



The
G8 Research Group
at the Munk Centre for International Studies at Trinity College in the University of
Toronto

Presents the

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako O5 Summit Interim Compliance Report

10 July 2008 to 23 December 2008

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11 February 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). 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 O5 did not gain official observer status until the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. Working in conjunction with the G8, the leaders of the O5 announced a new framework for G8-O5 dialogue at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit. This signaled a fundamental shift in the relationship between these two groups.

At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, a progress report on the first year of the dialogue was presented. The O5 states released their *G5 Statement* on the final day of the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit and, for the second time, 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 La Maddalena Summit.

The Expanded Dialogue Studies Department analyzed and measured O5 compliance to six O5 commitments on food security, climate change, energy, African development, South-South cooperation, and the role of the G5 itself.

Interim Compliance Scores

The average interim compliance score was +0.57. Having employed the same methodology used to measure G8 compliance, each individual O5 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; and a –1 score demonstrates a failure to comply or direct opposition to the commitment. The scoring guidelines for each commitment have been included in their respective sections.

These interim compliance scores were awarded based on the period between 9 July 2008 and 3 January 2009.

Compliance by Country

Mexico achieved an average compliance score of +0.83, indicating full compliance with five of the six measured commitments. India and South Africa both averaged a compliance score of +0.67 while Brazil and China averaged a score of +0.50. Their compliance with individual commitments, however, was not uniform.

China garnered the only negative score during this initial phase of the compliance cycle. China increased agricultural subsidies in 2008 despite a commitment made to food security and subsidy reduction.

Compliance by Commitment

Compliance on each of the six commitments ranges from an average score of +0.2 to +1 in this interim report. There were no negative average scores. Even at this early stage in the compliance cycle, the average score for the commitment to development, particularly in Africa, is a perfect +1, indicating full compliance from all O5 members to establish a follow-up mechanism for the Monterrey Consensus. Both the commitments to fighting climate change and South-South cooperation averaged a score of +0.8. As for their commitment to promote international energy cooperation, the O5 states averaged a compliance score of +0.6. The O5 member states attained an average score of +0.4 for their commitment to promote the G5 as an action-oriented global partnership for development. At this midpoint in the compliance cycle, member states registered the lowest levels of compliance with their commitments to reduce agricultural subsidies through the Doha Round. This commitment had an average score of +0.2.

The current compliance cycle will end on 8 July 2009 with the commencement of the 2009 La Maddalena Summit.

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Hokkaido-Toyako Summit Interim O5 Compliance Scores

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:

Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil			+1
China	-1		
India		0	
Mexico		0	
South Africa			+1
Average Score			+0.2

Background:

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the issue of food security was a high-level priority for both the G8 member states¹ and the Heiligendamm Process partners: Brazil, China, India, South Africa, and Mexico. The Heiligendamm Process partners, also known as G5, called for a shared responsibility to deal with the global food crisis. Meaningful engagement at the WTO Doha Round negotiations, with regards to agricultural subsidies, has also been implemented.²

The Heiligendamm Process is a dialogue between G8 member states and important emerging economies that provides necessary impetus to deal with global challenged such

¹ 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.

² 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>.

as food security, African development, climate change, and the world economy.³ The current WTO negotiations were first launched in 2000 and later agricultural subsidies were included in the 2001 Doha Development Agenda with a view to reduce and eventually phase out “all forms of export subsidies and trade-distorting domestic support.”⁴ 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.”⁵

The commitment for food security focuses on efforts to reduce agricultural 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.

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 has registered a score of +1, indicating significant efforts to pursue agricultural subsidy reductions as part of its position on trade negotiations within the Doha Round.

Domestically, food security has played a crucial role in Brazilian policy. Programs such as Zero Hunger aim to improve access to basic education and healthcare, establish job

³ Heiligendamm Process, G8 Summit 2007 Heiligendamm – Heiligendamm Process (Heiligendamm). Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://www.g-8.de/nn_92160/Content/EN/Artikel/_g8-summit/2007-06-08-heiligendamm-prozess_en.html.

⁴ 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.

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.

and income generating policies, and encourage the implementation of sustainable development programs in rural and urban areas.⁶

Brazil had a vested interest in the Doha Round. Regional innovation had led Brazil to become the world's biggest producer and exporter of various foods and industrial commodities.⁷ The Brazilian government saw the initial collapse in the Doha Round as a force that could destabilise developing nations.⁸

As a leading developing nation, Brazil continues to advocate the revival of the Doha Round. At the recent G20 Summit in Washington, President Lula da Silva "had arrived determined to push for a revival of the trade talks."⁹ In a meeting with G20 Finance Ministers President da Silva underscored again the need for "the final boost in the negotiations of Doha Round Table."¹⁰ President da Silva suggested that "more open world trade is an excellent antidote"¹¹ to the current global economic crisis. In Doha, Qatar on 30 November 2008, Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim stressed that least developed countries (LDCs) would gain from eliminating "trade-distorting subsidies and other barriers."¹² 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."¹³

Recently, top officials from Brazil and the European Union met in Geneva to discuss the Doha Development Agenda. According to Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim, topics discussed included: farm safeguard, capping farm tariffs, and limiting the number

⁶ 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/.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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>.

¹¹ 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>.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

of sensitive agricultural products that countries could shield from the full impact of tariff cuts.¹⁴

Furthermore, on 22 December 2008 at the Second Brazil-European Union Summit, Brazil and the EU expressed their regret on the inability to conclude negotiations of agriculture and Non-Agriculture Market Access (NAMA) through the Doha Development Round. Leaders of Brazil and the EU convey, “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.”¹⁵ 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.”¹⁶

Brazilian support for a conclusion to the Doha discussions has become a part of its negotiations with other nations. In a communiqué from the first meeting of the Brazilian, Russian, Indian, and Chinese (BRIC) Finance Ministers, 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.”¹⁷

Analyst: Vanessa Guidorizzi

China: -1

China has registered a score of -1, indicating that it has not actively pursued agricultural subsidy reductions as part of its position on trade negotiation within the Doha Round. China has increased agricultural subsidies and the minimum purchasing price for grains and wheat in 2008.

On 20 October 2008, China’s top economic planning agency announced that agricultural subsidies and the minimum purchase price of grains would be raised in 2009.¹⁸ The central government allocated CNY102.8 billion (USD15.1 billion) in agricultural subsidies in 2008, doubling the money from 2007.¹⁹ Farmers growing wheat, paddy rice,

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

corn and soybeans in northeast China would receive higher subsidies for expenditure on fertilizers, agricultural machinery and seeds.²⁰ This move followed a policy unveiled earlier in October 2008 that pledged a rise in agriculture production and an increase in rural residents' incomes.²¹

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 2009.²² China, with a population of more than 1.3 billion, relies mainly on domestic production for food.²³ The State Grain Information Center estimated a rise in grain purchasing prices and subsidies would increase grain and wheat production in China.²⁴

During Chinese President Hu Jintao's visit in Yulin City of northwest China's Shaanxi Province from 28-29 October 2008, the President promised local corn planters that the government would gradually increase subsidies to croppers and raise the minimum prices of crops purchased from farmers.²⁵ The new agricultural policy was expected to boost the scale of operation for farm production and provide funds for farmers to start new businesses.²⁶

Analyst: Vivian Wei

India: 0

The Government of India has registered a score of 0 for incorporating agricultural subsidy reductions as a component of its position on trade negotiations within the Doha Round negotiations. However, India has strongly insisted on a fair deal with particular emphasis on the use of Special Products (SPs) and Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) to promote its agricultural sector.²⁷ India has underscored the importance of balance

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.

across the full range of market access issues in agriculture, industrial goods and services. These are essential to secure growth in trade and boost the global economy at the Doha Round negotiations with an emphasis on the sensitivities in agriculture.²⁸

India has urged developed countries and the WTO in addressing the global food crisis and has continued to uphold its position on safeguarding livelihoods of the poor in India during the talks²⁹ with “a clear balance between market opening and the development needs of the majority.”³⁰ It has maintained a key priority in the Doha Round negotiations through “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.”³¹ Together with the G33 nations, India has long supported the “Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM)” 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.³² Furthermore, in the 2008-2009 Union Budget, the Government of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced debt waiver and debt relief schemes for three core (30 million) marginal and small farmers³³ in the face of farmer indebtedness, rising food prices, and decreasing agricultural growth.

