Brazilian Foreign Policy Handbook

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS



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Brazilian Foreign Policy Handbook

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FOREWORD

This collection of statements aims at presenting an overall view of Brazilian foreign policy guidelines in regard to a wide variety of international issues. Brazil's coming of age in world politics has made it necessary for the country's diplomatic agenda to become broader and more complex. That is why it has become a real challenge to systematically keep track of the positions defended by Brazil abroad. This document was put together in order to fulfill that task.

All sources used were public and official documents: speeches, joint communiqués and press releases, articles by and interviews with high level authorities, amongst others. This compilation is by no means a definitive account nor does it cover the whole range of issues that are part of the daily agenda of the Ministry of External Relations. Its aim is to make a composite view of the main positions defended by Brazilian diplomacy in recent years available to interested members of the public, within and outside Itamaraty.

Brasilia, December. 2007

Principles and Guidelines of Brazilian Foreign Policy

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES OF BRAZILIAN FOREIGN POLICY

This Nation, created under a tropical sky, needs to state what it stands, doing justice to the struggle for the survival in which its children are engaged; internationally, affirming its sovereign and creative presence in the world. Our foreign policy shall also reflect the desire for change expressed by the ordinary people in the street. In my Government, Brazilian diplomatic efforts will be guided by a humanistic perspective and will be used, above all, as an instrument for national development. Through foreign trade, through capacity-building in advanced technologies and by seeking productive investments, Brazilian external relations should contribute towards improving the living conditions of Brazilian women and men, raising income levels and generating dignified employment.

Inaugural Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the National Congress- Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

* * *

The Brazilian people have shown a great example of their self-respect by demonstrating their belief in the power to bring about change through creative means. We must use this same posture of responsible action at the level of our foreign relations. We will not turn back from our main commitment, defending, whenever necessary, our national interests and the values that inspire us. (...) Our external policy cannot be limited to a single region, nor can it be restricted to one single dimension. Brazil can, and must contribute towards

the construction of a peaceful and harmonious world order, founded on the Rule of Law and on the principles of multilateralism, conscious of its demographic, territorial, economic and cultural importance, and of its vocation to become a great democracy in the process of social transformation.

Speech given by Minister Celso Amorim on taking office as Minister of External Relations, January 1, 2003.

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Our foreign policy is firmly oriented towards the search for peace, for negotiated solutions to international conflicts and towards the intransigent defense of our national interests. Peace is not just a moral objective. It is also imperative for rationality. This is why we defend the position that conflicts should be resolved by pacific means and under the auspices of the United Nations. We must recognize that poverty, hunger and misery are very often the cultural broth in which fanaticism and intolerance are developed. Preserving national interests is not incompatible with cooperation and solidarity. Our national program is not xenophobic; it is universalistic.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the 33rd Economic World Forum - Davos, January 26, 2003.

* * *

Brazil has consistently endeavored to carry out the principles it defends. The new relationship we are establishing with our South American neighbors is based on mutual respect, friendship and

cooperation. (...) Democratic dialogue is the most effective instrument of change of all. With the same determination that my companions and I are using to make Brazilian society more just and humane, I will also use to seek international partnerships, so as to attain a steady level of development and a peaceful, tolerant and harmonious world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 58th United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 23, 2003.

* * *

The growing approximation and the consolidation of Brazilian relations with (its) region require that situations of instability in countries on this Continent receive closer attention on the part of the Brazilian Government, guided by the principle of non-intervention as well as by a position of "non-indifference".

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the conference "Brazilian Foreign Policy in the 21st century and the role of the Sino-Brazilian Strategic Partnership", at the University of Beijing, May 25, 2004.

* * *

We are learning that development and social justice should be sought with determination and an open attitude towards dialogue. The instances of instability in the region have been resolved by respecting institutions. Whenever we have been called on, and to the extent of our possibilities, Brazil has helped to overcome the crises that threaten the constitutional order and stability of countries we regard as our friends. We do not believe in interfering

in the internal affairs of other countries, nor do we hide behind omission and indifference when facing problems that affect our neighbors.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 59th United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 21, 2004.

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When President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva took office, Brazil changed the tone of its foreign policy; a policy that is concerned with the country's sovereign insertion, at once universal and humanistic, firmly anchored in the interests of the Brazilian Nation and in the integration of South America.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at "The Actuality of San Tiago Dantas" Seminar - Rio de Janeiro, September 27, 2004.

* * *

During the last two years, we have sought to redefine Brazil's place in the world. We need to take control of our development as an independent Nation and reduce our dependency on the economic vulnerabilities imposed from outside, without succumbing to the temptations of isolationism. (...) We have fulfilled our promise to imprint a sense of strategy in our approximation with great emerging countries like China, India, Russia and South Africa; our countries play a fundamental role in forming new international economic and trade geography. All this has been achieved without prejudicing the excellent level of relations we have always maintained with our great partners from

the developed world: the United States, the European Union and Japan.

Excerpt from the article "Brazil in the new international scene" by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, published in *El País*, January 21, 2005.

* * *

Democracy cannot be imposed; it is borne through dialogue. Some countries in the region have experienced recurring difficulties because of serious economic and social problems, which still persist on our continent (...). Brazilian diplomacy is based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, as sanctioned by our Charter. President Lula's government has adhered to this basic principle with an attitude we refer to as "non-indifference". We have always provided our help and active solidarity in situations of crises, whenever we have been called upon and whenever we feel this may achieve positive results.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the 35th General Assembly Meeting of the OAS - Fort Lauderdale, June 6, 2005.

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The expression "global player" can create misunderstandings. The first one is to believe that Brazil, a country with social problems and without effective means to project itself as an international military power, cannot aspire to becoming a full player at a global level. (...) The second mistake is to think that, just because of its vast territory, abundant natural resources and numerous population, Brazil will automatically be given a relevant role in an international sphere.

Fortunately, Brazil is far from either of these two extreme perspectives. Our diplomacy is experienced, well prepared and sufficiently lucid to be neither timid nor foolhardy (...). The challenge we face is to attempt to understand, and assert, the ways through which Brazil can help construct a new relation of international forces. (...) To give up the idea of "global action" would amount to leaving the future in the hands of market trends — where enormous economic and financial disorder proliferate — or yielding to the whims of the politics of power, dominated by unilateral positions.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the debate "Brazil: A Global Player"- Paris, July 13, 2005.

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Our diplomatic conduct is based on the defense of principles, but also on a search for results. It has a utopian dimension without losing its pragmatism. We live in a difficult world, where the correlation of forces is adverse to the legitimate aspirations of developing countries. We cannot allow ourselves to fall into a state of inertia or inactivity. Let alone fall into a state of submission, as a few like to advocate in the name of a questionable form of realism. (...) Brazilian foreign policy has reached a new level of maturity. We are no longer limited by imaginary boundaries or ready-made formulas. We are exploring opportunities for dialogue, cooperation and trade, wherever these may be. We have developed diverse partnerships and more balanced relations with all the regions of the world. According to the best traditions of our diplomacy, we have done this without pointless confrontations and by recognizing the importance of maintaining indispensable relationships with traditional partners in the industrialized world.

Speech given by President Lula at the graduation ceremony of the "Celso Furtado" Class at the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) - Brasilia, September 1, 2005.

* * *

Brazilian diplomacy is presently going through a period of great dynamism, in accordance with priorities established by President Lula's Government: to expand the geographical reach of Brazil's foreign relations, to update elements that are part of our universalistic vocation; and to adopt a firm and active position in multilateral as well as regional negotiations, with a view to securing an international regulatory area that is fair and balanced. Underlying such objectives is the need to preserve our sovereign right to define the model of development that we wish for our Country.

"Foreign Policy in the Lula Government – Two Years", article by Minister Celso Amorim. *Plenarium* Magazine, November 25, 2005.

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The South-South relationship is not only possible; it is also necessary. The South is not an amorphous complex of underdeveloped and dependent countries that have nothing to offer other than raw materials to wealthy countries. (...) Together we can become stronger, not only through the growth of our trade, but also by participating more actively in economic and political forums, such as the World Trade Organization and the United Nations, where questions of great interest to humanity are discussed.. (...) Now, a more intense, more creative and a stronger relationship between countries of the South, does not mean that we will abandon our relations with

developed countries, which are also important to all of us. Let's do what developed countries do; take advantage of all opportunities and make our union our strength.

Press conference given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to media organizations in Algeria - Algiers, February 7, 2006.

* * *

Brazil has international credit because the Country is not afraid to fight for its rights and because it believes that its options are not pre-determined. A country's foreign policy goes beyond its circumstances; it is in fact an area that overcomes outside conditioning. Assets of intangible value and symbolic elements are factors that should not be underrated in international relations. A determined political attitude can make all the difference.

Speech given by Minister Celso Amorim at the Tiradentes Medal Award ceremony at the Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio de Janeiro, April 3, 2006.

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There is a difference between the principles of international relations and the definition of foreign policy. The main lines of conduct are contained in the Constitution. Politics change according to the moment. The Itamaraty (Brazilian Ministry of External Relations) has always had a very good perception of how to defend national interests. The Itamaraty is a very qualified bureaucracy, in the 'Webberian' sense of the word.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim - *Carta Capital* magazine, May 15, 2006.

* * *

Foreign policy is not just a question of focusing on short-term objectives. For a country the size of Brazil and with its variety of interests and needs, foreign policy has to be ambitious and, at the same time, not lose sight of its essential goals, which are the same as those of our domestic policy: to guarantee the well-being of our people, with economic and social development for all.

Interview given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the *Expresso* newspaper - Lisbon, July 27, 2006.

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Strengthening our democratic system will further enhance Brazil's presence in the world scene. Our foreign policy, which is the cause of some pride due to the excellent results it has brought to the Nation, was defined by a clear choice for multilateralism, required for the establishment of a world of peace and solidarity. This choice enables us to maintain excellent political, economic and trade relations with the great world powers and, at the same time, to give priority to our ties with the Southern countries of the world.

Inaugural Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the ceremony of Constitutional Commitment at the National Congress - Brasilia, January 1, 2007.

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Brazil can contribute towards preserving peace, to economic and social development, to the construction of democracy at an international level, in such a way that each society, by observing the fundamental principles of self-determination and non-intervention as inscribed in the United Nations Charter, may move forward in its historical evolution. A better world is one where disarmament pledges are delivered; where the principles of International Law are obeyed by the great powers; where economic differences between States are reduced; where the environment is preserved; where human, political, economic and social rights are respected; where poverty and misery are abolished; where each individual may develop his or her full potential. With these objectives in mind, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Minister Celso Amorim have defended the democratization of international decision-making instances, such as the United Nations Security Council and the G-8.

Interview given by Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães, Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Relations, to the *Folha de S.Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, February 26, 2007.

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The rich and varied agenda which marked the meeting (between Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and George W. Bush) reflects a mature partnership, without either side having to renounce their respective viewpoints, without any sort of grievances or demands being made. This was not achieved by supposedly "changing course" in our foreign policy. Brazilian diplomacy has not altered its position nor changed the priorities established by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva from the first day of his Government. It is precisely because Brazil has a sovereign and universalistic foreign

policy, recognized both within the country and abroad, that the country is so respected by both developing as well as developed countries. This is the great lesson of Camp David.

"Brazil and the USA: the reasons behind the visit", article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha de S.Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, April 8, 2007.

* * *

We want a foreign policy that reflects the special characteristics of Brazil. The democratic Brazil we are constructing; that it be more than just a way of projecting ourselves in the world; that it also be a consubstantial element of our project for national development. (...) We have to take our rightful place in the world, so as to defend our national interests. This requires commitment and self-reliance, but also respect for other countries, be they small or large, rich or poor.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the graduation ceremony of the 2004-2006 Class of the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) - Brasilia, May 2, 2007.

* * *

The diplomatic agenda is becoming more complex every day. Issues such as multilateral trade negotiations, human rights, the environment, sustainable development, the fight against hunger and poverty, amongst others, are matters that increasingly affect the lives of each citizen. It is therefore of fundamental importance that our foreign policy be in tune with the concerns of our people. Maintaining a dialogue with social movements, the press, the

National Congress and the units of the Federation helps make the actions of the Ministry of External Relations more representative of national aspirations.

Strategic Guidelines of the Ministry of External Relations, Pluriannual Plan 2008-2011 - Brasilia, May 4, 2007.

International Politics – Overview

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS – OVERVIEW

The democratization of international relations that are free of any hegemony is as important for the future of mankind as it is for the consolidation and development of democracy within each State. Let us recognize the value of multilateral organizations, especially the United Nations, which has the prime responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Resolutions taken by the Security Council should be faithfully observed. International crises such as those in the Middle East should be resolved by peaceful means and through negotiation. (...) We face the present challenges of terrorism and organized crime through international cooperation and based upon the principles of multilateralism and International Law.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at his the National Congress - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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As President Lula has already said, we need, through perseverance, to represent our interests and values in points on the international agenda. The context in which we have to carry out this task is a complex one and not always a friendly one. (...) Despite many promises, the markets of developed countries continue to be closed to most of our products. Predatory commercial practices by wealthy countries deprive us of the benefits of our competitiveness. At a political level, conflicts that seemed to be on their way to being resolved, suddenly intensify, fed by intolerance and fanaticism. Terrorist acts of indescribable barbarism provoke reactions and give rise to attitudes

that can potentially affect the principles of multilateralism. The risk of war once again haunts the world. All this is reflected in economic, financial and political crises, which tend to be more serious in poorer countries.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim on taking office as Minister of State for External Relations - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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The construction of a fairer and more democratic new international economic order is not only an act of generosity, but also, and principally, an attitude of political intelligence. More than ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, many "walls" still exist that separate those that have food from the hungry; those who have jobs from the unemployed; those who live with dignity from those who live on the streets or in squalid shanty towns; those who have access to education and humanity's cultural heritage from those who are submerged in illiteracy and in situations of absolute alienation from society. It is also necessary to establish a new code of ethics. It is not merely enough to proclaim values of humanism; it is necessary that these should prevail in relations between countries and societies.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 33rd World Economic Forum - Davos, January 26, 2003.

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History confronts us with serious responsibilities regarding the reorganization of international relations. This moment demands dialogue, diplomacy, negotiation, political, moral and even spiritual leadership, as the President (Lula) has said in his letter to the Pope.

(...) Our hopes for peace and solidarity must come as a result of our concern for the deprivations of those who are less fortunate.

"Diplomacy in the Lula Government", lecture given by Minister Celso Amorim at the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) - Brasilia, April 10, 2003.

* * *

At the level of international relations, multilateralism represents an advancement comparable to that of democracy in national terms. To recognize its value is an obligation of all nations committed to the progress of civilization, irrespective of their economic dimensions and political and military weight.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the extended talks at the G-8 Summit - Evian, June 1, 2003.

