-corps.html>

⁸⁶⁶ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008. <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0_1143152.html>

⁸⁶⁷ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁶⁸ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

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From 13 May 2008 to 17 May 2008, Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Franco Frattini attended the 5th EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit of Heads of State and Government. Themes of discussion included poverty, inequality and inclusion; sustainable development, the environment, climate change and energy. Foreign Ministers focused on concerns of drug trafficking, intercultural dialogue and migration, and

⁸⁶⁹ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

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⁸⁷⁰ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

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⁸⁷¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁷² G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

regional integration. Minister Frattini expressed Italy's firm interest in boosting its economic and political presence in the region.⁸⁷³

Italy attended the first round of meetings of the HDP and participated in a multitude of topic-driven discussions the O5 countries spanning the topics of energy, environment, investment and trade. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Marko Adamovic

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment.

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From 21-23 August 2007, former Prime Minister Abe held talks with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.⁸⁷⁵ Later that month, Prime Minister Abe met with German Chancellor Angela Merkel. Both leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the Heiligendamm Process.⁸⁷⁶

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From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Japan hosted the 4th Ministerial Meeting on the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Not only were the G8 countries in attendance, but China, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, India and several other countries were represented at this meeting.⁸⁷⁸

⁸⁷³ Minister Frattini in Lima for the EU-Latin America Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 14 May 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008.

<http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Stampa/Sala_Stampa/News/2008/05/20080514_Frattini_VerticeLima.htm>

⁸⁷⁴ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁷⁵ Japan-India Relations. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) December 2007. Date of Access: 31 December 2007. <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/india/index.html>>

⁸⁷⁶ It Makes Economic Sense to Take Ecological Action, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 31 August 2007. Date of Access: 18 January 2008. <http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2007/08/2007-08-31-f_C3_BCnfter-tag-bundeskanzlerin-in-japan_en.html>

⁸⁷⁷ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁷⁸ Announcement: 4th Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, METI (Tokyo) 28 February 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008
<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/Backissuindex.html>>.

On 6 April 2008, Japan participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Japan agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁷⁹

In late May 2008, Japan will co-host the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). This high-level policy talk features cooperation and partnership between Asian and African countries with an emphasis on “Africa’s ownership” and the “partnership between Africa and the International Community”. The countries that will be represented at the conference have not been finalized. However, it is a possible assumption that the O5 countries, particularly China and South Africa, will be in attendance.⁸⁸⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analysts: Yinuo Geng and Arina Shadrikova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support and develop the Heiligendamm Process.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁸¹ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 28 August 2007, an official representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Camynin, commented on the enlargement of the G8. Mr. Camynin asserted that Russia supports the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process of topic-driven dialogue with the five emerging economies and stated that, “evidently, global problems cannot be solved successfully without full participation of developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The work of the G8 will be transformed to take into consideration the escalating influence of globalization factors. It is an essential and vital tendency, and Russia supports it.”⁸⁸²

⁸⁷⁹ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁸⁰ What is TICAD, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) may 2008. Date of Access: 15 May 2008 <<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/what.html>>

⁸⁸¹ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁸² Response of an official representative of Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation Calmykin M.L. on the question of Russian mass media concerning the idea of Sarkozy to enlarge the G8, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 August 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/sps/54042360FAD3A43BC3257345005E117E>

On 26 November 2007, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov, declared during an interview with *Itogi* magazine that progress had been made in the partnership between Russia and such countries as China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa. He also said that there was high degree of shared understanding on the way actual problems of the present international community could be solved.⁸⁸³

On 27-28 September 2007, Russia participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁸⁴

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, Russia attended the 4th Ministerial Meeting on the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Not only were the G8 countries in attendance, but China, Mexico, Brazil, South Africa, India and several other countries were represented at this meeting.⁸⁸⁵

On 6 April 2008, Russia participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. Russia agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁸⁶

Finally, on 16 May 2008, Russia organized and hosted a joint meeting of the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) in Ekaterinburg. The meeting of the foreign ministers resulted in the adoption of a joint Communiqué.⁸⁸⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaitsev

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Process commitment. The UK has reaffirmed a commitment to cooperation with the G8 member states and the emerging five economies.

⁸⁸³ Interview of Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov to “Itogi” magazine. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation (Moscow), 26 November 2007. Date of Access: 30 April 2008.

<http://www.in.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/31EC0BE66CC08F97C325739F0028CA78?OpenDocument>

⁸⁸⁴ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xjsnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁸⁵ Announcement: 4th Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, METI (Tokyo) 28 February 2008. Date of Access 15 May 2008

<<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/newtopics/Backissueindex.html>>.

⁸⁸⁶ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

⁸⁸⁷ Information Bulletin. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 16 May 2008. Date of Access: 20 May 2008.

<[http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/6a730f8d01e17a9fc325744b00415bcb/\\$FILE/16.05.2008.doc](http://www.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/6a730f8d01e17a9fc325744b00415bcb/$FILE/16.05.2008.doc)>

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁸⁸ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 8 January 2008, Prime Minister Brown stated that the extension and broadening of G8 relations with the emerging economies was “something that we favour.”⁸⁸⁹

On 27-28 September 2007, the European Union participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁹⁰

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, the UK sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries were also in attendance.⁸⁹¹

On 6 April 2008, the UK participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. The UK agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁹²

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Erin Haines

⁸⁸⁸ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁸⁹ January Press Conference, 10 Downing Street (London) 8 January 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2008.