At the Third-Second Annual Meeting of Ministers For Foreign Affairs of The Group Of 77, India reaffirmed its commitment to a successful conclusion of the Doha Round negotiations without compromising “the livelihood security of subsistence and marginal farmers in the developing world.”³⁴ It continues to rally for support on its position at the Doha Round since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. It echoed its position with countries

²⁸ Joint Statement Of Kamal Nath and Peter Mandelson on WTO Doha Round Negotiations, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi) 08 July 2008. Date of Access: 08 December 2008. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=2285.

²⁹ Statement of Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Govt 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.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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.

³² 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>.

³³ 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>.

³⁴ 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.

such as Brazil,³⁵ the United Kingdom,³⁶ and Spain³⁷ in separate forums and meetings held with the respective government representatives.

Analyst: Farah Saleem

Mexico: 0

Mexico has registered a score of 0 on its commitment to food security under the Heiligendamm process. Although Mexico has called for the reduction of subsidies on agricultural trade at the WTO's Doha Round, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) removed agricultural tariffs in January 2008 and the Mexican government has refused farmer demands to renegotiate NAFTA.³⁸

Mexico has focused its trade agenda around 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.^{39,40} However, import tariffs on maize, beans, sugar, and milk have been lifted since 1 January 2008.⁴¹ Since the prices of food staples have increased, the Mexican government has 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.^{42,43} Taxes on staple foods such as rice, wheat, corn, and imported milk have been lifted and the government has negotiated with major stores

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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-tariffs-mexican-farmers-protest-against-us>.

³⁹ 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>.

⁴⁰ Mexico's Calderon 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>.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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>.

⁴³ Comunicado de Prensa No. 16 Anuncia el Presidente Calderón Acciones en Apoyo A La Economía Familiar, Secretaria 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.

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.⁴⁴ In addition, a supplement of MXN120 will be offered to poor families.^{45,46}

While not part of the Doha negotiations, Mexico has acted on a commitment to reduce agricultural subsidies, but to achieve a measure of full compliance it must encourage other states to also take measures to reduce agricultural subsidies as part of the Doha Round.

Analyst: Priti Murbah

South Africa: +1

South Africa receives a score of +1 for full compliance with its 2008 Hokkaido Summit commitment on food security. Following the failure of the Doha Round in July 2008, President Kgalema Motlanthe of South Africa reaffirmed South Africa's desire and commitment to decreased agricultural subsidies. South Africa's desire for smaller 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."⁴⁷

South Africa's membership in the Cairns Group and active support and participation has demonstrated a continued commitment to food security. The Cairns Group is a coalition of nineteen 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: export subsidies, market access, and domestic support.⁴⁸ 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."⁴⁹ Through the Cairns Group and the South African Agriculture Union,⁵⁰ it has maintained a

⁴⁴ 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>.

⁴⁵ Comunicado de Prensa No. 16 Anuncia el Presidente Calderón Acciones en Apoyo A La Economía Familiar, Secretaria 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.

⁴⁶ 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>.

⁴⁷ Introduction Statement by the President of South Africa, Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe, (APR) Forum (Cotonou, Benin) 26 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008 <http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2008/08102710151004.htm>.

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ The Cairns Group, History and Present Status, Department of Foreign Affairs, Republic of South Africa (Pretoria) 13 February 2004. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. <http://www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/Multilateral/inter/cairns.htm>.

⁵⁰ South Africa, South African Agricultural Union, Member Countries, Cairns Group Farm Leaders (Barton) 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. http://www.cairnsgroupfarmers.org/south_africa.html.

collective position on the issues of food security and the decrease of agricultural subsidies, while aiding in indentifying and eliminating other forms of export subsidies.⁵¹ 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.”⁵² South Africa has also urged the European Union, the United States, and Japan to show leadership and bridge the final gaps in the Doha Round negotiations.⁵³

South Africa has addressed the issue of food security in several presidential statements and speeches since the conclusion of the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. Former South African President Thabo Mbeki made food security a point of discussion leading up to the 2008 South African-EU Summit in Bordeaux.⁵⁴ The South African Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Area contains articles which specifically target 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.⁵⁵ At the Thirteenth National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) Annual Summit, President Motlanthe spoke of rising protectionism in the agriculture sector as a threat to both the world economy and the progress of developing states.⁵⁶

Analyst: John Griffin

⁵¹ Cairns Group Communiqué, Cairns Group (Geneva) 20 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008 http://www.cairnsgroup.org/media/080720_communique.html.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ 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>.

⁵⁵ 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>.

⁵⁶ 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>.

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:

Interim 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 is the issue of climate change.⁵⁷ During the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the O5 leaders renewed their commitment to fighting climate change, with a focus on supporting sustainable development and undertaking nationally appropriate mitigation and adaptation actions, goals outlined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).⁵⁸

In the Heiligendamm compliance cycle, all of the O5 countries demonstrated full compliance with their commitment on climate change, having initiated both adaptation

⁵⁷ 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>.

⁵⁸ 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>.

and mitigation actions through domestic legislations and at international forums.⁵⁹ The O5 countries are expected to continue expanding adaptation and mitigation actions in the Hokkaido-Toyako compliance cycle through cooperation with one another, as well as with other developed and developing countries.

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 adaption actions supportive of sustainable development. State does not support or enable these actions with 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: Yunjie Shi

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. Deforestation mitigation in the Amazon and Caatinga has been one area of concentrated action. On 22 October 2008, the Minister of Environment, Carlos Minc, stated that even the 27 per cent decrease in deforestation for the months of June to August⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹

⁵⁹ 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>.

⁶⁰ 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>.

⁶¹ 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>.

On 29 October 2008, Brazil designated Ramsar Sites⁶² for conservation, and initiated further protection measures, including releasing the Map of Conservation Areas and Aboriginal Lands of Caatinga.⁶³ This region occupies ten 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.⁶⁴

In addition to the mitigation of deforestation, Brazil has also taken efforts to expand the capacity of its ethanol and biodiesel sectors⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶ 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 2011.⁶⁷

Brazil has also complied with obligations 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.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹

⁶² 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>.

⁶³ 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>.

⁶⁴ " 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>.

⁶⁵ 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>.

⁶⁶ 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>.

⁶⁷ 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>.

⁶⁸ 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>.

⁶⁹ 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>.

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.⁷⁰

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.”⁷¹ 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.⁷² The plan has four main themes: mitigation; vulnerability, impact, and adaptation; research and development; and enhancement of skills and dissemination.⁷³ 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.⁷⁴ In deforestation alone, the plan aims for a reduction of 40 per cent in the first third, 30 per cent in the second, and per cent 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.⁷⁵

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 asked the members to join Brazil in the fight against deforestation.⁷⁶

Analyst: Laura Malaquias

⁷⁰ 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>.

⁷¹ 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.

⁷² 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.

⁷³ 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.

⁷⁴ 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.

⁷⁵ 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>.

⁷⁶ 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>.

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 by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, China has focused on the development of alternative energy sources through 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.⁷⁷ 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 sustainable development.”⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹

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.⁸⁰ 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).⁸¹

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 BP.⁸² This venture, scheduled to start in early 2009 upon final governmental approvals, involves the two partners jointly investing RMB500 million to commercialize Chinese clean energy technologies.⁸³ The CECC is designed to draw on the expertise and experience of both partners to integrate individual energy-related technologies, such as

⁷⁷ 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>.

⁷⁸ 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>.

⁷⁹ 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>.

⁸⁰ 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>.

⁸¹ 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>.

⁸² 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>.

⁸³ 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>.

coal gasification and conversion, carbon capture and storage, coal bed methane, and underground gasification.⁸⁴

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 2012.⁸⁵ 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.⁸⁶

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.⁸⁷ 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.⁸⁸

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.⁸⁹ 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.⁹⁰

Analyst: Yunjie Shi

⁸⁴ 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>.

⁸⁵ 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>.

⁸⁶ 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>.

⁸⁷ 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>.

⁸⁸ 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>.