* * *

We need to fight for a fairer international system. We need to demand that greater concern be shown for the situation of those who are destitute; that decisive procedures be more democratic; that trade regimes be more equitable; that greater respect be shown for International Law. By doing this, we will be defending our own interests in a world better prepared for peace and development.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at a luncheon offered to graduates of the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) - Brasilia, September 18, 2003.

* * *

Improving the multilateral system is a necessary counterpart of democratic relations within each nation. Every nation that is committed to democracy internally must also ensure that, outwardly, decisive procedures are transparent, legitimate and representative. The tragedies of Iraq and the Middle East will only be resolved within a multilateral process, in which the United Nations plays a central role. (...) This century, so promising from a technological and material point of view, cannot sink into a process of political and spiritual retrogression. It is our duty to construct, under the strengthened leadership of the United Nations, an international climate of peace and unity. Real peace will grow out of democracy, out of respect for international law, out of the dismantling of deadly arsenals and, above, out of the final eradication of hunger.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 58th United National General Assembly - New York, September 23, 2003.

* * *

We need to distinguish, on the one hand, between humanitarian intervention -involving potentially very high human and material costs and with questionable stabilizing effects – and, on the other hand, the notion of collective responsibility on a humanitarian level – with which we fully identify ourselves. The capacity of States to provide assistance should be encouraged in an atmosphere of international cooperation, and not by the imposition of force.

"Brazil and new concepts of global and hemispheric security", article by Minister Celso Amorim, presented during the series of debates on the modernization of Brazilian thinking in defense and security issues,

organized by the Ministry of Defense - Itaipava, October 11 and 12, 2003.

* * *

We would like to express our conviction that, in a world context characterized by an accelerated process of globalization that has expanded the horizon of human possibilities, but, at the same time, has generated models of economic concentration never seen before, our nations must define their future within the ambit of an agenda that answers the needs, possibilities and challenges that are unique to our countries at the beginning of the 21st century. We are committed to putting into effect public policies that will lay the foundations for sustainable growth and an equitable division of its benefits, allowing for fairer revenue and taxation procedures.

The Consensus of Buenos Aires, signed by Presidents Lula and Néstor Kirchner- Buenos Aires, October 16, 2003.

* * *

Now that we are no longer under the illusion that the end of the Cold War will usher in an era of growing peace and development, we are forced to admit that we live in a period of great instability. We watch the escalation of ethnic-religious conflicts, humanitarian tragedies, the intensification of terrorism, the expansion of transnational organized crime. (...) At the political and strategic level, we are concerned about new roles that are being played in the area of security, with self-appointed military alliances for collective defense, doctrines that cause dangerous disorder, consecrated notions about legitimate defense, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the authority of the United Nations Security Council. We are experiencing a serious

crisis of global governance, which requires a collective reflection regarding the mechanisms that we are creating in the post- World War II period to promote peace and security, social welfare and development

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the general debate at the OAS Special Security Conference - Mexico City, October 28, 2003.

* * *

Globalization is not synonymous with development. Globalization is no substitute for development. But globalization can be an instrument of development, providing that its benefits are divided equally. Eliminating hunger, reducing poverty, encouraging sustainable development should be the concern of every country including, in particular, the wealthiest ones. This is absolutely essential if we are to guarantee peace and the effective fulfillment of human rights.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the 11th UNCTAD - São Paulo, June 14, 2004.

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Powerful and omnipresent, an invisible apparatus commands the new order at a distance. Often, this system revokes democratic decisions, squeezes dry the sovereignty of States, superimposes itself upon elected government, and demands the renouncement of legitimate national development projects. The logic of draining the deprived to irrigate the privileged has been maintained. During the last decades, an asymmetric globalization has enhanced the devastating legacy of misery

and social retrogression that is coming apart at the seams on the agenda of the 21st century. (...). Only the values of Humanism, practiced with common sense and determination, can hold back this savagery. The situation demands, from the people and their leaders, a new sense of individual and collective responsibility. If we really want peace, then we should build it. If we really want to eliminate violence, then it we need to remove its deeper causes with the same tenacity that we confront the agents of hatred.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 59th United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 21, 2004.

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A plural world – or a "multi-polar" world, as it is sometimes called – is not just the earnest desire of diplomats or idealistic intellectuals. It is a demand imposed by the world we live in. To deny the plurality of opposites, claimed as being a "realist" viewpoint, reduces international relations to mere expressions of military force. In order to establish democracy at an international level, it is necessary to recognize that the plurality of views is legitimate and that increasing space should be given to diplomatic actions. To be a democrat at a global level, is to believe that everyone has the right to be a player, that each player has their reasons and that, in the end, it is not always the reason of the strongest that is the strongest of reasons.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the Debate "Brazil – Global Player" - Paris, July 13, 2005.

* * *

There are those who say that to be a realist is to accept things as they are. That it is useless to try and transform things. Allow me to disagree. In international politics, to be realistic means having the courage to defend national interests with serious attitudes and consequential actions. And refusing to give up the principles and values that we espouse.

Speech given by Minister Celso Amorim during the award ceremony to present the Tiradentes Medal at the Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio de Janeiro, April 3, 2006.

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Present global challenges in the areas of energy security, education and infectious diseases can only be properly faced through more intense international coordination and cooperation. In this respect, we reiterate our proposal, presented at Gleneagles last year, to establish new forms of international cooperation, centered on achieving duly evaluated, concrete results, and taking into full account the perspectives and needs of developing countries. The increased participation of developing countries in the decision-making processes of the United Nations and other international organizations is essential to guarantee that more balanced and legitimate results are achieved.

Document stating the position of developing countries participating in the Broad Dialogue at the G-8 Summit Meeting, South Africa, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, the Republic of the Congo - St. Petersburg, July 15-17, 2006.

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The fight against hunger and poverty also involves establishing a world order that treats economic and social development as a first priority of concern. Permanent solutions to resolve poverty are only going to come about if the poorer countries have the opportunity to achieve progress through their own efforts. (...) Fair trade, founded on a solid and consensual basis, and a transparent World Trade Organization, sensitive to the needs of developing countries, are the pillars that support the new world order we defend. The United Nations represents another pillar in the area of international peace and security. Brazil is a firm defender of multilateral organizations as the forums for cooperation and dialogue. There is no better way to bring States together, maintain peace, protect human rights, promote sustainable development and construct negotiated settlements for common problems.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 51st United Nations General Assembly - New York, November 19, 2006.

South America

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICAN INTEGRATION – OVERVIEW

The main priority of my Government's foreign policy is to construct a South America that is politically stable, prosperous and united, based on democratic ideas and on social justice. (...) We will also take care of the social, cultural and scientific-technological dimensions in the process of integration. We will encourage joint ventures and stimulate a dynamic intellectual and artistic interchange among South American countries. We will support all necessary institutional arrangements, so that a true Mercosur and South American sense of identity may flourish. Several of our neighbors are today facing difficult situations. If called upon, and with the means that are available to us, we will contribute towards finding peaceful solutions to resolve these situations of crises, based on dialogue, democratic principles and on the constitutional precepts of each country.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at his Inaugural Ceremony, National Congress - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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We believe it is essential to consolidate the integration among South American countries on many different levels. The formation of a unified economic area, based on free trade and projects of infrastructure, will have positive repercussions internally, as well as in the region's relationship with the rest of the world. Several of our

neighbors are experiencing difficult situations or even moments of crisis. The democratic process of change that Brazil is presently going through under the Lula Government may serve as an element of inspiration and stability to the whole of South America. We earnestly respect the principle of non-intervention, in the same way that we defend our right to be respected by others. But we will not balk at making our contribution towards finding solutions for situations of conflict, provided that we are invited to do so and only when we believe that we may play a useful role, taking into account the primacy of democracy and constitutional principles. A South America that is politically stable, socially just and economically prosperous is an objective worth pursuing, not only as a normal expression of solidarity, but also because it is a means to ensure our own progress and welfare,

Speech given by Minister Celso Amorim during the ceremony on taking office as Minister of External Relations- Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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The construction of a democratic and prosperous South America is a prime objective of my government's foreign policy. The integration of the twelve countries on this continent will be based on establishing ever stronger ties between Governments and societies, increasing the flow of trade and seeking solutions to common problems.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Conference "Brazilian Foreign Policy in the 21st Century and the Role of the Sino-Brazilian Partnership " - University of Beijing, May 25, 2004.

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Integration will come. The question is what type of integration will come. And the question is whether this integration will come through drug trafficking, organized crime, smuggling and guerilla warfare or if we are going to become integrated through economic development, social development, industrial development, and technological development. I think this is the real question. It is not a question of why we should have integration. The question is what type of integration we should have. (...) In short, I want to say that we see the integration of South America as a necessity, as well as a proposal. And it is very useful when you can transform a necessity into a project. Because then you have something that is a truly profound reality, which will have a powerful repercussion for our populations, and which will naturally help us to live and position ourselves in a world that is not easy, a world that can often be very hostile.

Talk given by Minister Celso Amorim during the closing speech at the Course for South American Diplomats - Brasilia, August 25, 2006.

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The integration of South America is our principal priority. And it is not a priority of just this government or my own, but of the Ministry of External Relations (the Itamaraty) as a whole, based on global reality. South America must be our priority because the world is uniting in blocs, and the Americas have not yet formed a bloc. There is one superpower, other developing countries and even some very small and poor nations. But South America could be a bloc of nations, one that is not homogeneous, which has its own conflicts, but one that also has the possibility to form a great union with the ability to negotiate. This is why the entry of Venezuela into the Mercosur was so important. Mercosur is not only formed

by South Cone countries and could become a bloc of nations representing countries from the Caribbean to Patagonia.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to *IstoÉ* magazine, issue No. 1936, November 29, 2006

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We want a South America that is politically more united, stronger and more coordinated on an economic and trade level, capable of reducing differences among our countries, closer to their people and sensitive to the Continent's cultural diversity. Above all, we want a South America that is just. (...) South American integration only makes sense if it is embraced by all members of society and if it extends its human and solidarity dimensions, helping to overcome the great afflictions that exist on our Continent: poverty and social exclusion.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening ceremony of the Second Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the South American Community of Nations (CASA) - Cochabamba, Bolivia, December 8, 2006.

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In accordance with the Government's Strategic Guidelines, the strengthening of South American integration is our prime objective. Brazil seeks a real and effective form of integration in South America, which can provide conditions for the development of all countries in the region. This is a commitment that has enabled us to intensify political dialogue and trade cooperation among South American countries. (...) The stability and development of the region are conditions that are essential for Brazil. A policy of pro-integration, union with South

American partners, is a long-term national interest. Brazil respects the choices made by neighboring countries and does not interfere in the sovereign right of each country to seek solutions for the problems they face. At the same time, Brazil is ready to collaborate in helping friendly countries in situations of political or social conflict, whenever it is called upon to do so and in so far as it is within its possibilities.

Strategic Guidelines for the Brazilian Ministry of External Relations, Pluriannual Plan 2008-2011 - Brasilia, May 4, 2007.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF NATIONS (CASA) AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS (UNASUL)

The South American Community of Nations is much more than a political and legal edifice, or the fruit of volunteerism. We are 350 million men and women, determined to attain our full potential in a region endowed with immense natural and human resources. A region that is bathed by the Atlantic, the Pacific and Caribbean. A vast and diversified territory that extends from the Amazon to Tierra del Fuego, from the heights of the Andes to the Patagonian Plains, from the exuberance of the Pantanal to the lunar landscapes of the Bolivian and Chilean deserts. We have a complex and diversified Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of more than one trillion dollars. We have a competitive industrial position in the world and our agriculture has the capacity to become the granary of the planet. We have at our disposal three assets that are essential to the future of humanity: water, food resources and multiple energy sources. We have centers of teaching and universities that produce scientific and technological innovations of considerable importance. (...) We have serious social problems, but also an undeniable determination to resolve these. We want to transform our Continent into a region of peace that is able

to resolve its differences by using instruments of political negotiation. South America can join other great geographical groups in the world, all of which have mechanisms at their disposal for political and economic deliberation.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening ceremony of the First Meeting of Heads of State of the South American Community of Nations - Brasilia, September 29, 2005.

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We have to do in South America in the 21stI century what North America did in the 19th century, in order to establish the physical integration of our region, of our Continent. Like the United States of America, South America must be able to negotiate in the world. (...) In all sincerity, I have to say that, even though Brazil is a large country, it is just a small one in a world such as ours. And we are well aware of this. This is why we have worked together in Mercosur; this is why we have also pushed forward the South American Community, which we helped to create with other regions that are in attendance here, because we are not willing to speak only for ourselves (...). This is our viewpoint. A former Brazilian Minister of Foreign Relations, who was also a businessman, used to say that Brazil was condemned to be a solitary giant in international relations. I do not believe so. I believe that Brazil will not fully exist unless it is part of a union.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the Third Meeting of Foreign Relations Minister of the South American Community of Nations - Santiago, Chile, November 24, 2006.

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The present world is becoming increasingly more complex and competitive. There is no space for isolation. No country, however large or expressive its economy may be, can promote its national objectives in isolation. The construction of the South American Community of Nations is not a project of exclusion. Our integration is achieved on various levels. We are members of Mercosur, of the Plata Basin Treaty and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization. We belong to the Rio Group and the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA). We have historical affinities and close economic ties with the Andean Community of Nations. We are jointly committed to the future of Central America and the Caribbean countries. The South American Community is not a substitute for these efforts. We must value existing integration mechanisms, with the full participation of all South American countries.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening ceremony of the Second Meeting of Heads of State of the South American Community of Nations - Cochabamba, December 8, 2006.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY

The integration of the physical infrastructure of South America does not only represent new opportunities for trade and closer relations between our countries. It is also a condition for our Continent to participate more competitively in a globalized economy. As we integrate inwardly, we will also be integrating with the world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the announcement of the Inter-Oceanic Highway - Cusco, Peru, December 8, 2004.

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The integration of energy, together with matters related to infrastructure, will be one of the driving forces behind the South American Community of Nations. For South America, these two pillars have the same meaning as coal and steel had for the integration of Europe in the 1950's. (...) The integration of energy in South America should be based on guaranteed access, fair payment, a concern for the preservation of the environment, social inclusion and the stability of juridical relations. (...) Our agenda should initially include three fundamental aims. First, to coordinate efforts for the exploitation and distribution of petroleum and gas; to expand the power grid between our countries; and to enhance cooperation in matters of renewable energy sources, such as ethanol, biodiesel and H-bios.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Second Meeting of Heads of State of the South American Community of Nations - Brasilia, September 29, 2005.

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We must (...) ensure that Mercosur is seen as a truly extended economic region, where investment and partnerships are part of a consolidating, common industrial policy. These and other incentives will help to give new economic dynamism to the region, multiplying jobs and improving our capacity to play a leading role in the world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 29th Mercosur Summit - Montevideo, December 9, 2005.