<<http://www.pm.gov.uk/output/Page14198.asp>>

⁸⁹⁰ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xisnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁹¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁹² G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process. The United States has actively engaged the G8 and Outreach 5, particularly with respect to the issue of climate change.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁹³ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 27-28 September 2007 the United States hosted the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁹⁴

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On 6 April 2008, the United States participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. The United States agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁸⁹⁶

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its active role in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Ross Cuthbert

⁸⁹³ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁹⁴ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

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⁸⁹⁵ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

⁸⁹⁶ G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair's Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its Heiligendamm Dialogue Process commitment. The European Union has actively engaged the G8 and Outreach 5 countries on the four topics of energy efficiency, innovation, development and investment, and participated in the full slate of HDP meetings throughout the first half of 2008.

On 4 December 2007, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría announced to a BIAC Japan luncheon in Tokyo that “the first meeting of the [Heiligendamm Dialogue Process] was held at the Under-Secretary level to kick off the dialogue in October.”⁸⁹⁷ Secretary-General Gurría did not specify the outcome of the meeting, nor did he reveal the expected date of future rounds of discussion.

Officials from the Heiligendamm Process Support Unit have confirmed that, since February 2008, five meetings of the 13 participants in the HDP, as well as the European Union, have been convened. All four topics (development, energy efficiency, investment and innovation) have been discussed and G8 and O5 co-chairs have been assigned to each of the topics. Although all G8 members-states have taken part, only Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States have been identified as co-chairs of the energy, development, innovation and investment working groups, respectively. Meetings have been scheduled for all working groups until the end of October 2008.

On 27-28 September 2007, the European Union participated in the first meeting of the Major Economies Process on Energy Security and Climate Change in Washington DC. The meeting was intended to further shared objectives of greenhouse gas emission reduction and increasing energy security and efficiency. The meeting involved representatives from the G8 economies, as well as representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa.⁸⁹⁸

On 6 December 2007 the European Union hosted a Side Event at the 13th European Union Conference of the Parties entitled: Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Engaging Major Developing Emitters. This side event presented the preliminary findings of an IISD – CEPS report entitled *Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Building Partnerships with Major Developing Economies*.⁸⁹⁹ The overall focus of both the report and the side event was on promoting cooperation on climate change between the European Union, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa. Furthermore, both the report and the side event emphasized opportunities for cooperation in the areas of financing and investment, innovation, and development cooperation. The side event involved representatives from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China), The Energy Research Institute (TERI – India), and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico).⁹⁰⁰

From 14 March 2008 to 16 March 2008, the European Union sent senior officials and ministers responsible for energy and environment to Chiba, Japan, for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. Senior officials from Brazil, Mexico, India, China and South Africa, among other countries, were in attendance.⁹⁰¹

On 6 April 2008, the European Union participated in the G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial. Representatives from Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, among other countries, were present

⁸⁹⁷ A New Challenge for the OECD, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 May 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,fr_2649_34487_39747433_1_1_1_1,00.html>

⁸⁹⁸ US Hosts Major Economies Meeting on Energy, Climate Change: Outlines Initiatives to Reduce Gas Emissions, Promote Economic Growth, America.gov (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2007. Date of Access: 17 March 2008.

<<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2007/September/20070927135231xjsnommis0.1143152.html>>

⁸⁹⁹ Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Building Partnerships with Major Developing Economies, IISD (Winnipeg) 2008. Date of Access: 23 April 2008. <www.iisd.org/pdf/2008/eu_objectives_climate.pdf>

⁹⁰⁰ Furthering EU Objectives on Climate Change and Clean Energy: Engaging Major Developing Emitters. ISSD / Denmark Side Event at COP-13 (Copenhagen) 6 December 2007. <www.iisd.org/pdf/2008/furthering_eu_objectives.pdf>

⁹⁰¹ Gleneagles-Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development 4th Ministerial Meeting Chair's Conclusions, Chiba, Japan, Canada's G8 Website (Ottawa) 16 March 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008.

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/gleneagles-en.asp>>

at the Ministerial. The heads of the ASEAN Secretariat, the AU Commission, the OECD, the UNDP, the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the WHO and the World Bank also attended. The European Union agreed on the importance of more “practical and tangible” collective cooperation, placing an emphasis on sharing experiences and good practices with each other in order to enhance the impact of collective efforts. It was noted that such cooperation should include policy dialogue and information-sharing through the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process, and should support improvements in the capacity of aid implementation of the new donors as well as South-South and triangular cooperation. Commendation was given to constructive national efforts taken by some developing countries in addressing climate change.⁹⁰²

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its participation in the first round of meetings of the HDP and its engagement of the O5 countries.

Analyst: Ross Cuthbert

⁹⁰² G8 Development Cooperation Ministerial Meeting Chair’s Summary, Tokyo, Japan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 April 2008. Date of Access: 1 May 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_080406.html>