⁸⁹ 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>.

⁹⁰ 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>.

India: +1

India has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to fight climate change. 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.⁹¹

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 directs ministries to submit detailed implementation plans to the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change by December 2008.⁹² Emphasizing the 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."⁹³ The report suggests that these national measures would be more successful with assistance from developed countries, and pledges that India's per capita greenhouse gas emissions "will at no point exceed that of developed countries even as we pursue our development objectives."⁹⁴

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. India has more than 345 registered CDM projects, more than any other country and about a third of all projects globally (with the largest project categories being biomass and wind power). Most projects in India are undertaken on a unilateral basis, developed independently by local stakeholders without the direct involvement of Annex I countries.⁹⁵

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-

⁹¹ 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>.

⁹² 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/country-policies/india-climate-plan-summary/06-2008>.

⁹³ 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/country-policies/india-climate-plan-summary/06-2008>.

⁹⁴ 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/country-policies/india-climate-plan-summary/06-2008>.

⁹⁵ <http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/India-FactSheet-09-08.pdf>.

operation in fields relevant to energy, clean development and climate change.”⁹⁶ 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.⁹⁷ 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 Modelling Mitigation Options; deployment of climate-friendly technologies and on the future of the Clean Development Mechanism, following up on 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.⁹⁸ The EU and India 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 to increase efforts to mobilize on mutually agreeable terms of European Investment Bank funding to support investment projects in India that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.⁹⁹

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

Since July 2008, 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,¹⁰⁰ improved energy efficiency,¹⁰¹ 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.¹⁰² As of December 2008, Mexico has

⁹⁶ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

⁹⁷ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

⁹⁸ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

⁹⁹ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

¹⁰⁰ 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>.

¹⁰¹ Environmental Sustainability Development Policy Loan (DPL), World Bank (Washington) 13 October 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008. <http://go.worldbank.org/16H7ZSOEC0>.

¹⁰² 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>.

secured hundreds of millions of dollars in aid for such projects from the IDB and the World Bank.¹⁰³

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.¹⁰⁴ 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.¹⁰⁵

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 making such practices more sensitive to environmental considerations.¹⁰⁶

Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Mexico has made climate change an issue of national priority. In bilateral talks with various national leaders, President Felipe Calderon has stressed the need for attention to climate change in the context of multilateralism.¹⁰⁷ A communiqué released by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (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.¹⁰⁸

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

¹⁰³ World Bank Monthly Operational Summary – Latin America and the Caribbean Region November 2008, World Bank (Washington). Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

<http://go.worldbank.org/OL66V2F8F0>.

¹⁰⁴ 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>.

¹⁰⁵ 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>.

¹⁰⁶ DECRETO por el que se adiciona una fracción XLIX al artículo 7 de la Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable, Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Mexico City) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 5 December 2008.

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

¹⁰⁷ President Felipe Calderon 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>.

¹⁰⁸ 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>.

the United Nations' Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).¹⁰⁹ At the time of the report's publication, Mexico had 105 registered CDM projects, representing nearly one tenth of the world's total projects.¹¹⁰

On 28 November 2008, 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.¹¹¹

Analyst: Salvator Cusimano

South Africa: 0

South Africa has achieved a score of 0 for partial compliance with its Hokkaido-Toyako commitment to fight climate change. At the international level, South Africa has strongly advocated for the adoption of an integrative and more inclusive approach to combating climate change by the international community. At the domestic level, South Africa has also adopted new climate-friendly policies. It has not, however, implemented these new climate change related policies with proper funding or technology since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in July 2008.

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.¹¹² 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.¹¹³ The proposed policy framework highlighted six broad policy themes: (i) reducing and limiting greenhouse gas emissions; (ii) building on, strengthening, and/or

¹⁰⁹ 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.

¹¹⁰ 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.

¹¹¹ 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>

¹¹² 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

¹¹³ 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

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.¹¹⁴

South Africa will hold a national climate change response policy development summit in February 2009 to further discuss, revise, and adopt the framework.¹¹⁵ In the interim, South Africa's Cabinet committed to begin accelerating energy efficiency and conservation across all sectors of its economy, to invest in research and development targets that focus on carbon-friendly technologies, and to launch a comprehensive environmental awareness program to mobilize citizens and stakeholders to support the upcoming process.¹¹⁶

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 conducted into the effectiveness and efficiency of the South African environmental impact assessment (EIA) as a tool for managing environmental impact in South Africa.¹¹⁷ 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,¹¹⁸ the survey more particularly 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.¹¹⁹ 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.¹²⁰ 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

¹¹⁴ 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

¹¹⁵ Mbeki: Statement on outcome of July Cabinet Lekgotla, Creamer Media (Bedfordview) 8 July 2008.

Date of Access: 16 December 2008. http://www.polity.org.za/article.php?a_id=139236

¹¹⁶ Mbeki: Statement on outcome of July Cabinet Lekgotla, Creamer Media (Bedfordview) 8 July 2008.

Date of Access: 16 December 2008. http://www.polity.org.za/article.php?a_id=139236.

¹¹⁷ 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>.

¹¹⁸ 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>.

¹¹⁹ 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>.

¹²⁰ 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>.

the development of a reformed national environmental impact management strategy and action plan for South Africa.¹²¹

At the 1-12 December 2008 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznań, Poland,¹²² 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 2009.¹²³ 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 actions.¹²⁴ “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.”¹²⁵

Analyst: Pascale Latulippe

¹²¹ 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>.

¹²² 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>.

¹²³ 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>.

¹²⁴ 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>.

¹²⁵ 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>.

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:

Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Brazil		0	
China		0	
India			+1
Mexico			+1
South Africa			+1
Average Score			+0.6

Background:

The commitment on energy made at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit builds on the previous commitment at the Heiligendamm Summit, which focused on achieving energy efficiency and increasing the use of cleaner and renewable energies.¹²⁶ The commitment for the current compliance cycle emphasizes international cooperation and efforts undertaken to promote equal access to energy by developing countries. Such initiatives include the development of energy-sharing practices, development assistance for energy infrastructure, and promoting access to energy markets by developing countries.

Although all O5 countries have taken some concrete steps in international energy cooperation, only Mexico has thus far taken direct actions to ensure greater energy accessibility by developing countries.

Scoring:

¹²⁶ ¹²⁶ 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>.

-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 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: Yunjie Shi

Brazil: 0

Brazil has earned a score of 0 for its commitment to take an integrated approach to international energy and development cooperation. Although Brazil has explored and encouraged new energy technologies domestically, and sought international cooperation in the field of energy, it has done little to increase energy accessibility for developing countries.

On 22 November 2008, EU Energy Commissioner, Andris Piebalgs, and Brazil's Minister of Mines and Energy, Edison Lobao, met in Sao Paulo to enhance bilateral cooperation in the frame of the European Commission-Brazil Energy Policy Dialogue.¹²⁷ Since the launch of the Dialogue in July 2007, the EU and Brazil have confirmed their commitment to building up constructive bilateral cooperation and partnership in the energy sector, with the goal of developing sustainable and reliable energy supplies.¹²⁸ Minister Lobao welcomed this meeting and informed Commissioner Piebalg about recent developments in Brazil's energy sector, with special regard to the constant development of the ethanol and biodiesel sectors.¹²⁹ The two leaders decided to focus their bilateral cooperation for 2009 on the following four main 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 in second-generation biofuels; and (vi) promotion of EU-Brazil industrial cooperation on low-carbon technologies.¹³⁰

¹²⁷ EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. http://www.energy-enviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

¹²⁸ EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. http://www.energy-enviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

¹²⁹ EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. http://www.energy-enviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

¹³⁰ EU and Brazil deepen energy cooperation, Energy & Enviro Finland (Vantaa) 22 November 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. http://www.energy-enviro.fi/index.php?PAGE=2246&NODE_ID=2246&LANG=1.