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We should support industrial, technological and infrastructure projects to overcome our production bottlenecks, so that everyone

may benefit from economic growth. In order to do this, we will reinforce regional cooperation in the areas of science and technology, as is already reflected in the growing interchange of students among our countries. The important advances that we are making in the coordination of energy policies open up promising prospects. The energy belt project is emblematic of our political determination. Our cooperation projects involving biofuels open up entirely new horizons that will boost the competitive advantages that our region has to offer.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the closing ceremony of the 30th Mercosur Heads of State Summit - Cordoba, July 21, 2006.

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The conclusion of the Great Southern Gas Pipeline represents a strategic commitment between Venezuela and Brazil and a decisive step towards the energy, economic and social integration of South America, as well as the strengthening of the South American Community of Nations and of the Petrosur initiative. The Great Southern Gas Pipeline is an all-embracing and unifying project for energy integration in the region. The next stages will include Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, as well as any other South American country that wishes to take part in this project. (...) Once the technical, environmental and economic viability of this project has been guaranteed, a decision will be taken as to the starting date for construction, which could be completed in four years, thereby reaffirming our social commitment to areas affected by the project. The proposed course of the pipeline should be located near areas already impacted by man, such as existing highways, thus preserving the natural environment.

Brazil-Venezuela Declaration concerning the first stage of the Great Southern Gas Pipeline - Rio de Janeiro, January 18, 2007.

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We (the South American Heads of State and Government) have agreed to underline that the energy integration of the South American Community of Nations should be used as an important tool to promote social and economic development and to eradicate poverty. In this respect, we reaffirm a commitment to the universal access to energy as a right of every citizen.

Declaration of Margarita – Building Southern Energy Integration, final document at the South American Energy Summit - Island of Margarita, Venezuela, April 17, 2007.

AMAZON COOPERATION TREATY ORGANIZATION (ACTO)

As the base for the ACTO headquarters, and boasting the largest area of the Amazon forest located within its territorial boundaries, Brazil is interested in strengthening ACTO. This will the Organization play a key role on an international level, reflecting the will of all Party States so as to promote a cooperation program for the sustainable development of the Amazon region, as well as to improve political deliberations in environmental forums, in defense of the interest of all Amazon countries.

Press release. "The Secretary-General of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO),

Rosalía Arteaga, takes Office"- Brasilia, May 4, 2004.

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Today, here in South America, and I should go so far as to say within Latin America in a broader sense because these regions are not mutually exclusive, we have a problem that results, not from the lack of, but from an excess of official instruments. We really have to coordinate these instruments. (...) I would like to draw your attention, as we have done in the past, to how important it is for all other South American countries to participate, not just as observers, but as members of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization. After all, various river basins in the region are interconnected, we share several ecosystems, and the early involvement of all these countries can only enrich the Organization. (...) Therefore, these South American States – and I also include here France, because it is also part of this region – should consider themselves as associate States in practical terms. (...) I feel that we have to work together, without, of course, losing the strong, cultural and rich individual characteristics that are particular to the Amazon region.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the inaguration of the Permanent Headquarters of the Secretariat of ACTO - Brasilia, January 11, 2005.

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The Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization establishes a juridical landmark that will guide cooperation among Amazon countries. The fundamental objectives (of this Organization) are international cooperation and the affirmation of the sovereign responsibility of the countries in the region to promote sustainable development, to

improve the quality of life for the populations of Amazonas and to defend their immense natural heritage. In 1998, the Member States decided to create the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), including a Permanent Secretariat, established in Brasilia in 2002. By these means, ACTO was able to count on an institutional mechanism to accelerate the process of Amazon cooperation and integration. ACTO is also one of the regional organisms that supported the creation of the Community of South American Nations (CASA).

Press release. "Ceremony to Commemorate the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization" Brasilia, August 29, 2005.

ARGENTINA

The true partnership that we will build between Brazil and Argentina will depend largely on our capacity to mobilize hearts and minds – of young people, above all – summoning everyone to build a great community that will have as its principal asset the extraordinary quality of our people. (...) Brazil and Argentina have the economic potential, history, intellectual reserves, ethics and morals to move forward a great integration project that will preserve our identities while adding to them a new and enlightened dimension.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Argentine Parliament during a ceremony to honor Brazil - Buenos Aires, October 16, 2003.

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(Presidents Lula and Kirchner) Resolved to establish a system to exchange diplomatic civil servants between the Ministries of

External Relations of both countries with the objective of facilitating and ensuring that dialogue is exchanged more rapidly between both Governments; and to find a better way to settle issues in various areas of mutual interest. Both realize the importance of establishing a mechanism for close cooperation between Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in both countries. To this end, our respective Ministries of External Relations will instruct the acredited Heads of Mission to third countries to hold meetings every two moths to coordinate and exchange opinions and information. (...) We have agreed to establish a "Day of Argentina-Brazil Friendship" on November 30 of each year, to commemorate the meeting that was held on this date, in 1985, in Foz do Iguaçu, between Presidents Raúl Alfonsin and José Sarney, when they signed the "Iguaçu Declaration", which initiated the process of regional integration.

The Act of Copacabana, signed by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Néstor Kirchner - Rio de Janeiro, March 16, 2004.

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Relations between Brazil and Argentina are of vital necessity if the dream of an economically prosperous and socially just future is to become a tangible reality for everybody in this part of the world. If we are able to strengthen our relations even further, we will not only have achieved a goal that is in both our national interests, but we will also have made a valuable contribution towards the consolidation of Mercosur and helped accelerate the process of South American integration.

"November 30 and the Friendship between Brazil and Argentina", article by Minister Celso Amorim and

Chancellor Rafael Vielsa, of Argentina, in the *Folha de S.Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, November 30, 2005.

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Brazil wishes to have a strong and confident Argentina as its partner, one that is guided by the creativity of its people and by the manufacturing talents and technical capacity of its industry. By means of bi-national productive chains, we are forging ties of integration that are centered on technological innovation and competitive gains. We want Argentina to be our partner in opening up new foreign trade frontiers, attracting investments and internationalizing our business interests (...) More than any other country, Argentina needs to recover the productive capacity it once had on our Continent and, the stronger Argentina becomes, the stronger Brazil will be; the stronger Brazil is, the stronger Argentina will become; and the stronger Argentina and Brazil become, the stronger Uruguay will be, the stronger Paraguay will be, the stronger Bolivia will be and the stronger the whole of South America will become.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to mark the signing of acts and delivery of a press statement, during the celebration of 20 years of approximation between Brazil and Argentina, promoted by Presidents José Sarney and Raúl Alfonsín - Puerto Iguazú, November 30, 2005.

THE MALVINAS / THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

We (the Presidents of the Rio Group) hereby reaffirm our support in favor of the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic in the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Malvinas Islands. Likewise, we bear in mind the regional interest in obtaining a rapid solution to the prolonged

dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with regard to the sovereignty of the aforementioned territories, in accordance with the resolutions and declaration of the United Nations and Organization of American States (OAS).

Joint Communiqué by the Presidents of the Rio Group concerning the Malvinas Islands - Rio de Janeiro, November 5, 2004.

PARAGUAY

With regard to our relations with Paraguay, there is little that can be said that will not sound commonplace. But it would not be too much to reaffirm again that, for us, Paraguay, without a doubt, is a very close and special ally. It is there that we have the Bi-national Itaipu (Hydroelectric Dam), an initial landmark in our process of integration; it is there that Brazilian workers have established themselves in our common frontier region and who, working shoulder to shoulder with their Paraguayan brothers, have managed to transform a good part of the Paraguayan interior into one of the most promising agricultural regions of South America. While we are grateful to the Paraguayan people for the fraternal hospitality that they have offered to Brazilians who work here with determination for the prosperity of the country, one of our major priorities is to provide assistance, through our diplomatic and consular channels, to our fellow-countrymen who live in this Country, and especially to those who come from the poorer social classes.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the formal session at the Paraguyan Centre for International Studies - Asuncion, April 7, 2003.

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Our relationship with Paraguay is of special strategic importance. We need only mention two things (...): the Itaipu (Hydroelectric Dam), a joint project (built in another era, but an ever-present reality), that produces 25% of all electricity consumed in Brazil; and the 400,000 Brazilians who live in Paraguay – the second largest Brazilian community outside Brazil. This alone would be enough to demonstrate that the relationship between Brazil and Paraguay must be a strategic one. Furthermore, we also know – and I often say this when I am in Brazil – that Brazil has often seen itself as a smaller country than it really is – and in all regards. It was never very ambitious on a global level and, on the other hand, it did not take on its responsibility — as the largest country, with the largest regional economy — with its partners, which have smaller economies.

Opening statement by Minister Celso Amorim at a press conference held jointly with the Paraguayan Minister of External Relations, Ambassador Rúben Ramírez - Asuncion, November 23, 2006.

URUGUAY

We want the alliance between Brazil and Uruguay, which is a historical alliance, to be forged more than ever in the intransigent defense of democracy, the protection of human rights, in the search for sustained development, the commitment to fight hunger and poverty and in the integration of our continent. With these principles in mind, we are determined to offer a new quality to the relationship that exists between Brazil and Uruguay. (...) I have no doubt that, from now on, Brazil and Uruguay will increasingly operate in a more coordinated way

at international forums and I would like to take advantage of this occasion to welcome the entry of Uruguay into the G-20, thereby guaranteeing that the Mercosur (countries) speak with one voice in multilateral trade negotiations. (...). Our countries share a high level of interest in issues that are of the greatest importance.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to mark the signing of acts during the State Visit of the President of Uruguay,Tabaré Vázquez - Brasilia, April 1, 2005.

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International politics is always a two-way road; we need to sell, but above all we need to buy. Important foreign trade is not when one country gains a great advantage over another in matters related to the balance of trade; or when one country is highly developed and the other is not. (...) Brazil must take on its responsibility as the largest economy in Mercosur and Brazil must therefore create conditions, without extending any favors, to ensure that trade is as fairly balanced as possible, so that development will also be as fairly balanced as possible. If we want to sell buses to Uruguay, then we must create the necessary conditions so that a part, a component of these buses is produced here in Uruguay. If we want to create digital TV jointly with Uruguay, part of this process must be carried out with the participation of Uruguay. If we want to ensure that biodiesel is transformed into the fuel energy matrix, then we need to share this with our Uruguayan brothers. (...) If we want Uruguay to participate as a member of Mercosur, alongside Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia and all other countries on an equal footing, then we must ensure that our entrepreneurs also

understand that they need to find partners — mainly in sectors that may boost our technological know-how — so as to justify the political blocs that are being created throughout the world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the signing of acts during his visit to Uruguay - Estância de Anchorena, Uruguay, February 26, 2007.

VENEZUELA

The OAS Secretary General's Group of Friends of Venezuela has stressed that progress has been made on February 18, 2003, with the signing of a "Declaration against Violence, for Peace and Democracy in Venezuela" by the Government and the opposition. (...) The Group of Friends is concerned with any facts or attitudes that may bring negative influences to bear on the building of confidence between the Venezuelan Government and the opposition, and reiterates a call for moderate rhetoric and the avoidance of mutual recriminations. The Group will continue to work to encourage the Government of Venezuela and the opposition to continue along a path of understanding, so as to ensure a peaceful, democratic, constitutional and electoral solution to the situation.

Press release. "Communiqué from the OAS Secretary General's Group of Friends of Venezuela", February 28, 2003.

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The OAS Secretary General's Group of Friends of Venezuela, formed by Brazil, Chile, Spain, the United States of America,

Mexico and Portugal, expresses its great satisfaction with the conclusion of the Agreement between representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the political and social forces that support the government, and the political and civil society organizations that support the opposition's Democratic Coordinator, within the ambit of the Negotiations and Agreement Table. The Group of Friends underlines the significance that this Agreement has in reinforcing a climate of peace and understanding in Venezuela, and promoting an atmosphere of confidence that will contribute towards consolidating the democratic conviviality amongst the Venezuelan people. (...) The countries that form the Group of Friends reiterate their firm determination to continue to offer whatever support and collaboration that may be asked of them, with regard to the implementation of this Agreement.

Press release. "Communiqué of the OAS Secretary General's Group of Friends of Venezuela regarding the Agreement between the Government and the opposition's Democratic Coordinator" - Brasilia, May 27, 2003.

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Our strategic alliance is solidly supported on three pillars: political dialogue, the increase in the trade of goods and services and the integration of infra-structure. We have just recently outlined ambitious objectives in all these areas. I wish to stress the enormous importance that our association represents in the field of energy. What Petrobrás –(the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation) and PDVSA (the Venezuelan State Oil Company) can do together in Brazil, in Venezuela and in third countries, has inestimable potential. We are establishing partnerships in the areas of oil

exploration, refining, transport and commercialization. We will work together to produce renewable fuels, such as biodiesel and ethanol. We will also explore in depth the complementary nature of our systems to generate hydroelectric energy. (...) We also have significant plans for the aeronautic sector and a platform for cooperation in the military area. We will endeavor to cooperate not only in the surveillance and defense of the Amazon and its resources, but also towards the joint development of science and technology.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to mark the signing of Acts of Cooperation between Brazil and Venezuela- Caracas, February 14, 2005.

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Brazil and Venezuela understand that the fundamental objective they have in common is to reduce and eliminate the poverty that affects thousands of their citizens and is the greatest obstacle to the strengthening and prosperity of our nations. In order to achieve this, both Governments have agreed to implement a strategy;, a plan and joint program that will satisfy the vital needs of their people. These include enough food to eat, health, education, housing and access to cultural resources. (...) Extensive common frontiers, valuable energy resources, human potential that has been expressed throughout history in the fields of science, of economic, social and political thought, a rich cultural foundation, vast territorial areas crossed by important river systems, natural resources, extensive seas that open up routes of communication, stable climates, and all that which sums up the possibilities that exist for the prosperity of our people. This is our Great Homeland. In contrast, such impressive physical and human potential today

serves as a mere background to the poverty that afflicts our people. This is the main challenge for our nations and leaders. The way to successfully face this challenge is to join forces to overcome and to triumph over these deprivations, on a path leading towards union and posterity.

Joint Communiqué regarding the implementation of a Strategic Alliance between Brazil and Venezuela - Caracas, February 14, 2005.

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The adherence of Venezuela to the Treaty of Asuncion is more that just a vote of confidence in the strength of our common project. The expansion of our political bloc of nations as far as the Caribbean reinforces the view that Mercosur is a Continental reality. This will help Mercosur to be seen as the spinal cord of South American integration. We also want Venezuela to be part of Mercosur so as to contribute towards the present process to form a Community of South American Nations - something we especially value. (...) From a Brazilian point of view, the accession of Venezuela to Mercosur will add to the Venezuela-Brazil Strategic Alliance, as well as to the exceptional growth of our nations in areas of trade, investment, and in matters related to energy cooperation. In international forums, such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, we will join our voices to help change the rules and procedures that do not meet the needs of our region.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to mark the signing of the Protocol of Accession to enable Venezuela to become a permanent Member of Mercosur - Caracas, July 4, 2006.