The Brazilian government encourages the use of renewable energy and is committed to seeking out new sources as they become available. Carlos Minc, Minister of the Environment, reinforced the need for clean, renewable, and diverse sources of energy at the Twelfth Brazilian Congress on Energy on 17 November 2008.¹³¹ Minister Minc asserted this again at the Eco-Power Conference on 21 November 2008, where he called for more hydroelectric energy to avoid those based on oil and coal.¹³²

In the natural gas sector, on 11 December 2008, the National Congress approved the Gas Law (Lei do Gás), which had been pending since 2003. This new law creates regulations for the transport, exploration, processing, and commercialization of natural gas.¹³³ It also stipulated that should a company wish to search for gas, it would need to obtain public approval as well as the customary government approval.¹³⁴ Jose Lima de Andrade Neto, Minister of Mining and Energy, claimed that this would make for better competition within the sector.¹³⁵

Brazil has also succeeded, through Leilão A-5/2008, in contracting 3 125 megawatts of power, starting in 2013, from twenty-four producers specializing in natural gas and petroleum as well as from one hydroelectricity producer that would supply 350 megawatts. In total, 104.6 per cent of the estimated market demand for 2013, 2 988 megawatts, was attained.¹³⁶

Analyst: Laura Malaquias

China: 0

China has registered a score of 0, indicating partial compliance with its 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako commitment on energy. Although China has demonstrated a willingness to take an integrated approach to international energy cooperation with developed countries, it has not taken concrete actions to facilitate greater access to energy by developing

¹³¹ Ministro destaca importância de matriz energética limpa para o Brasil (Translation: Ministry declares the importance of clean energy for Brazil), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia), 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4483>.

¹³² Minc defende matriz energética mais limpa para o Brasil (Translation: Minc defends a cleaner energy sector for Brazil), Ministerio do Meio Ambiente (Brasilia), 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. <http://www.mma.gov.br/ascom/ultimas/index.cfm?id=4494>.

¹³³ Id Nova lei estimula mais gasodutos (Translation: New law stimulates more gas-lines) Journal Do Brasil (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.

¹³⁴ Id Nova lei estimula mais gasodutos (Translation: New law stimulates more gas-lines) Journal Do Brasil (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.

¹³⁵ Id Nova lei estimula mais gasodutos (Translation: New law stimulates more gas-lines) Journal Do Brasil (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.

¹³⁶ “Leilão A-5/2008 contrata 5.566 MW para atender o mercado nacional em 2013” Brazil. *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.

countries. Although Chinese leaders met with leaders of developing countries on multiple occasions, such as those of African nations, discussion concentrated on economic cooperation, with no specific initiatives on energy being mentioned.

On 26 July 2008, Chinese Vice Premier, Wang Qishan, and Russian Deputy Prime Minister, Igor Sechin, launched an energy resources negotiation mechanism in Beijing.¹³⁷ Vice Premier Wang stated that energy cooperation plays an important role in the Sino-Russian strategic cooperation, noting that the establishment of the energy resources negotiation would inject new vitality into the Sino-Russian energy cooperation.¹³⁸ 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 function of this energy resources negotiation mechanism, and further expand bilateral cooperation in areas of oil, gas, nuclear energy, and electric power.¹³⁹ Additionally, Wen hoped that the two countries would achieve more progress in large-scale items concerning crude oil trade, construction of oil and gas pipelines, prospecting and exploitation, refining, and chemical industries.¹⁴⁰

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.¹⁴¹ The pipeline is to be connected to China from the Siberian city of Skovorodino, 70 kilometres north of the Sino-Russian border.¹⁴² China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and Russian pipeline monopoly Transneft agreed to build the spur to carry fifteen million tons of oil annually from 2009, which would be enough to meet four per cent of China's annual demand.¹⁴³ 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.¹⁴⁴ 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."¹⁴⁵ According to Xinhua News, during Premier Wen's three-day visit to Russia, in addition to the pipeline agreement, China and Russia also agreed to work jointly in oil production and processing

¹³⁷ 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.

¹³⁸ 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.

¹³⁹ 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.

¹⁴⁰ 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.

¹⁴¹ 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.

¹⁴² 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.

¹⁴³ 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.

¹⁴⁴ 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.

¹⁴⁵ 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.

and natural gas production; extend cooperation in nuclear energy, uranium mining, post-processing of spent fuel, and the treatment of nuclear waste; and promote cooperation in nanotechnology, energy saving, ecology, and rational utilization of natural resources.¹⁴⁶

China cooperated with Israel in the field of clean energy. On 8 December 2008, Israel's biggest 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.¹⁴⁷ 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.¹⁴⁸

Analyst: Yunjie Shi

India: +1

India has registered a score of +1, indicating compliance with its commitment made at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit. India recognizes the importance of energy security and efficiency, and has met with other developing countries to advance their cooperation in the field of energy, namely South Africa and Brazil on 15 October 2008.

On 15 October 2008, India hosted the Third India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Summit in New Delhi.¹⁴⁹ In the Joint Declaration released at the end of the summit, the leaders expressed that they looked forward to working together to deepening regular exchanges and furthering knowledge and know-how in the areas of biofuels, nuclear, hydro, wind, and solar energy.¹⁵⁰ The declaration also asserted that “[t]he leaders recognized the need of a concerted effort for jointly developing renewable energy technologies with the developed countries for the overall benefit of mankind.

On 22 October 2008, at their meeting in Tokyo, 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

¹⁴⁶ 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.

¹⁴⁷ 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.

¹⁴⁸ 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.

¹⁴⁹ 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/mot11016.html>.

¹⁵⁰ 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>.

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 in the coal and power sectors.¹⁵¹

They also noted that under this Dialogue, the Energy Ministers confirmed that they would exchange views and information on their respective nuclear energy policies. They welcomed progress achieved under the India-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, and recognized the importance of promoting cooperation between the two countries' industries in order to expand bilateral energy cooperation on a commercial basis.¹⁵²

On 30 September 2008, the External Affairs Minister of India talked about the linkages between climate change and energy security in New York. He referred to the National Action Plan on Climate Change, taken on June 30, 2008, which focuses on the need for a strategic shift. First, the strategic shift aims to distribute as widely as possible the existing applications of solar energy, such as solar lanterns. 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 lowering of costs through technical innovations and through public-private partnerships. Thirdly, a major research and development effort will be launched to develop applications that can provide convenient, cost-effective, and large-scale applications of solar energy. The key here would be the development of storage systems that could make solar energy grid compatible.¹⁵³

The Minister also asserted that the Indian government is currently engaged in a series of brainstorming sessions with stakeholders, such as business and industry, scientific and technical institutes, non-governmental organizations, and concerned government agencies to evolve an ambitious, but practical plan to develop solar energy as the chief source of our energy over time.¹⁵⁴

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-

¹⁵¹ 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>.

¹⁵² 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>.

¹⁵³ 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>.

¹⁵⁴ 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>.

operation in fields relevant to energy, clean development and climate change.”¹⁵⁵ Both consider the promotion of energy security as a key to stable and sustainable development.¹⁵⁶ The EU and India have decided to adopt concrete activities and practical initiatives in a joint programme on energy, clean development, and climate change. Activities and initiatives on energy co-operation include: working together to advance co-operation 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 co-operation in the field of Fusion Energy Research.¹⁵⁷

Analyst: Tannuva Akbar

Mexico: +1

In the area of energy, Mexico has received a score of +1 for the period of July to December 2008. Since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in July 2008, Mexico has undertaken new initiatives towards an integrated approach to international energy and development cooperation, some of which involved ensuring greater access to energy by developing countries in Latin America. Mexico has promoted energy cooperation with a number of international partners since the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

On 24 November 2008, President Calderon met with Argentinean President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner in Buenos Aires. In light of the newly signed Strategic Partnership Agreement between the two countries, the leaders jointly announced that they would increase Mexican-Argentinean cooperation, and gave specific attention to energy cooperation. They specifically drew attention to the need for more projects promoting clean, renewable, and efficient energy use.¹⁵⁸

On 11 November 2008, the Mexican and Colombian governments continued negotiations on the installation of a biomass fuel power generation facility in Mexico’s Chiapas region. The project would require the support of Colombian technology, and is in line with the objectives of the Proyecto Mesoamérica (PM).¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁵ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

¹⁵⁶ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

¹⁵⁷ Joint work programme, EU-India co-operation on energy, clean development and climate change (Delhi) 29 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 January 2009. <http://pib.nic.in/release/release.asp?relid=43223>.

¹⁵⁸ President Calderon’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>.

¹⁵⁹ 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>.

On 17 November 2008, after Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyon met with President Calderon on his visit to Mexico, President Calderon announced that the two had agreed on a new vision for bilateral relations between the two countries. Included in this vision is the collaboration of the two countries' state-run oil firms on matters of energy-related scientific, technological, and capacity development.¹⁶⁰

The PM (formerly known as the Plan Puebla Panama) is a regional strategy for Latin American development that includes collaboration on energy.¹⁶¹ Under the PM, Mexico is currently involved in an energy cooperation project with Guatemala. The project involves the construction of an electricity line between Mexico and Guatemala, and has been jointly executed by the Mexican and Guatemalan governments,¹⁶² with help from German firm Siemens.¹⁶³ The project aims to facilitate sustainable economic growth and competition in the context of regional integration, with special attention given to the reduction of poverty.¹⁶⁴ On 21 October 2008, the project was deemed to have passed from its financing and planning stages to the implementation stage.¹⁶⁵ The line is expected to be in service by spring 2009.¹⁶⁶

Analyst: Salvador Cusimano

South Africa: +1

South Africa has complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako commitment to international energy development and cooperation. Since the summit, South Africa has continued to advocate for South-South energy cooperation and has undertaken active efforts to ensure energy cooperation between developing countries.

On 2 September 2008, former South African President Thabo Mbeki welcomed Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez to Pretoria for a bilateral political and economic

¹⁶⁰ 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>.

¹⁶¹ Nace Proyecto Mesoamérica, BBCMundo.com, (London), 29 June 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/spanish/latin_america/newsid_7479000/7479780.stm.

¹⁶² Interconexión Eléctrica Guatemala-México, Plan Puebla Panamá, 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.planpuebla-panama.org/main-pages/mexico.htm>.

¹⁶³ 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>

¹⁶⁴ Interconexión Eléctrica Guatemala-México, Plan Puebla Panamá, 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.planpuebla-panama.org/main-pages/mexico.htm>.

¹⁶⁵ Interconexión Eléctrica Guatemala-México, Plan Puebla Panamá, 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2008. <http://www.planpuebla-panama.org/main-pages/mexico.htm>

¹⁶⁶ 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>.

meeting.¹⁶⁷ The leaders discussed energy issues among other matters of mutual concern. "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,"¹⁶⁸ Ronnie Mamoepa, Foreign Affairs spokesperson told media. At the conclusion of the two days of discussions, the Minister of Minerals and Energy of South Africa and the Minister of Energy and Petroleum of Venezuela signed an Energy Cooperation Agreement and a Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation.¹⁶⁹

On 15 October 2008, South African President Kgalema Motlanthe attended the Third India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Summit in New Delhi, India.¹⁷⁰ In the Joint Declaration released at the end of the summit, the leaders expressed 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.¹⁷¹ The declaration also asserted that "[t]he leaders recognized the need of a concerted effort for jointly developing renewable energy technologies with the developed countries for the overall benefit of mankind. 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."¹⁷²

Analyst: Pascale Latulippe

¹⁶⁷ President Thabo Mbeki to host Venezuelan President on Historic State Visit, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 August 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

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

¹⁶⁸ Venezuela ready to sign energy deal, Afrol News (Maseru) 2 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://www.afrol.com/articles/30585>.

¹⁶⁹ President Thabo Mbeki to host Venezuelan President on Historic State Visit, Department of Foreign Affairs (Pretoria) 31 August 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008.

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

¹⁷⁰ 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>.

¹⁷¹ 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>.

¹⁷² 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>.

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:

Interim 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.¹⁷³ 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 their commitments to the Monterrey Consensus¹⁷⁴ 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: (1) mobilizing domestic financial resources for development; (2) mobilizing international resources for development; (3) international trade as an engine for development; (4) increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development; (5) external debt; (6) addressing systemic issues.¹⁷⁵

¹⁷³ Development and Africa, Hokkaido Toyako Summit (Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2008. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

¹⁷⁴ 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>.

¹⁷⁵ 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>.

The 2008 Follow-up International Conference to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus affirmed in its entirety the Monterrey Consensus on aid, investment, debt relief, and other deterrents to poverty relief in poor countries. The outcome document emerging from the conference stated that “the economic slowdown and all other obstacles must not slow down efforts to achieve ‘‘people-centred development’ in developing countries, particularly those in Africa.”¹⁷⁶

Every member of the Heiligendamm Process was a party to this conference and each participated in drafting the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. This declaration asserts the importance of a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus as part of the Doha Development Round. 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, even at this early stage in the compliance cycle. Participating states agreed to consider a follow-up conference for 2013.

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.

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 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.

¹⁷⁶ 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>.

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 2008.¹⁷⁷ At this conference, Brazil, along with other participating states, adopted the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. In a 30 November 2008 speech, Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim repeatedly emphasized “the urgent need to conclude the Doha Round” and “the reform of international institutions.”¹⁷⁸ He also underscored the increased importance of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in times of economic crisis¹⁷⁹ and the necessity of international coordination in providing ODA.¹⁸⁰

At this conference, Brazil and the 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.”¹⁸¹ Brazil 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.¹⁸² Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.¹⁸³

On 22 December 2009, at the Second Brazil-European Union Summit, Brazilian and EU delegates expressed their regret for the inability to conclude the negotiations of the Doha Round. While leaders conveyed “their willingness to reach an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced agreement that fulfills the development objectives of the Round” they

¹⁷⁷ 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>.

¹⁷⁸ 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.

¹⁷⁹ 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.

¹⁸⁰ 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.

¹⁸¹ 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>.

¹⁸² 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>.

¹⁸³ 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>.

choose to also highlight the promotion of “effective trade rules.”¹⁸⁴ In their Joint Action Plan, leaders from Brazil and the EU 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.”¹⁸⁵

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. As the largest developing country in the world, China has mobilized international trade and investment for development in Africa while encouraging other countries to meet their commitments on the development of a follow-up mechanism to monitor the Monterrey Consensus.

In addition to actively supporting industrial and trade 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.”¹⁸⁶ On 24 September 2008, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and British Prime Minister Gordon Brown met in Beijing to discuss the international community’s aid to Africa.¹⁸⁷ Premier Wen urged developed countries to meet their commitments in assisting Africa and to take practical approaches to promote African development.¹⁸⁸

On 19 December 2008, China announced that it would not reduce assistance to Africa because of the international financial crisis.¹⁸⁹ Premier Wen Jiabao met with Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos in China and planned to keep close cooperation with African countries in the reform of the international financial system.¹⁹⁰ In addition,

¹⁸⁴ 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.

¹⁸⁵ 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.

¹⁸⁶ 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/2008-09/23/content_7050490.htm.

¹⁸⁷ Premier Wen Meets British, Indian PMs, China Daily (Beijing), 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-09/25/content_7060292.htm.

¹⁸⁸ Premier Wen Meets British, Indian PMs, China Daily (Beijing), 25 September 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-09/25/content_7060292.htm.

¹⁸⁹ 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.

¹⁹⁰ 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.

President Hu Jintao announced eight measures at the summit for China-Africa cooperation, including China's pledge to double its assistance to Africa by 2009, provide USD3 billion of preferential loans, USD2 billion of preferential buyer's credits, debt cancellation, and a development fund of USD5 billion to encourage Chinese firms to invest in Africa.¹⁹¹

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 2008.¹⁹²

At this conference, China and the 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."¹⁹³ 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.¹⁹⁴ Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.¹⁹⁵

Analyst: Vivian Wei

India: +1

The government of 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 action towards follow-up on the Monterrey Consensus.

India has focused on supporting the Monterrey Consensus and highlighting its significance in global forums and during meetings with individual African nations. At the

¹⁹¹ 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.

¹⁹² 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>

¹⁹³ 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>.

¹⁹⁴ 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>.

¹⁹⁵ 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>.