BOLIVIA

Brazil gives the highest priority to its relations with Bolivia, a country with which it has its most extensive borders. The frequent meetings held between officials from both countries testify to the importance of this relationship. During the visit (of President Lula to Bolivia), the Bolivian debt with Brazil will be officially pardoned. (...) The agenda for the President's visit will also include the financing of infrastructure projects to promote physical integration, reciprocal access to ports and airports, improvements in the living conditions of populations inhabiting towns along the border, and legalization and migration issues, amongst other matters. The Brazilian Government has made efforts to consolidate its relationship with Bolivia in the field of energy. There is a proposal to implement a construction project for a chemical-gas plant to be located in the border region, near the cities of Corumbá and Puerto Suárez, as well as a technological cooperation project involving natural gas, including the installation of a Center for Gas Technologies in Bolivia. (...) The visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Santa Cruz de la Sierra therefore demonstrates the Brazilian Government's interest in maintaining a preferential partnership with Bolivia, founded on a solid process of physical and energy integration.

Press release. "Working Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia" - Brasilia, July 7, 2004.

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President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has received today (13/01) at the Planalto Presidential Palace the visit of the elected President of Bolivia, Evo Morales, who has come to Brazil as part of a series of visits to different countries in the world. During this meeting, issues on the

bilateral agenda were advanced, such as those involving trade, agricultural cooperation, infrastructure, the expansion of investments and the development of social programs. On this occasion, President Lula reiterated the efforts being made by the Brazilian Government to enhance its relations with Bolivia. The supply of gas to Brazil was highlighted as being strategic for the partnership that exists between both countries, as this involves an important element for the Brazilian energy matrix and for the development of Bolivia. President Lula stressed the willingness of the Brazilian Government to consolidate this relationship, so as to strengthen the industrialization of Bolivia and to turn gas into a means of generating employment and reducing the social inequalities that exist in both countries. (...) President Lula also told Evo Morales of his renewed determination to establish closer cooperation relations between Bolivia and Mercosur.

Press release issued by the Planalto Presidential Palace. "President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Evo Morales renew the partnership between Brazil and Bolivia" - Brasilia, January 13, 2006.

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The Bolivia-Brazil Gas Pipeline has been in operation for seven years, as a result of negotiations undertaken by successive governments over the past fifty years. The decision of the Bolivian Government to nationalize its rich underground resources and to control the industrialization, transport and sale of these, is recognized by Brazil as being an inherent sovereign right. In accordance with the terms of its Constitution, Brazil also exercises full control over its own rich underground resources. The Brazilian Government will act with firmness and serenity in all tribunals, in order to preserve the interests of Petrobrás – the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation; and to move forward with the necessary negotiations to guarantee an equal and

mutually advantageous relationship for both countries. Finally, the Brazilian Government wishes to clarify that the supply of natural gas to its market is guaranteed by the political will of both countries, as has been reiterated by President Morales during a telephone conversation with President Lula, as well as by contractual precepts protected under International Law. On this same occasion, it was clarified that the issue of the price of gas will be resolved by means of bilateral negotiations. The Presidents (of Brazil and Bolivia) should meet during the next few days to carefully examine questions concerning the relationship between Bolivia and Brazil and energy security in South America.

Press release issued by the Planalto Presidential Palace - Brasilia, May 2, 2006.

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If we want Bolivia to join Mercosur then it will certainly join Mercosur, we have to be conscious of the fact that we need to help Bolivia, we need to work on projects together, we need to work on development., (...)

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the session to constitute the Mercosur Parliament - Brasilia, September 14, 2006.

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Bolivia and Brazil are moving forward together in the search for a model of development which ensures greater democracy, justice, equality and progress for everyone and, above all, for those who are excluded from society. On this journey, the Bolivian people can count on, and will always count on, the solidarity and support of

Brazil to help them find their own course. In such a strong relationship, our points of view may not always coincide with one another, and not all our priorities and solutions will be the same. But these are small differences compared with that which unites us. We have great potential for common initiatives that are yet to be explored.

Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the State visit of the President of Bolivia, Evo Morales - Brasilia, February 15, 2007.

MERCOSUR

MERCOSUR

The strengthening of Mercosur, which is a priority in its own right and the foundation of the integration project for South America, should also be reflected in a coordinated action of our political bloc of nations in negotiations with partners outside the region. In the World Trade Organization, Mercosur has put forward joint proposals to negotiating groups such as those involved in agriculture and the service industry. The four members of Mercosur comprise the Cairns Group, which brings together competitive agricultural exporters from the developed and developing worlds, and leads the movement for the liberalization and elimination of distortions in agriculture. As well as demonstrating democratic vitality within the ambit of the bloc, the recent elections in Argentina and Paraguay may be considered as auspicious for the consolidation project to unify customs practices so as to form a common market, in so far as the new leaders are demonstrating their commitment to Mercosur. Brazil is prepared to do its part, not allowing bureaucracy to overwhelm the politics involved in the process and, as the largest economy within Mercosur, by supporting substantial investments by Brazilian companies in the region, with a view to promoting discussions for a regional industrial policy. At the same time, we feel it is essential to preserve an adequate level of coordination among members of this bloc of nations in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations. (...).

Lecture by Minister Celso Amorim given by the interim Minister of State, Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães, during the 15th National Forum - Rio de Janeiro, May 21, 2003.

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We have to make Mercosur democratic, participative. This is the Mercosur that our people want. And this is the Mercosur that we defended in our election campaign. We will enhance the creation of common institutions, of well-coordinated social policies, of partnerships in the areas of education and culture within our bloc of nations, so that a true sense of identity with Mercosur can blossom amongst the citizens of our countries. (...) Mercosur is at the center of Brazil's strategy to ensure our rightful place in the world. We have to make Mercosur into a participative democracy. This is the Mercosur that our people want.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 24th Mercosur Summit - Asuncion, June 18, 2003.

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We have always believed in Mercosur. We understand that its success is a sign that it has fulfilled its role as a union of common customs practices. But Mercosur must also be a place for the coordination of issues involving industrial, agricultural, scientific and technological policies, that also takes on a social dimension, and that guarantees the free circulation of our people. We should propitiate a profound system of integration between our universities and scientific institutions and encourage cultural contacts between our societies. We should follow a path of articulation between our systems of production.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Argentine Parliamentary session in honor of Brazil - Buenos Aires, October 16, 2003.

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We reaffirm our deep conviction that Mercosur is not just a trade bloc but, on the contrary, it constitutes an area that brings together values, traditions and a shared future. For these reasons, our Governments are working to strengthen Mercosur by improving its trade institutions and political aspects, as well as by allowing new countries to join (the organization). It is our understanding that regional integration is a strategic option that is needed to strengthen the inclusion of our countries on a world level, thereby increasing our capacity for negotiation. Greater autonomy of decision will enable us to face the destabilizing movements of speculative financial capital more effectively, as well as the opposing interests of more developed blocs of nations, so that together our voices will be heard in various forums and multilateral organisms. In this respect, we would like to stress that South American integration should be promoted in the interests of all, with the objective of establishing similar systems of development that are associated with growth, social justice and the dignity of its citizens.

Consensus of Buenos Aires, signed by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Néstor Kirchner - Buenos Aires, October 16, 2003.

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Mercosur cannot be reduced to just a free trade zone or even a unified Customs area. Mercosur is destined to become an effective area of economic, political and cultural integration and to construct new and wider forms of citizenship.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the Debate "Brazil: A Global Player" - Paris, July 13, 2005.

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Combined difficulties are inherent to all innovative projects, such as the integration of South America and especially Mercosur. These should serve to stimulate our creativity and political intelligence.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to mark the Signing of the Protocol of Accession for Venezuela to become a Full-Member of Mercosur - Caracas, July 4, 2006.

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The Ministers of Finance of the Member and Associate States of Mercosur reaffirm (...) the commitment of their respective countries to seek common denominators in economic, financial and social areas directed towards the consolidation, strengthening and expansion of Mercosur (...). We recognize the particular importance of joint initiatives to consolidate financial strategies for our bloc of nations, which include coordinating and/or using the services of financing organisms for regional and national multilateral development, for regional production chains and to develop connected infrastructure projects, in support of the economic efficiency of the region as well as to improve the level of development of the respective economies. We reaffirm (...) our confidence in Mercosur as an instrument to stimulate sustainable economic growth and the distribution of income and the strengthening of regional democratic institutions.

Joint Communiqué from the Ministers attending the Meeting of Ministers of Finance of Member and Associate States of Mercosur - Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 2006.

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Political dialogue will include the following issues, amongst others: an analysis of problems related to the defense of democracy and human rights, peace and international stability; the prevention of conflicts, the promotion of international security, disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; cooperation in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and associated crimes; money laundering and other forms of transnational organized crime; the strengthening of multilateralism, in particular within the ambit of the system of the United Nations; social development, social inclusion, cohesion and elimination of poverty; and cooperation in scientific and technological matters.

Memorandum of Understanding to Establish a Mechanism for the Political Dialogue and Cooperation between Member and Associate States of Mercosur and the Federation of Russia - Brasilia, December 15, 2006.

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Mercosur was created based on the conviction that, in a complex and unequal world such as the one we live in, it was essential that countries such as ours joined together to face the difficulties imposed by asymmetric globalization from an economic, political and social point of view. The reasons that gave rise to our association still remain at the forefront, and are perhaps even more evident today. Our union is necessary; not even the strongest of our countries is able to resolve by itself the contradictions which afflict our societies. Our joint efforts are essential to promote development with decent employment, justice and social inclusion.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the 32nd Mercosur Summit - Rio de Janeiro, January 19, 2007.

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A few days ago, Rio de Janeiro played host to one of the most important Mercosur summit meetings ever held. The presence of 11 South American Heads of State clearly demonstrates the priority that everyone gives to the process of integration. Important decisions were taken to strengthen and expand Mercosur. We set up the Social Institute and the Training Institute. We approved the first 11 projects within the ambit of the Mercosur Structural Convergence Fund (FOCEM), involving a sum of approximately US$70 million. Most of these projects will benefit Uruguay and Paraguay, thereby helping to tackle the regional imbalances among member countries. (...) The active participation of the Ministers of Finance gave a boost to discussions regarding the coordination of macroeconomic policies and the strengthening of regional financing mechanisms. The significant investment provided by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) to CAF will increase the number of projects directed towards the physical integration of South America, with direct trade benefits, which have had a spectacular increase in recent years. With the establishment of its Parliament, in December, and of the Social Summit meeting, Mercosur is no longer limited by governments and bureaucracies, and has made a decisive step to place itself more and more at the service of its people.

"Heading towards South American Integration". Article by Minister Celso Amorim in *Isto É* magazine. January 29, 2007.

THE MERCOSUR PARLIAMENT

The creation of this Parliament is an initiative, and possibly the most relevant one, to attain this level of approximation (within Mercosur). It represents a historical landmark in our bloc of nations.

It helps strengthen the political dimension of integration. It contributes towards the consolidation of a sense of regional citizenship, depending on how deep the roots of Mercosur are planted within our societies. It therefore reinforces a common identity of our association. (...) This Parliament will also make an enormous contribution towards the creation of a common area that can express the political pluralism and cultural diversity of our region. This Parliament will consolidate the representative democracy and social legitimacy of the efforts we have made towards integration. We know that the Mercosur Parliament will not have a legislative function, at least not initially. It will not superimpose itself above the National Congresses of each Member State. But it will play a decisive role in advancing the conciliation of national legislation in a variety of areas. And, when legislative approval is necessary, it will make it much easier to incorporate Mercosur rulings into domestic juridical actions. It will serve as an important political laboratory so that, in the future, we can move ahead with our plan for a supra-nationality, following the great integration experiences that are taking place in the world today.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the session to constitute the Mercosur Parliament - Brasilia, December 14, 2006.

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The establishment of the Mercosur Parliament, on December 14 of last year, inaugurated a new stage in the institutional history of our bloc of nations. As we reflect upon the pluralism and the diversity of our peoples, this Parliament will help make this process of integration more legitimate and democratic. It will consolidate our regional citizenship, bringing together the communities and institutions of our people.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the 32nd Mercosur Summit - Rio de Janeiro, January 19, 2007.

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The (Mercosur) Parliament will increase the juridical (legal) security of the (integration) process and will contribute, with its proposals, its debates, towards consolidating and perfecting our bloc of nations, in accordance with the will of society. The Mercosur Parliament is a reality in evolution. In 2010, we will elect its members according to the concept of citizen representation, using standards still to be determined simultaneously and by direct universal vote in all its Member-States. Brazil (...) will continue to do all that is within its power to help improve all instances of Mercosur. We already have a Permanent Review Court (Olivos). We have the Mercosur Common Market Group - CMC and its multiple bodies, on an executive level. We created the office of the President of the Commission of Permanent Representatives, which enabled Mercosur to have "its own identity". Now we have created this Parliament. Brazil will continue to work to strengthen the institutions that will enable Mercosur to become an ever present reality in the world and, above all, increasingly more palpable to our people.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the Opening Session of the Mercosur Parliament - Montevideo, May 7, 2007

DEALING WITH ASYMMETRIES

THE MERCOSUR STRUCTURAL CONVERGENCE FUND (FOCEM)

Summing-up the advances that have been made, we can safely say that the recent meeting held in Ouro Preto marked an important moment

in the consolidation of Mercosur. Significant progress has been made in economic-trade and political-social areas, in the institutional field and in foreign relations. (...) The initiative to create the Mercosur Structural Convergence Fund (FOCEM) in turn, will enable financing for projects, the development of competitiveness and promotion of social cohesion, particularly in the more deprived regions of our bloc of nations. The Fund can also be used to help strengthen the institutional structure of Mercosur and to contribute towards the general process of integration. (...) Occasional differences, arising from economic imbalances, will still be dealt with in the same spirit that has inspired us so far, and which can be summarized by the following sentence: "the solution for Mercosur problems should be sought by furthering Mercosur".

Article by Minister Celso Amorim, "From Ouro Preto to Ouro Preto", in the *O Estado de São Paulo* newspaper, December 28, 2004.

PARAGUAY

(The Presidents of Brazil and Paraguay) effected the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for Trade Promotion and Investment between both countries, within the ambit of the Brazilian Program for the Competitive Substitution of Imports (PSCI), an initiative that has been recognized for the positive impact it has had on the bilateral economic agenda. Bearing in mind the imbalances that exist in trade relations between Brazil and Paraguay, (the Presidents) expressed their hopes that the activities of the Working Group, to be created under this instrument, will help increase the entry of Paraguayan exports into Brazil, promote Paraguayan products on the Brazilian market, as well as stimulate Brazilian investments in Paraguay.