Second Committee of the Sixty-third Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power, outlined the developmental challenges of developing countries and urged the Monterrey Review Conference to deal with the issues in detail.¹⁹⁶

Through its membership in the Group of 77 (G77), India has collectively encouraged progress on the Monterrey Consensus including a recommitment to the implementation of the Consensus. This also includes the achievement of the 0.7 per cent Overseas Development Aid (ODA) commitments, reform of the international economic governance system, and the completion of the Doha Development Round of negotiations.¹⁹⁷ 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 of developed countries towards development aid. Minister Sharma reiterated India's support and cooperation with African and least developed countries through its partnerships to share its developmental experiences in the areas of capacity-building and technology.¹⁹⁸

At the General Debate of the Sixty-third UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh emphasized the need for special efforts towards Africa,¹⁹⁹ reiterating the global pledge at the High-Level Plenary on Africa to fulfill Official Development Assistance (ODA).²⁰⁰ At the same meeting, Minister Sharma emphasized the bilateral policies that India has undertaken such as the Delhi Declaration, the Africa-India Framework for Cooperation,²⁰¹ and the India-Africa Partnership Summits.²⁰²

¹⁹⁶ Address by Mr. Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Power Of India during The General Debate of the Second Committee at The Second Committee of the 63rd Session of The United General Assembly, Permanent Mission of India to The United Nations New York (New York) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 31 December 2008. www.un.int/india/2007/ind1363.pdf.

¹⁹⁷ 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>.

¹⁹⁸ 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.

¹⁹⁹ 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>.

²⁰⁰ 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>.

²⁰¹ 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>.

²⁰² 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

Most notably, 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 2008.²⁰³

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”.²⁰⁴ 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 financing for development follow-up.²⁰⁵ Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.²⁰⁶

Furthermore, India has increased economic cooperation with African nations by intensifying investment and trade relations by providing opportunities in select sectors such as infrastructure development in Zambia,²⁰⁷ agriculture and floriculture in Ethiopia,²⁰⁸ and an industrial zone in Egypt.²⁰⁹

Meetings (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/ga10748.doc.htm>.

²⁰³International 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>.

²⁰⁴ 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>.

²⁰⁵ 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>.

²⁰⁶ 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>.

²⁰⁷ 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.

²⁰⁸ 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.

²⁰⁹ 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.

Kamal Nath, the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry at the Third India-Brazil and South Africa Business Summit (IBSA) stressed the importance for economic cooperation between the three countries through innovative sources of financing for development for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and by jointly safeguarding the interests of the developing countries at WTO talks.²¹⁰

Analyst: Farah Saleem

Mexico: +1

Mexico has registered a score of +1 towards its commitment to the development of a follow-up mechanism to monitor the Monterrey Consensus as a component of its Doha 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.

Most recently 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 and to the commitment to financing development.²¹¹

At this conference, Mexico, 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”.²¹² 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 to carry out the financing for development follow-up.²¹³ Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.²¹⁴

²¹⁰ 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.

²¹¹ 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>.

²¹² 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>.

²¹³ 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>.

²¹⁴ 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)

South Africa: +1

South Africa receives a score of +1 indicating its compliance for its commitment on African Development. South Africa has continued to demonstrate willingness to assist other African countries. On 28 September 2008 on his address to the nation, President Kgalema Motlanthe made clear that South Africa would not falter from its commitment to further development in Africa through international institutions and forums.²¹⁵

In September 2008, at the Launch of Informal Consultations on the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, Trevor Manuel, Minister of Finance and Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General on Financing for Development, 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.²¹⁶

In Doha, Qatar at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, Minister Manuel again stressed that the Follow-up Conference “must sustain and build on the consensus we reached in Monterrey.”²¹⁷ In addition, Minister Manuel emphasized that South African development is intricately tied to the success of the whole African continent and through forums such as the G77 and G20 to “to forge the necessary compromises and mobilise the resources that we require to build a new economic multilateralism.”²¹⁸ In the same address, Minister Manuel announced that South Africa would encourage united action for the development components of the Doha agenda through a number of international organizations. He expressed that negotiations on the “outcome document [had] been terribly slow” and that states needed to “dispense with the luxury of procrastination.”²¹⁹

9 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008.

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

²¹⁵ 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>

²¹⁶ 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.southafrica-newyork.net/pmun/view_speech.php?speech=1977974.

²¹⁷ 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.

²¹⁸ 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.

²¹⁹ 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

He continued: “There is a lack of urgency that does not speak to the reality of what is happening in the world.”²²⁰

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.”²²¹ 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 financing for development follow-up.²²² Participating states agreed to consider holding a follow-up financing for development meeting by 2013.²²³

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. South Africa’s role in the creation of this agreement expresses their commitment to African development.²²⁴ Similarly, South Africa has pressed for closer economic integration in recent discussions with both Uganda²²⁵ and Nigeria.²²⁶

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.

²²⁰ 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.

²²¹ 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>.

²²² 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>.

²²³ 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>.

²²⁴ 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-trade-zone-launched>.

²²⁵ 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, The Presidency Republic of South Africa (Johannesburg) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008

<http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/show.asp?type=sp&include=president/sp/2008/sp10221850.htm&ID=1807>.

²²⁶ Deputy President Mbete to host Nigerian Counterpart, Department of Foreign Affairs (Johannesburg) 8 December 13, 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008 <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2008/nige1208a.html>.

Analyst: John Griffin

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:

Interim 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 *Joint Statement* by the G8 Presidency and Heiligendamm Process partners released in 2007 did not specifically address 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 will be awarded based on the extent to which the Heiligendamm Process partners engage in multilateral discussions, and develop multilateral responses to development challenges that focus on any of the key priority issues of the Heiligendamm Process. Joint responses can take the form of a specific project with a particular country or can be a regionally based program. 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.

Scoring:

-1	Heiligendamm Process partner takes no actions to strengthen the role of South-South cooperation in multilateralism or development.
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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: 0

Brazil has received a score of 0 in the area of South-South Cooperation for taking limited action to strengthen their role 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 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, as well as in climate change, biodiversity, forest conservation, women's development, gender equity, and tourism.²²⁷ Brazil hosted the first ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting on 24 November 2008. In this Meeting, a process commenced to create a bi-regional roadmap and an action plan on various issues, including trade, energy, food security, environment, and technical cooperation.²²⁸ 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.²²⁹ They also agreed to create a platform for facilitating regular communication among themselves and to take in global public input on these issues.²³⁰

On 5 December 2008, Brazil announced that it will join the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.²³¹ On 7 October 2008, Brazil signed an Agreement to observe the

²²⁷ 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.

²²⁸ 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.

²²⁹ 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.

²³⁰ 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.

²³¹ 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.

Central American Integration System meetings, and hosted the first meeting of the Brazil-Central American Integration System Permanent Mechanism of Political Consultation.²³² 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 issues of regional integration.²³³

As part of the Group of 20, 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.²³⁴

Analyst: Liron Taub

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 other countries, particularly developing countries, in partnerships geared toward economic and social goals.²³⁵

Chinese President Hu Jintao visited Costa Rica, Peru, and Cuba following the G20 Summit in Washington in November 2008 to promote further strengthening of ties between China and Latin America. Around this time, the Presidents of Chile, Mexico and Venezuela also visited China. As a result, the Chinese government issued a document clarifying China's policy goals related to Latin America and put forward guiding principles for China-Latin America cooperation. China seeks to establish a stronger foundation for the continued development of mutual ties. “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.”²³⁶

Chinese President Hu Jintao and Colombian President Alvaro Uribe agreed to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. In a meeting in November 2008, the two countries discussed a broadening of cooperation in trade, culture, education, science, and

²³² 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.

²³³ 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.

²³⁴ 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.

²³⁵ 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.

²³⁶ 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.

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.”²³⁷ The two countries have also agreed to establish a strategic partnership.²³⁸

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.²³⁹

At the Fifth China-ASEAN Expo, China and the ASEAN countries signed investment contracts for business opportunities and for cooperation in environment protection and hi-tech industry.²⁴⁰ 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 to deal with the financial crisis in the world economy. There is also an expectation of the construction of a free trade agreement between the ASEAN region and China in the near future.²⁴¹

Working in partnership, China and Bangladesh seek 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.²⁴²

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.²⁴³

This fall, China made joint statements with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the member countries of the SCO for the need of international cooperation to

²³⁷ 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.

²³⁸ 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.

²³⁹ 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.

²⁴⁰ 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.

²⁴¹ 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.

²⁴² 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.

²⁴³ 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.

meet the demand for resources.²⁴⁴ 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.²⁴⁵

China and Papua New Guinea continue to strengthen the friendship and bilateral ties between the two countries 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 seeks cooperation together, particularly through strengthened communication and support in multilateral affairs.²⁴⁶

China and Vietnam have formed an agreement to intensify their bilateral strategic partnership.²⁴⁷ At the same time, increased cooperation will occur through the development of an economic zone between Vietnam and China's Guangxi Province.²⁴⁸

China's top legislator, Wu Bangguo, visited Africa in a five-nation tour in early November 2008.²⁴⁹ The five countries included Algeria, Gabon, Ethiopia, Madagascar, and the Seychelles. In addition, a trip was also made to the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa. This diplomatic trip sought to enhance Sino-African relations, as well as deepen mutual trust, enhance cooperation, and increase contacts between China and the five nations.

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 China used the forum to establish partnerships between them. An explicit goal was to enable West African countries to benefit from South-South Cooperation.²⁵⁰

²⁴⁴ 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.

²⁴⁵ 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.

²⁴⁶ 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.

²⁴⁷ 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.

²⁴⁸ 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.

²⁴⁹ 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.

²⁵⁰ 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.

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.²⁵¹

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.²⁵²

Given that Chinese diplomacy seeks to encourage unity and cooperation with developing countries, China has fully complied with its commitment to South-South Cooperation.

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

India: +1

India registered a score of +1 for full compliance with its commitment to South-South Cooperation. 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 further strengthening the trilateral cooperation, and reaffirmed that the Forum is an important mechanism for closer coordination on global issues, for promoting the interests of developing countries, enhancing cooperation in sectoral areas, and improving their economic ties.²⁵³ 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.²⁵⁴

The IBSA is among the latest developments to improve South-South cooperation. It was established to explore the possibilities for closer economic cooperation in a Trilateral Dialogue for mutual benefit and for international development.²⁵⁵ During the conference, the three governments committed to facilitating businesses, creating investor friendly climates in their respective countries, and to remove

²⁵¹ 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.

²⁵² 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.

²⁵³ 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>.

²⁵⁴ 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.

²⁵⁵ 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>.

barriers to business and trade. At the Conference, the leaders underscored the importance and relevance of South-South Cooperation in an uncertain international environment, contributed to by factors such as rising food and energy costs, climate change, and financial uncertainty, which made it all the more imperative to strengthen the collective voice of the South, in order to assist in its development efforts.

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 being on account of countries of the South and intra-South trade. 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)).²⁵⁶

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 2015.²⁵⁷ 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 granting support to the goal of the envisaged MERCOSUR-SACU-India Trilateral Trade Arrangement (TTA) at the highest political level. In this regard, they welcomed the proposal of a MERCOSUR-SACU-India 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-SACU-India TTA with satisfaction.²⁵⁸

On 16 October 2008, the ministers for natural gas and minerals for India and South Africa met to determine areas for cooperation in the oil sector.²⁵⁹ Among the issues discussed were: setting up of LPG logistics in South Africa; collaboration with PetroSA of South Africa for utilization of Coal-to-Liquid (CTL) technology in India; bilateral cooperation in establishing CNG network in South Africa; and availing of training facilities in India by South African personnel in the hydrocarbon sector.

²⁵⁶ The IBSA Trilateral Official Website, IBSA. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org>.

²⁵⁷ 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>.

²⁵⁸ 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.

²⁵⁹ 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.

On 24 November 2008, India attended the first ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting. In this Meeting, a process commenced to create a bi-regional roadmap and action plan on various issues, including trade, energy, food security, environment, and technical cooperation.²⁶⁰

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.²⁶¹ They also agreed to create a platform for facilitating regular communication among themselves and take in global public input on these issues.²⁶²

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.²⁶³ The leaders also took note of and instructed that work that had begun on the drawing-up of Social Development Strategy for IBSA and the future of agricultural cooperation in IBSA should be pursued in a meaningful manner so that these could be finalized in time for the 4th IBSA Summit.

On 12 July 2008, the Indian Government announced an economic stimulus package to support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) sectors.²⁶⁴ This was done to counter the world wide credit crunch and to boost development within India.

Analyst: Zinnia Jamshed

Mexico: +1

²⁶⁰ 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.

²⁶¹ 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.

²⁶² 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.

²⁶³ 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.

²⁶⁴ Bail-out Package to Small and Medium Industries, Ministry of Finance (New Delhi) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://india.gov.in/outerwin.htm?id=http://pib.nic.in/indiaportal/rel_print_page1.asp?releid=45606.

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 Calderon'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 Calderon has called for regional integration towards development; however, the allocation of funds has yet to be made.

President Calderon spoke in the plenary session of the 18th Latin American Summit in October; here he provided several suggestions for Latin American integration in the face of the current economic situation in the world. President Calderon called for more political and economic integration. For example, he proposes that Latin American countries consume Latin American products, resulting in an increase of economic integration.²⁶⁵

In addition, President Calderon stated that Latin America must have coordinated policies to begin the onset of both public and private investment in the region.²⁶⁶ President Calderon 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 Calderon spoke of the importance of taking full advantage of the potential of Latin American youth. Latin American countries predominantly have young populations, which is conducive to the idea that these youth could become the labour force to promote and support the growth of Latin American economies.²⁶⁷

President Calderon also visited El Salvador on 15 October 2008; here, both heads of state determined 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."²⁶⁸ Mexico has recently abolished crimes linked with migration – as a result, President Calderon 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 Calderon hailed the creation

²⁶⁵ President Calderon 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>.

²⁶⁶ President Calderon 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>.

²⁶⁷ President Calderon 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>.

²⁶⁸ 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>.

of the Pacific Rim Forum, which includes all countries of the region that border the Pacific Ocean.²⁶⁹

On 22 November 2008, President Calderon visited Peruvian President Alan Garcia. In 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 working together to make this forum a solid channel on which the various Latin American proposals will converge.”²⁷⁰

During President Calderon’s participation in the Solemn Session of Congress, he 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.”²⁷¹

Analyst: Lucia Ferrer

South Africa: +1

Although the geographical scope of their efforts are somewhat limited thus far under both former President Thabo Mbeki and current President Kgalema Motlanthe, South Africa has demonstrated a substantial commitment to their South-South Cooperation objectives as outlined at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, earning them a score of +1.

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.²⁷²

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

²⁶⁹ 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>.

²⁷⁰ 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>.

²⁷¹ President Felipe Calderon 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>.

²⁷² 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>.

technical cooperation.²⁷³ They also agreed to create a platform for facilitating regular communication among themselves and take in global public input on these issues.²⁷⁴

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. At this Forum, President Motlanthe stated South Africa's intentions to pursue global connectivity, starting with its partners in IBSA.²⁷⁵ The IBSA continues to work together in promotion of their goals, which includes, among others, achieving good global governance, the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), further South-South cooperation, and sustainable development.²⁷⁶

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.²⁷⁷

South Africa has further demonstrated participation in multilateral institutions working to promote South-South cooperation and development. On 22 October 2008, South Africa participated in 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). He 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." 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."²⁷⁸

²⁷³ 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.

²⁷⁴ 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.

²⁷⁵ 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>.

²⁷⁶ 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>.

²⁷⁷ 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.

²⁷⁸ 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>.

Incidentally, the SADC Free Trade Area was launched back on 17 August 2008.²⁷⁹ 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.”²⁸⁰

South Africa attended the first ASEAN-MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting on 24 November 2008. In this Meeting, a process commenced to create a bi-regional roadmap and an action plan on various issues, including trade, energy, food security, environment, and technical cooperation.²⁸¹

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.²⁸²

South Africa has also hosted a Conference on Multilateralism and International Law, focusing on the situation in the Western Sahara as a case study, and inviting professionals and academics from around the world to participate.²⁸³ As a result of this Conference, it was found that the promotion of a rules-based international order through multilateralism serves as the most efficient dispute-resolution mechanism. In turn, recommendations were put forward which promoted the use of such a method.²⁸⁴

South Africa has also been active at a bilateral level in promoting South-South cooperation.