Joint Declaration during the Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Paraguay - Asuncion, May 21, 2007.

URUGUAY

(The Presidents of Brazil and Uruguay) reaffirmed their commitment to enhance the productive integration of Mercosur and to use efficient mechanisms to overcome any asymmetries. In this respect, they noted with satisfaction the results of the First Meeting of the "Ad Hoc" Working Group, held in Asuncion on February 7, set up at the level of Vice-Ministers to discuss the matter . In the light of terms established in article 03 of CMC Decision 34/06, they stressed the importance that Party States present concrete proposals, at their earliest convenience, to serve as a basis for the preparation of "Guidelines for a Plan to Overcome Asymmetries in Mercosur". (...) The Brazilian Government reiterated its proposal to make the original rules more flexible so as to favor the smaller economies of Mercosur.

Joint Communiqué during the Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Uruguay – Montevideo, February 26, 2006.

Central America, The Caribbean and Mexico

I feel the time has come to establish a solid partnership between Brazil and the countries of the Caribbean. (...) We are mature enough for an alliance that can help us achieve our cooperation potential in the fight for a fairer and more united world. Brazil is very similar to the Caribbean: a land of many cultures. We have the second largest population of African descendents in the world, only second to Nigeria. Like the Caribbean, we are proud to have provided a refuge for a great many European and Asian immigrants. Miscegenation and the harmonious co-existence (of our peoples) are a hallmark of our identities. (...) Brazil is prepared to move boldly forward, with flexibility and generosity to further this association. We will stimulate business and cooperation projects that go beyond our trade relations. We will encourage the circulation of goods and services and we will seek greater inter-regional agreements on all levels.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening session of the 16th Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) - Paramaribo, Suriname, February 16, 2005.

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The increased use of biofuels will be an inestimable contribution to generate income, social inclusion and to reduce poverty in many poor countries of the world. We want to see biomasses generate sustainable development, above all in South America, Central America, in the Caribbean countries and in Africa.

Statement given to the press by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva after his visit to Transpetro with the President of the United States, George W. Bush - Guarulhos, São Paulo, March 9, 2007.

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In Davos, at the beginning of this year, I said that Brazil had made an option for South America. An option that also extends to the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean. I am convinced that our region is more and more prepared to deal with the challenges of globalization. We are conscious of the fact that the destiny of our countries is becoming more and more intertwined.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the closing session of the World Economic Forum on Latin America - Santiago, April 26, 2007.

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In addition to South America, Brazil wishes to have closer relations with the Caribbean Community (Caricom), countries belonging to the Central American Integration System (SICA) and with Mexico. The universalistic mission of Brazilian foreign policy is reflected in the Brazilian Government's interest in intensifying contacts and maintaining a mature and mutually beneficial relationship with countries of all regions. Therefore, Brazil is making every effort to diversify its partners and to get closer to developing countries. As well as encouraging direct contact and bringing together countries that share common views and interests, South-South cooperation has a wider meaning: it helps to construct a new world geography, one that is non-excluding and genuinely global.

Ministry of External Relations Strategic Guidelines, Pluriannual Plan 2008-2011 - Brasilia, May 4, 2007.

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I said to President Calderon: if we look at the map of Latin America we will see that, however narrow our map is in this region, or in the region of Panama, it was God, in all His omnipotence, who joined our Continent; it was men who divided the Continent. And therefore, the men who rule the world now, in the 21st century, have to think differently from the men who ruled the world in the 19th century and in the 20th century. After all, we no longer have the same colonization policy of the 19th century; we no longer have the cold wars of the 20th century. And, at great cost, with sacrifices, with victims, we have conquered freedom. And it is now necessary to transform those magical words "freedom and democracy" into enough food to fill the bellies of the poor who live on our Continent; into more education for poor people, more jobs, more salaries and, above all, into greater life and hope expectancy for our people. These were the convictions that brought me to Honduras; that will take me to Nicaragua; that will take me to Jamaica and to Panama. And these same convictions will lead me to visit other countries during the next few months; and without any bias against wealthy countries, because I like all of them and want to maintain our good relations. For once and for all, we have to learn how to discover, amongst ourselves, the opportunities that we have to offer each other.

Statement given to the Press by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, during his visit to Honduras - Tegucigalpa, August 7, 2007.

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For my part, you may be certain that Brazil can establish many partnerships with Nicaragua and, without any hegemonic aspects involved, we want this to be viewed as a partnership, because this history of hegemony is what led to our being colonized during so many centuries. We must only ensure that we do justice to our heroes, who conquered our independence. We want our own sovereignty, we want to maintain relations with all the countries in the world, but above all, we want to govern by our own decisions.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during his meeting with the President of Nicarágua, Daniel Ortega - Manágua, August 8, 2007.

HAITI[1]

Peace and democracy are achievements which the governments and people of Latin American should be proud of. This encourages us to work on the promotion of peace on a global level. Instability, even when far away, ends up generating a cost for us all. Maintaining peace has its price, and this price is participation. When we express ourselves in the face of a crisis such as is occurring in Haiti, we are exercising our responsibility in an international context. In the case of Haiti, we believe that the conditions required of a United Nations operation have been complied with. As a member of the Security Council, Brazil seeks to reflect the concerns of our region and interpret the interests of the Haitian people and of the international community.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to mark the departure of (Brazilian) military

[1] For further information about MINUSTAH, see article referring to the peace mission.

troops on a peace mission to Haiti - Brasilia, May 31, 2004.

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A concern for peace and social justice is reflected in the commitment undertaken by the Lula Government in support of the United Nations efforts in Haiti. Our main motivation in assuming the leadership of the military forces of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was that Haiti, the first black republic in the world, should not be abandoned to a vicious circle of instability and conflict. This Stabilization Mission is different from previous ones, and, in our understanding, should be based on three pillars: the promotion of stability; the establishment of dialogue between the different political factions; and the institutional, social and economic empowerment of the country. There will be no reconciliation or peace in Haiti unless we adopt this integrated perspective.

"The Foreign Policy of the Lula Government: Two Years", article by Minister Celso Amorim - *Plenarium* Magazine, November 25, 2005.

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Brazil has helped Haiti with bilateral cooperation in areas of food safety and security, public administration, technical training and the environment, amongst others. In addition, Brazil has mobilized efforts by regional and international organisms so that Haiti could obtain the necessary resources and support to resume its process of development. The Brazilian Government has also urged other States to increase their cooperation with Haiti, especially with development resources that will directly or indirectly benefit the poorer members of the Haitian population. The international community, in particular

Latin America and Caribbean countries, has repeatedly shown its recognition and appreciation of Brazil's contribution to MINUSTAH.

Press release "Brazil's Participation in the United Nations Mission in Haiti" - Brasilia, January 16, 2006.

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We need to think of Haiti as a country, as a sovereign state, and not as a collection of projects; and these projects should be included, therefore, within the concept of a nation, the concept of a State, which only the Haitians can decide themselves. Brazil has made every effort to ensure that Haiti again resumes dialogue and cooperation with its neighboring countries. We were very pleased to receive news of the normalization of relationships between Haiti and CARICOM, as from July 2006. We are convinced that no country can live isolated from the region in which it is located.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the "High Level Seminar on Peace-Keeping Missions" - Brasilia, February 5, 2007.

CUBA

Reference has been made here to an empty seat in our organization. We also consider this to be an anomaly and we also lament the fact that this is so. Brazil therefore proposes, with the support of other countries, that dialogue is initiated with regard to this situation.

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Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the 33rd OAS General Assembly - Santiago, June 9, 2003.

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The end of the United States embargo on Cuba would greatly help to open discussions concerning the re-democratization of that country. A policy of constructive cooperation is always better than one of isolation. The more you isolate a country, the more rigid their internal structures become. For this reason, we maintain a policy of solidarity with a Latin American country which, for forty years has suffered an embargo with which we do not agree. We have discussed certain gestures. For example, we are against the death penalty, against summary judgments. But there are certain limits that have to be respected. We cannot substitute the Cuban people and their leaders, but we can contribute towards (creating) a more positive atmosphere.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to the *Jornal do Brasil* newspaper - Rio de Janeiro, July 24, 2003.

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(...) I believe that what we are doing in this Seminar is taking an exceptional step (forward) so that Cuba and Brazil can interact with all their (respective) scientific and technological knowledge, their industrial development potential, and their potential in the area of services and tourism, so that we can increase, and build closer ties so as to mutually contribute towards the growth and development of both Cuba and Brazil. During recent months, I have invited Brazilian entrepreneurs to visit Cuba. (...) The globalized world, as it stands now, needs not only bolder trade policies but, above all, it requires the ability to bring together all that we have by way of our complementarities, so that we can have the means to compete on a more equal footing with countries that are technologically, economically and industrially more developed.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the Cuba-Brazil Meeting of Entrepreneurs - Havana, September 27, 2003.

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The Brazilian Delegation decided to abstain from voting on the Resolution L31 project because it understands that this resolution does not, in the present circumstances, genuinely contribute towards improving the situation of human rights in Cuba. (...) In this respect, we wish to express our concern that the Commission has been used by some member-countries to criticize others or to avoid criticisms of their own situations, which reduces the contribution that this Commission can make towards the progressive development of human rights. Brazil reaffirms the importance that all States should guarantee the strict enforcement of all human rights, in accordance with the commitment undertaken in the 1993 Declaration of Vienna, in favor of universality, inter-independence and the indivisibility of human rights. During the on-going dialogue with the Cuban Government, the importance invested in the full observance of these principles will be duly expressed. In this respect, the advances seen in Cuba in the field of economic, social and cultural rights have been duly registered, as well as the recent decisions taken by the Cuban Government to free political prisoners and to encourage new measures to be adopted to ensure that full human rights are enforced in economic, social and cultural, as well as in civil and political issues.

Declaration of Brazil's vote at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, transcribed in a press release dated April 14, 2005.

MEXICO

The Presidents (Lula and Felipe Calderón) reiterate their firm disposition, as expressed throughout various meetings held during this year, to raise their bilateral relations to a new level, encouraging political dialogue and enhancing their relationship within the economic, financial, trade, legal, consular, cultural, academic, technical and scientific-technological spheres. In this respect, they expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved so far in several of these areas, and established follow-up measures with a view to achieving a successful outcome and consolidation of concrete objectives. They recognize the importance that this bilateral relationship has for both Brazil and Mexico, not only because of its impact on each individual country, but also as a basis for the significant role that both countries carry out on a regional and world level. In this respect, they reaffirmed the profound Latin American vocation of their countries and expressed a firm determination to give special attention to (establishing) friendship, dialogue, political reconciliation and cooperation with all countries in the region.

Joint Communiqué during President Lula's State visit to Mexico - Mexico City, August 6, 2007.

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We are megadiverse and megacultural countries. In both countries, our people have increasingly proven to be active participants in bringing about great social and political processes of change. (...) President Calderón and I agree that we should actively and work together with our Latin American and Caribbean neighbors. To this end, we can count on the long tradition of political understanding (that exists) in regional and sub-regional mechanisms in South America, Central America and the Caribbean. For our part, we have supported a process

to create an economically integrated, socially united and politically democratic area within South America. Mexico has developed integration projects with its southern neighbors, with an emphasis on the creation of a physical infrastructure.

Declaration by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the ceremony to mark the signing of acts and press conference - Mexico City. August 6, 2007.

North America

North America

The United States

The fluid dialogue with the United States of America is of vital importance, not only in issues related to the economy and trade, which are of immediate interest to us, but also to ensure that we play a role in addressing the important issues on the international agenda, compatible with the size and values of our country.

Speech given by Ambassador Celso Amorim on taking office as Minister of State for External Relations - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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I could not fail to make a special reference to our relationship with the United States, distinguished today by its sense of maturity. I met with President Bush when I was still President-elect. This year we were together in Evian and, more recently, we met in Washington for a bilateral meeting that was attended by our Ministers. During the talks we have had these last few days, my willingness to continue to cooperate with the United States was reinforced, in a spirit of pragmatism, frankness and loyalty that has been a distinguishing feature of the talks held between both Governments. (...) I even told President Bush that here in Brazil we are open to the idea of initiating talks (on trade negotiations) either tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. The only thing that we do not want is to be treated like second-class citizens. We want to be treated like equals. The same

respect that we show others, we also want for ourselves, because the interests of Brazil, for Brazil, are just as important as the interests of the United States are for the United States.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Council on Foreign Relations - New York, September 25, 2003.

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Our attitude is a pragmatic one and we seek to defend Brazilian interests. There is no anti-American feeling. Quite the contrary. The search for partnerships is not just a discussion about bilateral agreements involving issues such as ethanol, but a search for a dialogue about world matters. If the United States of America felt there was an anti-American feeling, do you think this would be the case? The facts speak for themselves.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to the *O Estado de S. Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, February 11, 2007.

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The President of the USA, wearing a Petrobrás hard hat, with a biofuel and biodiesel sticker on the back, is the image that best summed up this visit. For those such as myself, who witnessed the "Oil is Ours" campaign, can appreciate the impact of this (image). It is also important that the Americans recognize the leadership of Brazil (in this area). Condoleezza (Rice) repeated the word "strategic" several times, when referring to the relationship between the United States and Brazil. (...) Symbolism is extremely important in politics. But it is more than that; it is the beginning of a great story. During this visit, ethanol and biofuels were the focal point of interest. This was seen as an association that is important for both countries, for the global market and in matters of aid to other countries.

The fact that Brazil is developing cooperation projects with the United States in Africa is important, when seen in a long-term perspective.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to the *O Globo* newspaper - Rio de Janeiro, March 11, 2007.

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Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and George W. Bush reaffirmed their commitment to furthering strategic talks between Brazil and the United States, which translate into a determination to increase bilateral cooperation, based on shared values at the level of democracy, human rights, cultural diversity, free trade, multilateralism, environmental protection, the defense of peace and international security and the promotion of development with social justice.

Joint Declaration during the visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the United States - Camp David, March 31, 2007.

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I mentioned to President Bush the important role that the United States can play in South American countries, especially in those that need trade benefits. It is extremely important that the United States support these countries. We have to support them because this will guarantee regional stability, which is of interest to Brazil and certainly of interest to the United States.

Press Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, during his visit to the United States - Camp David, 31st March, 2007.

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My visit to Washington is almost a continuation of the visit that President Bush made to Brazil. I think that, now that we have established good policies with South America, with Latin America, with Africa, with Asia and the European Union, we are now developing closer our ties with the United States, especially in the area of biofuels, which is something that I think in the next 15 to 20 years will change a little the history of humanity in matters related to fuels.

Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the program "Breakfast with the President" - Brasilia, April 2, 2007.

CANADA

Canada (...) is a decisive partner for Brazil in the search for sustainable development and equitable economic growth. Another issue that unites Brazil and Canada is our firm commitment towards the environment. Our concern with sustainable development is reflected in our search for greater international coordination in the campaign to prohibit overfishing of world stocks. These efforts are crucial to guarantee the protection of food sources for large numbers of the world's population.

Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit to Brazil of Prime Minister Paul Martin - Brasilia, November 23, 2004.

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The Foreign Affairs Ministers view with satisfaction the dynamic nature of the economic relations between both countries, which in

2006 recorded a significant increase of over 14% in trade exchange compared to 2005, and with a considerable increase in the flow of investments. In this respect, they express the commitment of Brazil and Canada in their endeavors to join forces to further intensify their trade links and reciprocal investments.

Joint Declaration during the visit to Brazil of the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peter MacKay - Brasilia, February 5, 2007.

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Canada has around US$ 7 billion invested in Brazil, the country in the region that receives their largest investments. Through a mature attitude, we have been able to overcome differences between our aeronautical industries and are now ready to build partnerships in strategic sectors. (...) Canada and Brazil have always conducted their international actions on the assumption that economic and social development is the greatest element of stability for peace and security, and that multilateralism should serve to protect human rights in its fullest sense.

Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the State visit to Brazil of the Governor-General of Canada, Michaëlle Jean - Brasilia, July 11, 2007.

Multilateral Regional Fora

MULTILATERAL REGIONAL FORA

THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

The Inter-American Juridical Commission (IJC) is the only body of the inter-American system based in Brasilia. The fact that space has been allocated for their headquarters within the Itamaraty Palace reflects the great importance that Brazil gives to OAS organisms as well as to the activities developed by that Commission.

Press release "Minister Celso Amorim will inaugurate the new headquarters of the Inter-American Juridical Commission" - Brasilia, August 7, 2003.

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The Brazilian Government understands that the participation of the region, especially of Latin America and the Caribbean, is essential to the resolution of problems that are at the root of the crisis in Haiti. The OAS certainly has, and will have, a role in this process.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the 34th OAS General Assembly - Quito, Ecuador, June 7, 2004.

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During the course of the work of the General Assembly the Brazilian delegation will reiterate, before the community of countries in the Hemisphere, the importance of the project initiated by the Brazilian

Government on issues related to the fight against racism and racial intolerance, against extreme poverty, and to the protection of refugees and those repatriated within the Americas. Holding one more regular meeting of the General Assembly of the OAS, as the Organization's highest political forum, will provide an opportunity to promote debates under the heading of pluralism in connection with issues of common interest for the whole Continent, enabling Brazil to reaffirm its international commitments towards the consolidation of multilateralism on a regional sphere.

Press release. "36th Session of the OAS General Assembly" -Santo Domingo, June 1, 2006.

HEMISPHERIC SECURITY

Together with the countries comprising ALADI - Latin American Integration Association - Brazil defends that a clear distinction be made between defense and security matters and, in this respect, has supported maintaining the Inter-American Defense Council as the military and technical advisory body of the OAS, without operational functions. We are prepared to discuss a new contingent structure for the Inter-American Defense Council and to more clearly define its juridical links with the OAS. We believe, however, that this matter requires a detailed examination on a political-diplomatic level, and that the Hemispheric Security Commission, and not the IDC, should remain as the focal point of the entire Inter-American security system.

"Brazil and new Global and Hemispheric Concepts of Security", article written by Minister Celso Amorim and presented during the series of debates about contemporary Brazilian thought on matters related to defense and security, organized by the Ministry of

Defense - Itaipava, State of Rio de Janeiro, October 11 and 12, 2003.

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Since we have confirmed the existence of common threats and challenges and the need to face these in a concentrated and united manner, we should also recognize the importance of individual national characteristics, as well as regional and sub-regional. Over the last decades, Latin America and the Caribbean have been part of a region that has spent less on armaments when compared to the rest of the world. We were also pioneers in adopting instruments in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as promoting mutual confidence and transparency. (...) We do not participate in military alliances whose scope of actions may conflict with the United Nations Security Council, which enjoys the legitimate and exclusive authority in such matters. (...) The spirit of solidarity that exists in our hemispheric relations was quickly expressed in our response to the heinous terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. At that time, Brazil took the decision to activate the mechanisms provided for in the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Aid (ITRA). We recognize, however, that the ITRA, which was formed under different historical circumstances, should be reviewed. Other instruments also require urgent reform. In accordance with the mandate that will be approved by us, Brazil wants to contribute towards the work of the Hemispheric Security Council in examining and evaluating this agreement.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the general debate during the Special Security Conference, within the ambit of the OAS - Mexico City, October 28, 2003.

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In the field of defense, we should highlight the work carried out by the Inter- American Defense Council during its first year under the regime of the new Statute, which sanctions the principle of civil supervision and the democratic reconciliation of its authorities. Here, Brazil also feels honored in being able to make its contribution, in the person of General Armando Ribeiro, first President of the Inter-American Defense Council in its new phase, to whom I offer my congratulations on the ability he has shown in conducting the process of transition of the Council to the regime under the new Statute.

Speech by Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães, Secretary General of the Ministry of External Relations, at the 37th OAS General Assembly- Panama City, June 4, 2007.

DEMOCRACY

Important advances have been recorded in our Continent in the area of democracy. The era of privileged regimes has come to an end. In support of this transformation, the laws of many countries have incorporated important human rights principles and mechanisms to protect the individual and minority groups. Institutions such as special magistrates, commissions and public attorneys for human rights have been created or consolidated. Non-governmental civil entities have begun to offer citizens greater recourse in the event of possible abuses by the State

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the 33rd OAS General Assembly Santiago, January 9, 2003.

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Some of the countries in the region have experienced recurring difficulties, especially as the result of the serious economic and social problems that still exist on our Continent. Faced with such situations, we need to encourage dialogue between the different social sectors, value and strengthen institutions and support solutions that can, and must, be found on a national level. Brazilian diplomacy is guided by the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs (of other countries), as sanctioned in our Charter. The Government of President Lula has associated this basic principle with an attitude that we describe as "non-interference". We have provided support and solidarity in situations of crises, whenever we have been called on and if we believe that this will help in a positive way.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the 35th OAS General Assembly - Fort Lauderdale, June 6, 2005.

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In the context of the fight against social inequalities, which is an essential aspect of the process to strengthen democracy, as I have already mentioned, we should reiterate Brazil's commitment to a swift conclusion of the negotiations regarding the Social Charter of the Americas. From our point of view, this is a document of essential value for the Inter-American system, capable of complimenting and expanding values and principles established in the Democratic Charter, based on concepts already sanctioned in the OAS Charter and by other commitments undertaken by our Government.

Speech given by Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães, Secretary General of the Ministry of External Relations, at the 37th OAS General Assembly - Panama City, June 4, 2007.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Holding the session of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in this country has reinforced Brazil's commitment to the Inter-American system of human rights, and constitutes an innovative instrument to increase knowledge about the system amongst those who practice Law, State officials and non-governmental institutions. Brazil has recognized the controversial jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court since December 2006.

Press release, "Inter-American Court of Human Rights" - Brasilia, March 17, 2006.

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Within the specific ambit of the Inter-American system, the Brazilian Government has shown a high level of priority in maintaining intense and frank relations with its principal bodies – the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights (CIHD), and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights -, thereby demonstrating its total conviction of the legitimacy and effectiveness of the decisions that they issue and, at the same time, reaffirming its unequivocal support to the rulings of the American Convention on Human Rights, which should serve as a principal guide towards maintaining the balance of the system itself.

Speech given by Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães, Secretary General of the Ministry of External Relations, at the 37th OAS General Assembly - Panama City, June 4, 2007.

THE RIO GROUP

We accept our responsibilities. We have not relinquished our right to take the future into our own hands. In order to achieve common

objectives, we count on our democratic convictions and our spirit of conciliation and tolerance. It is our duty to construct a more prosperous and democratic region. The Rio Group is therefore an important instrument. The Latin American and Caribbean family of nations needs to use us as an adequate place for consultation and political deliberation thus enabling us to face our collective challenges.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 18th Presidential Summit of the Rio Group - Rio de Janeiro, November 4, 2004.

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A channel for presidential diplomacy between Member States and a forum for deliberations on Latin American and Caribbean positions in regional and international matters, the Rio Group began as an instrument for the consolidation of democracy and the practice of political debate which, together with the search for economic development and social justice, and in accordance with the common regional viewpoint, form the main points of action of those who are part of the Mechanism. The Group is composed of Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador , Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, The Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. Guyana also represents the Caribbean Community in the Mechanism.

Press release, "19th Summit Meeting of the Rio Group" - Brasilia, March 1, 2007.

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The Rio Group was created to resolve situations of crises, constructing its own solutions that would allow for appeasement and reconciliation

in regions shaken by conflict. Since then, diplomacy and political dialogue have proven to be decisive instruments to promote peace and development in Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result of this activity, we now have a region that is peaceful and democratic. The Rio Group was the seed that gave birth to a wide network of mechanisms of consultation and dialogue that are at our disposal today. It has grown, increased its representativeness and should be open to all countries in the region who wish to join... The Rio Group is a privileged forum to create understanding between the Latin American and Caribbean people in priority issues on the regional and international agendas.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 19th Summit of the Rio Group, read by Minister Celso Amorim - Georgetown, Guyana, March 3, 2007.

IBERO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

There is a line that runs across our countries and distinguishes our international conduct. It is our "affinity in diversity". This is nurtured by the rich quality of our differences and enables us to provide eloquent responses to contemporary world threats. The name of this response is tolerance. This promotes peace, democratizes the international system, enables us to fight against terrorism, boosts sustainable development and the fight against hunger and poverty. We will only successfully overcome these challenges if we are able to defeat prejudice and a lack of confidence. This is the greatest contribution that we, the Ibero-Americans, have to offer. We are an example of how borders between North and South, between rich and poor, between religions, cultures and civilizations, can and should be overcome through dialogue and mutual understanding. Our history of struggles was also written in moments of conviviality and conciliation. Our Community should

extend its international dialogue, particularly to Africa. We could begin with the Portuguese-speaking countries and with Equatorial Guinea, Castilian Spanish speakers, who have already expressed an interest in such a proposal. Our proximity to one another is not just measured in values and aspirations. In this pursuit, I am certain that we will know how to use, for our own benefit, the greatest virtues that we have: the inexhaustible wealth represented by our people and the knowledge that we share a common history and destiny.

"The International Projection of the Ibero-American Community", speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 15th Ibero-American Summit - Salamanca, Spain, October 15, 2005.

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The Heads of State and Ibero-American governments will meet in Santiago (Chile) to pursue the debate and advance proposals on the great issue of the day: the role of public policies in the promotion of social cohesion. In a world where the logic of globalized markets and the speed of technological transformations have called into question the effectiveness of public policies, it is necessary to reaffirm the commitment of our community with the values of solidarity and collective welfare. The bitter experiences of the 1980s and s1990 taught us a hard, but essential lesson. Unemployment, poverty, economic and social differences, without a doubt, require economically consistent responses. However, the solutions must be socially just. Only a democratic State can address these two dimensions. This has been the challenge facing the Ibero-American Community.

"The Ibero-American Community". Article by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper - November 9, 2007.

EUROPE

EUROPE

THE EUROPEAN UNION

The raising of the level of our bilateral relations to the condition of a Strategic Partner reflects the dynamic nature and strengthening of relations between Brazil and the European Union. The Strategic Partnership enables us to reinforce the channel of privileged dialogue at the highest level, on topics of mutual interest on the bilateral, regional and international agendas, in areas of energy, climate change, science and technology, technical cooperation and the fight against poverty and social exclusion.

Press Release. "Brazil-European Union Summit Meeting" and the Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the European Commission" - Brasilia, July 3, 2007.

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At their historic first summit meeting, Brazil and the European Union decided to establish an all-embracing strategic partnership, based on their close historical, cultural and economic ties. Both sides share essential values and principles, such as democracy, the primacy of Law, the promotion of human rights and basic freedoms, as well as a market economy. Both sides agreed that it is necessary to identify and promote common strategies to face world challenges, involving matters of peace and security, democracy and human rights, climate change, biological diversity, the protection of energy sources and

sustainable development, the fight against poverty and social exclusion. They are also in agreement with regard to the importance of fulfilling their present obligations resulting from international treaties that are still in force, in matters of disarmament and non-proliferation. Brazil and the European Union agreed that the best way to deal with questions of world order is through an effective form of multilateralism centered on the United Nations system. Both parties are to be commended for establishing a political dialogue between Brazil and the EU, initiated under the German Presidency of the European Union. Brazil and the EU give great importance to the strengthening of relations between the European Union and Mercosur and are determined to conclude the European Union-Mercosur Association Agreement, which will enable further development in economic relations between both regions and will intensify the political dialogue, as well as promote initiatives in matters of cooperation. Brazil and the European Union stressed the great economic and political importance that this agreement will have for both regions and its role in enhancing their respective processes of integration.

Joint Declaration. "Brazil-European Union Summit" - Lisbon, July 4, 2007.

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Today we meet to initiate a new era in the relationship between Brazil and the European Union. We are launching a new strategic partnership, we are raising our relationship to the level of its potential, and we are projecting a common view for a world in transformation. It is significant that this process began in Lisbon and occurs at a time when Portugal is taking over the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, when a Portuguese friend is heading the European Commission. In 2006, we exceeded the figure of US$ 50 billion in bilateral trade, an

increase of 13% in comparison with the previous year, and 60% in relation to 2003. (...) Our trade exchange with the European Union represents 22% of our foreign trade. The total sum of European direct investment in Brazil is US$ 150 billion. (...) I also believe that our association should contribute towards ensuring that our negotiations involving the association agreement between Mercosur and the European Union should have a successful outcome. I am convinced that we have much to gain from this association, provided that the needs and peculiarities of both blocs are taken into consideration. .I am also sure that a union of these two blocs will contribute towards the construction of a multi-polar world, free of hegemonic influences.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Plenary Session of the Brazil-European Union Business Summit - Lisbon, July 4, 2007.

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The Brazil-European Union strategic partnership reflects the advancement of bilateral relations, in the context of which the High Level Political Dialogue was formalized on April 30, with a view to pursuing cooperation initiatives in different areas of mutual interest, such as energy/biofuels, science and technology, the environment, technical cooperation, social issues, regional development and maritime transport. The Brazilian Government understands that this partnership, which is of a strictly bilateral nature, can serve as a political boost to Mercosur-European Union negotiations.

Press release. "Proposal to establish a strategic partnership between Brazil and the European Union" - Brasilia, June 1, 2007.

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The Ministers (of Mercosur and the European Union) reaffirm the importance of the strategic relations between Mercosur and the European Union and the priority given to concluding an ambitious and equitable inter-regional Association Agreement, as an instrument to bolster political, economic and trade relations and to contribute towards reducing social-economic disparities that exist in both regions. In accordance with the previous Ministerial meeting held in Lisbon, the Ministers recognized that substantial progress has already been made towards concluding the Association Agreement, including a free trade zone in accordance with World Trade Organization norms. They agreed, however, that further endeavors are required to reach the desired level of ambition that will reflect the strategic importance of the Association Agreement.

Joint Communiqué from the Mercosur–European Union Ministerial Meeting - Brussels, September 2, 2005.

THE LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN–EUROPEAN UNION SUMMIT (LAC – EU)

Multilateralism and Social Cohesion – the topics being discussed at this Third Latin America and Caribbean–European Union Summit – are central to the political discussions we initiated in 1999. They allow for the construction of a strategic association between the two Continents. Multilateralism is to international relations, what democracy was and is to nations. (...) International cooperation is also needed for the eradication of hunger, the elimination of poverty, (environmental) preservation and the fight against AIDS, as well as the many other challenges and problems that afflict all humanity. (...) The ability to rule democratically is strengthened when there is peace and security. Multilateralism and international cooperation will encourage solidarity, which can enhance our efforts for development

and the sustainable growth of our economies in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the European Union.

Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Working Meeting on Multilateralism at the 3rd Latin American and Caribbean – European Union Summit.. Guadalajara, Mexico, May 28, 2004.

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There are many values and projects that bind Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. Our regions have been consolidating their processes of integration. This is a major objective, not only of governments, but above all, of our people.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 2nd Working Session of the 4th Latin America and the Caribbean – European Union Summit - Vienna. May 12, 2006.

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It is our firm conviction that democracy, the rule of law, respect, the promotion and protection of human rights, the eradication of poverty, social and economic development and respect for international law are essential for peace and security. Further reiterating our common commitment to a solid and efficient multilateral system, we are thus determined to advance the multilateral agenda while this is a priority issue that cuts across our bi-regional relations.

The Declaration of Vienna, during the 4th Latin America and Caribbean–European Union Summit -Vienna, May 12, 2006.

BILATERAL RELATIONS / STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

GERMANY

Relations between Brazil and Germany are distinguished by a broad convergence of perceptions, values and interests in common which, added to the high level of interchange and bilateral cooperation, give a particularly significant meaning to this partnership. Our relations are very strong, both on a government level, as well as between members of parliament and with representatives of different sections of society from both countries, involving very different fields, ranging from political, economic and trade interests to scientific-technological, educational, cultural and environmental issues.

Press release. "The visit to Brazil of the German Federal Vice-Chancellor and Minister of External Relations, Joschka Fischer"-Brasilia, November 16, 2004.

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Today [President Köhler] visits Brazil as President of Germany, a country with which we have had historical relations of friendship and business. There are seven million Brazilians of German stock. There are 9 billion dollars in direct investments in Brazil. There are 1,200 companies based on German capital, responsible for generating 8% of Brazil's Gross Domestic Product. Since the 1950s, German investments and technology have contributed towards the modernization of Brazil's industry and the generation of jobs. On a commercial level, Germany is our principal partner in Europe. In 2006, our trade exchange exceeded a new level of US$ 12 billion, making Brazil the largest destination for German exports to South America. But we can do much more than this. We need to diversify

this trade profile, adding greater value to Brazilian exports to Germany. (...) We will widen our bilateral cooperation, focusing on the transfer of technology, and we will move forward with our global agenda in the area of alternative sources of energy

> **Press release from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the State Visit to Brazil of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Horst Köhler - Brasilia, March 8, 2007.**

SPAIN

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of the Government of Spain, José María Aznar, signed the Brazil-Spain Strategic Partnership Plan today, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in parallel with the 13th Ibero-American Summit,. This document translates the desire of both Governments to raise the level of their bilateral relationship, widening and strengthening cooperation. The decision to sign this document in Santa Cruz de la Sierra was taken during the Working Visit of President Aznar to Brazil, on October 29. The text is structured around three main topics: strengthening political dialogue, social development and economic growth. In the preamble to this Plan, both countries declared that the benefits of a wider collaboration should extend to their respective regions, especially to Ibero-American areas. The document signed by both leaders stated that Spain understands the reasons for Brazil's bid for a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, should the latter undergo a reform, and is favorable the Brazilian Government's aspiration. In the same context, both Governments committed themselves to maintaining permanent consultation about the reform of the United Nations Security Council, based on their common interest in strengthening it. The Strategic Partnership Plan enhances bilateral

economic relations, as shown by the fact that Spain is the European country with the largest investments in Brazil. Both Governments pledged their commitment to support social development, through educational and training programs, as well as cultural development.

Press release. "Brazil-Spain Strategic Partnership Plan" - Brasilia, November 14, 2003.

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The importance given by both Governments to the policies to fight social inequalities on various levels resulted in several bilateral cooperation projects in the areas of science, culture and education, as well as in the innovative proposal to exchange debt for investments in education. Both countries are amongst the leaders of the Action against Hunger and Poverty project, which has succeeded in mobilizing international attention to identify alternative financing for development and the fight against hunger.

Press Release. "The Visit to Brazil of the First Vice-President of the Government of Spain, Maria Teresa Fernández de la Vega Sanz" - Brasilia, August 5, 2005.

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Relations between Brazil and Spain have gained renewed and intense momentum in recent years. As well as benefiting from forums, since the 90s, such as the Ibero-American Community of Nations and negotiations for the Mercosur-European Union Interregional Agreement, both countries have been building a strategic partnership, solidly anchored in initiatives and actions that are of reciprocal interest. This association was further strengthened during the visit to Brazil of President Zapatero, in January 2005, by the signing of the

Declaration of Brasilia, in connection with the Consolidation of the Brazil-Spain Strategic Partnership

Press release. "Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Spain" - Brasilia, September 14, 2007.

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Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero reaffirmed the values shared by both countries, with regard to the strengthening of democracy, the respect for human rights, the promotion of peace and development with social justice. In the international sphere, they stressed their mutual commitment towards the dialogue of civilizations and the strengthening of multilateralism. (...) Both Heads of Government testified that immigration was, in the course of history, one of the pillars of the inherent diversity and tolerance shown today by both countries. They equally stressed the importance that their expatriate citizens receive proper and non-discriminatory treatment, so as to preserve the high level of relations that bind together the people of both countries.

Joint Declaration by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and President José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, during the former's visit to Spain. Madrid - September 17, 2007.

FRANCE

The Brazil Year in France (2005) is an encounter of two people who, during the course of their history, have built affinities and convergences. We share the same perception regarding the advantages and risks of globalization. We believe in multilateralism and in dialogue as instruments to build a more prosperous and just world, with less

poverty and less hunger. (...) Distinguished entrepreneurs, your presence here is the best demonstration of the enormous potential that exists in the economic and business relations between our two countries. I bring you a word of confidence and determination. (...) Partnerships between our businesses will also benefit the French presence in Brazil. They can benefit from the mutual transfer of technology that will reach not only the vast Brazilian market, but will serve as an operational platform for all our South American neighbors.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a lunch with French and Brazilian business people - Paris, July 13, 2005.

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Cooperation between Brazil and France has gained a new impetus with the decision of both Presidents, in 2005, to create six working groups on topics linked to scientific and technological cooperation and their industrial applications. Our working groups have been meeting and adopted programs with a view to bringing our bilateral cooperation closer in the areas of renewable energy sources, defense, technological innovation, nuclear energy, space technology and cooperation with African countries. It is worth stressing the mutual interest that exits in developing the international ethanol market and establishing trilateral cooperation to expand the production of biofuels in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the Caribbean.

Press release. "State Visit to Brazil of the President of the French Republic, Jacques Chirac" - Brasilia, May 23, 2006.

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The visit of President Chirac is an opportunity to consolidate a favorable partnership that was launched during my visit to Paris, in July 2005. This provides us with an opportunity to resume and consolidate bilateral issues of interest, as well as to address those at a regional and international level. France has been an important ally of ours in conducting crucial international issues. (...) In 2005, we signed an agreement for the construction of a bridge crossing the Oiapoque River, which links the State of Amapá to French Guiana. This agreement has already been approved by the Brazilian National Congress. I know we can count on the support of President Chirac for its speedy approval by the French legislature. This bridge will help to strengthen our cooperation efforts along the border region, and bolster the physical integration of the whole of South America.

Press statement from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit to Brazil of the President of France, Jacques Chirac - Brasilia, May 25, 2006.

ITALY

Brazil and Italy are linked by historical and cultural ties. More than this, we are united by family and blood ties. An important part of our history was written with the help of the Italian immigrants who came here in search of a better future and ended up by "making America". They fulfilled their dreams and helped to construct Brazil. (...) Today, the Italian-Brazilian community includes nearly 25 million people. The greater area of São Paulo is the largest Italian city outside Italy. We have a little Italy in the heart of Brazil. The immigrants and their descendents are very proud of their origins, while remaining one hundred percent Brazilian. (...) Brazilians and Italians see the world through the same lenses of their Latin and humanistic heritage. Our historical links should facilitate dialogue and cooperation in the

international scene. We share the same conviction that there will never be long-term peace and security until we have a more economically and socially balanced world,

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the Joint Declaration to the press during his visit to Italy - Rome, October 17, 2005.

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President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of the Council of Ministers, Romano Prodi, are expected to reaffirm their commitment to establish a strategic partnership and both agreed to set up Consultation Mechanisms at the highest possible political level, with a view to holding annual meetings to evaluate agreed commitments, to set new standards for their bilateral relationship and the coordination of positions on topics of mutual interest on the international agenda. (...) What is so striking about the Brazil-Italy relationship are the solid human ties that unite our two people, illustrated by the fact that there are 25 million Brazilians of Italian origin, many of whom hold dual citizenship.

Press release. "Official visit to Brazil by the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Romano Prodi" - Brasilia, March 23, 2007.

PORTUGAL

The Heads of Government rejoiced over the excellent relations that exist between their sister nations. They recognized that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Consultation, signed in 2000, was a legal landmark of singular importance for the development of a bilateral

agenda, for the way it works to promote consultation and reconciliation, involving all of the many dimensions that exist in the relationship between Brazil and Portugal.

Joint Declaration from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the Prime Minister of Portugal, João Manuel Durão Barroso, during the 7th Brazil-Portugal Summit - Brasilia, March 8, 2004.

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Portugal and Brazil are united by permanent ties of friendship and history. The affection with which I have always been greeted Portugal is proof of this. I see with great satisfaction how far we have advanced in our interchange during recent years. Trade between both countries exceeded US$ 1,2 billion in 2005; that is to say, it has doubled in just a few years. (...) The partnership between Portugal and Brazil originated with the entrepreneurial spirit of our people and their penchant for solidarity. Just like the millions of Portuguese that came to help build the greatness of our country, today many Brazilians are helping to forge a modern Portugal. (...) International activities between Portugal and Brazil are guided by the same set of values. We have a fundamental commitment and respect for human rights and democracy. We are determined to strengthen multilateralism and promote international law as an instrument towards peace and security. We have the firm conviction that these ideals are best defended within the ambit of regional processes of integration.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit to Brazil of the Prime Minister of Portugal, José Sócrates - Brasilia, August 9, 2006.

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Our bilateral relationship is distinguished by a full agenda; it is diversified and modern, going beyond its fundamental traditions, and includes political, economic, regional and cultural issues. Also to be highlighted is the special nature of the strengthening of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP), a diplomatic initiative with long-term objectives that also involves the efforts of both countries.

Press release. "State Visit to Portugal of Presidente Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva" - Brasilia, July 9, 2007.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The entrepreneurial nature and affinities of our peoples have provided momentum for a very productive relationship, the potential of which we are only now beginning to tap into. The exceptional momentum of our present economies offers us many different opportunities. We now have the possibility of joining forces to face the challenges of the modern world in many different areas. (...) I perceive, in the United Kingdom, the same spirit of renovation, both on an internal as well as international level. We trust that the leadership of the United Kingdom in Europe, in the G-8 and in the multilateral scene will contribute decisively towards the advancement of topics of mutual interest. Prime Minister Blair and I are determined do unblock multilateral trade negotiations. The successful completion of the Doha Round, during which high-level proposals for a genuine Agenda for Development were put into effect, is a top priority of the Governments of Brazil and the United Kingdom. Our countries have ties and special responsibilities in relation to Africa. We need to develop mechanisms for trilateral cooperation that will enable the full potential of our joint experiences to be utilized to benefit African countries, particularly the poorest ones. We will also unite forces in the fight

against terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and transnational criminal activities.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the State Banquet offered by Queen Elizabeth II - London, March 7, 2006.

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Our relations are based on common values: the crucial importance of democracy and the rule of law; the promotion of economic growth based on free trade; the determination to fight poverty, injustice and exclusion; the recognition of the ties that exist between development and peace, security, human rights and social justice.

Joint Declaration by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Prime Minister Tony Bair -London, March 9, 2006.

RUSSIA

Your visit (President Putin's) is the first of a Head of State of the Federation of Russia to our country. We are opening new horizons in our relations. Today we have the opportunity to fulfill the decision, announced during my inaugural speech, to prioritize closer ties between Brazil and Russia. (...) We agree to strengthen our multiple complementarities and explore the unlimited potential that the scientific ingenuity and technical capacity of our people will use to pave the way for full development. Nothing better expresses these possibilities than the space cooperation program. With the valuable participation of Russia, Brazil is resuming, with renewed optimism and determination, its program to use the Alcântara Base to launch commercial satellites. (...) Perhaps even more importantly, the

discussions that I have had with President Putin were an opportunity to reaffirm the values and proposals that unite us, such as peace, the stability of democracy, development with justice and the promotion of human rights.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit of the President of the Federation of Russia, Vladimir Putin - Brasilia, November 22, 2004.

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The (Presidential) leaders (Lula and Putin) confirmed their firm proposal to promote cooperation between their two countries and with other members of the international community, so that the fight against terrorism should be conducted in a persistent manner and within legal boundaries, based on International Law, the principles and rulings of the United Nations and universally recognized Human Rights. Both Presidents underlined that terrorism should not be identified with any nationality, region or cultural tradition and that international efforts in this area should be used to defend universal values that have been conquered by all peoples of the world, of all different creeds and ethnic origins, in their desire for freedom and justice. The Presidents highlighted the importance of cooperation in areas of high technology and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation relations, particularly cooperation that is destined for the peaceful use of outer space (...).

Joint Declaration on the Outcome of the Official Talks held between President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of the Federation of Russia, Vladimir V. Putin - Brasilia, November 22, 2004.

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Recent initiatives make science and technology one of the most promising fields to achieve the "technological alliance" that President Putin and I have proposed. The successful flight of our cosmonaut, Lt. Colonel Marcos Pontes, in the Russian section of the International Space Station, demonstrated the solid nature of the cooperation that exists between our space programs. As I have already said, we are working with the Russian side to improve the Brazilian Satellite Launching Vehicle. Other areas in which we have moved forward are: metrology, biotechnology, earth physics, food technology and astronomy. We have identified new areas of cooperation, such as nanotechnology, microelectronics and information technology. (...) Normally seen as very different countries, Brazil and Russia, in fact, have expressive similarities in common. We are territorial giants with an important influence in our respective continental contexts, as well as having large, ethnically-diverse populations. Russia is a country that carries great weight in the world panorama and exerts a significant role in the political and economic bearings of its region.