²⁷⁹ 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>.

²⁸⁰ 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>.

²⁸¹ 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.

²⁸² 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>.

²⁸³ 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>.

²⁸⁴ 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>.

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.”²⁸⁵ From 31 July-1 August 2008, South Africa also participated in a Joint Commission with Iran to also explore further avenues for cooperation.²⁸⁶

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.”²⁸⁷

South Africa has also signed a Framework Cooperation Agreement with Guinea-Bissau on 25 September 2008.²⁸⁸ This Framework lays the basis for “bilateral co-operation between the two countries in a variety of areas.”²⁸⁹

South Africa has also signed two critical agreements with Argentina in the field of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and Co-operation between each respective national park conservatory organizations.²⁹⁰ 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.”²⁹¹ The trip also involved interaction with a cross-section of Argentinean society and a reaffirmation of the need for multilateral cooperation.

Analyst: Augustine Kwok

²⁸⁵ 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>.

²⁸⁶ 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>.

²⁸⁷ 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>.

²⁸⁸ 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/guib0926.html>.

²⁸⁹ 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/guib0926.html>.

²⁹⁰ 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>.

²⁹¹ 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>.

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:

Interim Compliance Score

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

Background:

In their *Joint Statement* made after the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the Heiligendamm Process partners committed to strengthening cooperation and coordination amongst the 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*. 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 (the Millennium Development Goals).

This commitment focuses on the need to contribute to and promote the G5 as an action-orientated global partnership in order to ensure 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: 0

Brazil has received a score of 0 for this commitment, indicating that it has taken limited 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. 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.²⁹²

On 29 September 2008, Brazil met with the other G5 members on the margins of the sixty-third 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."²⁹³ As a result, they pursue close 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.²⁹⁴ Brazil met with India and South Africa on 29 September 2008 at a Dialogue Forum Ministerial

²⁹² 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.

²⁹³ 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>.

²⁹⁴ 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.

Meeting to reaffirm a commitment to the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum.²⁹⁵

Analyst: Liron Taub

China: +1

China has received a compliance score of +1, indicating full compliance with this commitment.

In September 2008, the Chinese foreign minister, Yang Jiechi, met with the foreign ministers of India, Brazil, South Africa, and Mexico. Minister Yang emphasized the need for a strengthening of 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 sixty-third 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.²⁹⁶

Mexican President Felipe Calderon was invited by Chinese President Hu Jintao to pay a state visit to China from 9-12 July 2008.²⁹⁷ Presidents Hu and Calderon 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 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, fishery, 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.²⁹⁸ As of 29 December 2008, Mexico has recently launched the country's first chamber of commerce in Shanghai.²⁹⁹

²⁹⁵ 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.

²⁹⁶ 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.

²⁹⁷ Mexican President Calderon 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/wsrc/t471545.htm>.

²⁹⁸ 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>.

²⁹⁹ Mexico keen on China cooperation, Shanghai Daily (Shanghai) 29 December 2008. Date of Access: 30 December 2008. <http://www.shanghaidaily.com/article/?id=386226>.

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.³⁰⁰

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.”³⁰¹ 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.³⁰² On 9 September 2008, Foreign Minister Yang gave a speech in New Delhi on Sino-Indian relations with an emphasis on their bilateral relations having significance for the development of the world. Thus, the two countries should increase their mutual trust and cooperation.³⁰³

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.³⁰⁴ The leaders met at the G20 Summit in regards to the financial markets and world economy.

Analyst: Yinuo Geng

India: 0

The Indian government’s efforts to provide equitable and sustainable development have lead to improvements for its people and amicable relations with other nations engaging in multilateral activities. However, India has yet to enact positive actions in the field of global governance, financial stability, and food and energy security, earning them a score of 0.

³⁰⁰ 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.

³⁰¹ 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.

³⁰² 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.

³⁰³ 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>.

³⁰⁴ 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.

Recently, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon stated that India can provide effective leadership in the IBSA trilateral partnership to fight the brunt of climate change.³⁰⁵ Several Indian companies have become part of a global initiative under the World Business Council on Climate Change (WBCCC).³⁰⁶

India was a participant at the G5 Foreign Minister Meeting on the margins of the sixty-third 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.”³⁰⁷ 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.³⁰⁸ 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 G8.³⁰⁹

On 13 November 2008, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) announced that it would pump approximately Rs 17,000 crore (USD3.39 billion) to fund renewable energy (RE) sector projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.³¹⁰ Debashish Majumdar, Chairman and Managing Director of IREDA, said that this amount would help generate five thousand megawatts of power through renewable energy. The company plans to extend seventy per cent of its finances to the wind energy sector, while the remaining percentage would cover solar, biomass, and hydro projects.

With regards to the issue of energy security, India, along with the leaders of South Africa and Brazil, agreed to collaborate in diverse policy and technological areas to strengthen energy security in the three countries at the third India-Brazil-South Africa (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

³⁰⁵ 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.

³⁰⁶ 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.

³⁰⁷ 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>.

³⁰⁸ 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>.

³⁰⁹ 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>.

³¹⁰ IREDA gives green energy a 17k-cr push, The Financial Express (Bangalore) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.financialexpress.com/news/ireda-gives-green-energy-a-17kcr-push/385407>.

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.³¹¹ They also encouraged the sharing of the best practices in energy conservation and efficiency.³¹² There was no mention of funding or direct policy options.

Analyst: Zinnia Jamshed

Mexico: +1

Mexico has registered a score of +1, indicating full compliance with its commitment to the Role of the G5. Mexico actively participated in the APEC summit in November 2008. Also, in December, Mexico made significant contributions both to the World Bank and to the Inter-American Bank for Development (BID).

Mexico was a participant at the G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting on the margins of the sixty-third 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.”³¹³ 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.³¹⁴ 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 G8.³¹⁵

President Felipe Calderon spoke at the APEC 2008 CEO Summit in November 2008. After the meeting, the President explained the main achievements of the Summit: (1) necessary reforms for achieving a stable international financial system that will enable economies to have future sustained growth; (2) the President stated it was essential to successfully conclude the Doha Development Round, and thereby renew the World Trade Organization negotiations; (3) ideas were interchanged to promote further integration

³¹¹ 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>.

³¹² 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.

³¹³ 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>.

³¹⁴ 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>.

³¹⁵ 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>.

with the Asia-Pacific Region, and all the summiteers involved reviewed the progress made on issues of human security, which affect the region as a whole.³¹⁶

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.³¹⁷

Moreover, at the APEC summit on the issue of "The impact of the global Crisis on Latin America," President Calderon 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."³¹⁸ Addressing an audience of executives, President Calderon 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."³¹⁹

On 11 December 2008, the World Bank praised Mexico and Latin America in 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 in 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.³²⁰

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

³¹⁶ 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>.

³¹⁷ 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>.

³¹⁸ 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>.

³¹⁹ 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>.

³²⁰ 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>.

donation has yet to be released; however, it aims at lowering the debt Mexico has had with both institutions in the past.³²¹

Analyst: Lucia Ferrer

South Africa: 0

South Africa has achieved a score of 0. Although they have pursued a number of bilateral agreements conducive to the achievement of equitable and sustainable development, these actions have not been taken to the global level.

South Africa participated in the G5 Foreign Ministers Meeting on the margins of the sixty-third 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.”³²² 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.³²³ 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 G8.³²⁴

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.³²⁵

³²¹ 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/comunicado_092_2008_11122008_131736.pdf.

³²² 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>.

³²³ 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>.

³²⁴ 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>.

³²⁵ 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>.

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.”³²⁶ South Africa has also continued its participation in the African Peer Review Mechanism³²⁷ and the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue.³²⁸

South Africa also took part in the G-20 Summit in Washington 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.³²⁹

On a bilateral level, South Africa and Spain have boosted 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.”³³⁰

Additionally, South Africa and Russia had their Fifth Intersessional Session of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation (ITEC).³³¹ 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.

Analyst: Augustine Kwok

³²⁶ 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>.

³²⁷ 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>.

³²⁸ 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>.

³²⁹ 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>.

³³⁰ 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>.

³³¹ 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>.