Interview given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Interfax Agency - Moscow, Russia, July 13, 2006.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

During the last week, I have traveled to Finland, Sweden Denmark and Norway. This was the first time that a president of Brazil has officially visited Scandinavia. I was, therefore, able to return the visits that leaders of all these countries have made to Brazil. This trip has strengthened the relationship that Brazil has with a region that is a partner in strategic international negotiations. This relation was not born today. (...) The Scandinavian countries have always been the source of admiration and inspiration because of their models of social welfare and extremely high rates of human development. They

know that economic prosperity and social justice are the greatest deciding factors for peace and security. For this reason, we share the same conviction that a robust and representative multilateral system is essential to construct a more united world.

"Brazil-Scandinavia: an ambitious partnership". Article President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper - Brasilia, September 19, 2007

Asia

ASIA

FORUM FOR EAST ASIA-LATIN AMERICA COOPERATION (FEALAC)

Latin America and East Asia are extensive and diverse regions that need to come to know each other better. In times of high-speed communications and increasingly sophisticated transportation systems, geographical distances are no longer an impediment. Such an excuse is no longer valid. Cultural differences are no longer an obstacle either. On the contrary, they enrich our interchange, they nourish our dialogue, improve our understanding of the world. Our regions are seeking their place in a new configuration of forces that is emerging at the beginning of this century. We want these close ties to help create a more democratic and pluralistic world order that recognizes the diversity of societies. This reinforces multi-polarity, vital to combat hegemonies of any kind. FEALAC can be a valuable instrument to promote closer relations. We can establish constructive and innovative partnerships if we know how to explore the numerous points of convergence that exist between us.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the Third Ministerial Meeting at the Forum for East-Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) - Brasilia, August 22, 2007.

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We (Ministers of member-states of the Forum for East-Asia-Latin America Cooperation) recognize that FEALAC carries out an import

role in bringing together countries of very different regions, with a view to dialogue and cooperation. In this regard, we reaffirm our interest in carrying out joint projects, so as to encourage reciprocal knowledge between the two regions and to produce palpable fruits for our people. We recognize that the best understanding between FEALAC member-states with respect to matters of mutual interest will be valuable for broaching topics in multilateral forums and particularly to ensure that we are better able to coordinate our convergent opinions. We recognize that, although carrying out an important role that is complimentary to the activities of other forums, FEALAC should avoid duplicating the efforts already being carried out.. (...) We are pleased to see that relations between East Asia and Latin America have evolved, going from a political rapprochement to those that are increasingly invested with an economic, technological and cultural nature. We have decided to make cooperation our top priority in matters of trade and investment in FEALAC, as a powerful means of promoting development, prosperity and social inclusion for our peoples, as well as even more significant and substantial relations between our regions.

Forum for East-Asia-Latin America Cooperation. "Ministerial Declaration from Brasilia" - August 23, 2007.

CHINA

I have always said that our trade relations are a two-way road. Obviously, all of us will always want to sell more than we buy, but it is important that our trade relation be balanced so that both countries may be happy and satisfied. All of us know, through personal experience, that a good business deal is one that contemplates both parties, that is, those who buy and those who sell. I believe that we need to be prepared to buy and to sell because this relationship with

China is, definitely, a strategic relationship. I believe that China and Brazil only have to gain from an improvement in our relations. (...) We are both great countries that are in a process of development, seeking to integrate ourselves into international trade and investment currents without giving up our autonomy and power of decision. This is why our strategic alliance is so important – not only to intensify our reciprocal relationship, but also to change unfair rules that currently hold sway over international trade.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the closure of the Brazil-China Seminar: A Successful Partnership" - Shanghai, China. May 26, 2004.

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It is with the greatest satisfaction that I congratulate Your Excellency during the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. I can assure Your Excellency that the Brazilian Government gives the greatest importance to the harmonious development of ties of friendship that join the Governments and people of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Popular Republic of China. (...) I am confident that the future holds in store an even greater strengthening of this auspicious partnership between Brazil and China., based on the four principles that have guided our bilateral relationship, which are: to strengthen our mutual political trust, based on dialogue and equality; increase economic-trade interchange so as to obtain reciprocal benefits; to promote international cooperation, with emphasis on coordinating negotiations; and to encourage interchange between our respective civil societies, so as to enhance our mutual understanding.

Message written by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to President Hu Jintao, during the 30th anniversary of

the establishment of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the Popular Republic of China - Brasilia, August 15, 2004.

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I note, with satisfaction the high level of political understanding that has been reached in relations between Brazil and China, founded on mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of either parties, as well as on a common concern to contribute towards promoting peace and solidarity between nations in a multi-polar system and in accordance with the United Nations Charter. (...) A new level of cooperation is evident in our bilateral relations, guided by four shared principles: to strengthen mutual policies, based on a dialogue between equals; to increase our economic-trade interchange with a view to achieving reciprocal benefits; to promote international cooperation, with emphasis on the coordination of negotiations; the foster the interchange between our respective civil societies, so as to enhance mutual understanding. The direct involvement, in recent years, of the highest authorities of our countries has enabled us to form and bolster a far-reaching strategic alliance that will serve to increasingly strengthen existing bonds of friendship between the Brazilian people and the people of China.

Message sent by Minister Celso Amorim to Chancellor Li Zhaoxing, during the celebration of 30 years of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the Popular Republic of China - Brasilia, August 15, 2004.

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Brazil and China have similar geographic extensions and levels of technological and industrial development, characteristics that also bring them closer in their respective actions and objectives in the context of the International Regime on Climate Change. This convergence of interests also translates into a dialogue that is increasingly closer in a bilateral context, as was evident by the meeting held in Brasilia, and the search for joint actions for cooperation in areas of mutual interest, especially in matters of particular interest to developing nations, such as the adaptation to climate change.

> **Press release. "First Meeting on the Brazil-China Common Agenda on Sustainable Development with Emphasis on Climate Change" - Brasilia, August 23, 2004.**

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In addition to the expressive growth already seen in bilateral trade, there is the perspective of important investments in areas of hydro-railway infrastructure, steel, and cooperation in areas of energy. (...) Amongst the initiatives that are being developed with particular success by both countries, special note is given to the China-Brazil Earth Recourses Satellite - CBERS project, the largest high technology aerospace cooperation program between two developing countries, which is expected to launch the CBERS 2B satellite and sell to third countries images generated by this system.

> **Press release. "Visit to Brazil of the President of the Popular Republic of China, Mr. Hu Jintao" - Brasilia, 10th November 10, 2004.**

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The strategic Sino-Brazilian alliance is based on the belief that we have interests in common in our search for a multi-polar and pluralistic world. We are convinced that it is only through dialogue and cooperation that we can respond to the challenge to promote peace and fight against terrorism, to preserve the environment and guarantee development and the welfare of all. We want to build a world structure that favors understanding, social justice and respect between societies. China and Brazil maintain a model of horizontal cooperation within an international system marked by inequality. This relation gives us the legitimacy to jointly promote an international agenda that favors the equitable distribution of power and of resources in the international scene. Only thus will the social and economic development of our people be ensured.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the official dinner offered to the President of China, Hu Jintao, at the Itamaraty Palace (Ministry of External Relations) - Brasilia, November 12, 2004.

TAIWAN

Brazil reiterates its support for the "One-China Policy". The Brazilian Government expresses its support of the policy of peaceful territorial reunification conducted by the Chinese Government, and joins the manifestations of the international community that are contrary to unilateral movements that will alter the status quo and endanger the peace and stability of the region.

Press Release. "Declaration of support for the One-China Policy - Brasilia, March 16, 2004.

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The Brazilian party reiterated its commitment to the One-China principle, and is opposed to any activity that aims the partition and the increase of tensions in the Straights of Taiwan. The Brazilian party stated that it is contrary to the admittance of Taiwan into international organizations that only admit sovereign states. The Brazilian party also reiterated its position that Tibet is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory.

"Final Act of the First Session of the Sino-Brazilian High-Level Commission for Reconciliation and Cooperation" - Brasilia, March 24, 2006.

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Brazil recognizes the Popular Republic of China as "the single legal Government of China", in accordance with terms contained in the Joint Communiqué signed in 1974 between both countries. (...) Because it shares the PRC principle of "One-China", the Brazilian Government does not recognize Taiwan as an autonomous state. (...) In the interests of clarification, it is worth remembering that, even though it does not maintain diplomatic relations with Brazil, Taiwan is authorized to maintain, in Brasilia, and in São Paulo, Economic and Cultural Offices, which cannot, however, be given diplomatic status. Thus, the representative of the Taiwan office will not be accredited in Brazil as an Ambassador by the Brazilian Government.

Message on website of Brazil's Trade Office in Taipei - Visited on July 16, 2007.

INDIA

Brazil and India are developing countries with large territorial areas. They face similar challenges in economic and social terms. They share similar points of view about the international system and aspire to a greater

participation in the world's political, economic and financial decisions. Based on their common views and desires, Brazil and India wish to develop and strengthen the close cooperation and consultation that they already maintain in international forums. (...) Brazil and India are amongst the largest democracies in the world. While they work towards development and improving their democratic institutions on an internal level, they also long for democracy to prevail equally in the international order. In this respect, the Ministers stressed the central role played by the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security. They further underlined the need to strictly observe the United Nations Charter and the principles and rules of International Law.

Joint Communiqué during the official visit to Brazil of the Minister of External Affairs of India, Yashwant Sinha - Brasilia, June 5, 2003.

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The Brazilian Government greeted with satisfaction the official announcement on November 25 issued by the Indian and Pakistani Governments, concerning the military cease-fire that has come into effect along the Control Line border between India and Pakistan in the area of Kashmir. The Brazilian Government believes that this important decision, together with other recent measures, will help increase mutual confidence between both countries, contribute towards lowering bilateral tensions, and pave the way for negotiations for both countries to resolve their differences peacefully. As a friend of both India and Pakistan, Brazil rejoices in the decision taken to make this decisive commitment to reduce tensions in the region.

Press release. "Cease-fire between India and Pakistan" - Brasilia, November 27, 2003.

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Today, negotiations of the Bilateral Agreement of Airline Services were concluded between Brazil and India, at the close of the First Aeronautical Consultation Meeting between both countries, held in Rio de Janeiro. The Agreement – which has been under negotiation ever since the visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to India last January– aims to increase bilateral relations, creating conditions to establish air routes for cargo and passengers, to link both countries with direct and regular flights in the near future.

Press release "Conclusion of the Brazil-India Air Agreement" - Brasilia, May 5, 2004.

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President Lula and Prime Minister Singh signed the Cooperation Interchange Program in areas of Education, during the Mixed Commission Meeting in January 2006, and reaffirmed that priority should be given to cooperation in areas such as graduate programs, research, professional education and distance learning. They were pleased to stress the strengthening of relations between the universities of both countries, which will be designed during the first meeting of the Joint Working Group, to be held sometime this year. India and Brazil announced that they will soon open Cultural Centers in São Paulo and in New Delhi. In addition, and as was provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on that occasion, there was an agreement to organize a Week of Indian Culture in Brazil and a Week of Brazilian Culture in India, in 2007. Both countries will also cooperate to promote interchange in areas of football and the training of Indian players and coaches. Both sides will also seek to systematically encourage personal contacts and institutional and academic ties.

Joint Communiqué during the official visit to Brazil of the Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh - Brasilia, September 12, 2006.

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An important result of this meeting was the decision to initiate strategic bilateral discussions on regional and global topics of mutual interest, such as energy security, and situations of international security, including the threat of terrorism. This will be conducted by India's National Security Adviser and by the corresponding Brazilian Government authorities. (...) Brazil and India are two great democracies in the developing world, with many interests and affinities in common regarding their views on great contemporary problems. Out democratic commitment has been reflected also in the positions we have assumed in multilateral forums, in favor of a more balanced and equitable international system. Our corresponding positions are expressed in the partnership that we have built, in view of the need to update the United Nations. We have reiterated that any reform of the UN will not be complete unless there is also an expansion of the Security Council to include developing countries as its permanent members. Brazil and India are also working side by side in World Trade Organization negotiations. Our joint actions in the creation of the G-20 changed the dynamics of trade negotiations and consolidated the role of developing countries as indispensable interlocutors to advance the Doha Round. We have come to address wealthy countries on an equal footing. (...) We have strengthened our ties in areas of research, distance learning and professional education at graduate level. In the energy field, we are determined to promote a close association, above all in the sector of renewable energy sources and, in particular, ethanol".

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the act-signing ceremony and declaration to the press,

during the official visit to Brazil of the Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh - Brasilia, September 12, 2006.

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Both leaders stressed the importance of founding the strategic partnership on a solid economic base. In this context, they expressed their satisfaction with the launch of the Business Leaders Forum, comprising representatives of the industry in both countries, as well as having the objective of reaching the mark of US$ 10 billion in trade e by 2010. To this end, they emphasized the importance of simultaneously developing a greater rapprochement between both countries and investments in both economies, particularly in the area of infrastructure. Both leaders agreed to launch, in the next few years, joint campaigns to encourage bilateral economic-trade relations. (...) Both leaders emphasized the need to hold the First Meeting of the Brazil-India Defense Commission and to develop a cooperation program in matters related to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in compliance with their international obligations. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperation in the area of science and technology and expressed their expectation to adopt a cooperation program for the period of 2007-2010. They both equally welcomed the decision for cooperation that can be applied to the space sector, which can contribute towards furthering efforts being made by both countries. An area that was identified as being of particular interest is the development of Brazilian and Indian interchange programs so that the culture and traditions of both countries may become better known and appreciated. Both leaders welcomed the decision to hold the Festival of Brazilian Culture in India, between January and March 2008, and the Festival of Indian Culture in Brazil, from July to September 2008. They

both supported encouraging the interchange of artists, students, youngsters and tourists between both countries.

Joint Communiqué during the visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to India - New Delhi. June 4, 2007.

JAPAN

We have reasons to again believe in the promise that led the first Japanese immigrants to come to Brazil aboard the *Kasato Marú*, in 1908. Our optimism is the same as that which led to Japanese investments in Brazil since the 60s, which have became entwined with the very history of modernization and industrialization in Brazil. Today, Brazil harvests the fruits of this cooperation. My visit coincides with a powerful recovery of the economic dynamism in both our countries. (...) We want, once more, to become the preferential destiny of Japanese business. We want Brazil to again become a priority landmark for Japanese investments. In this new phase of our historical association, we want Japan to see Brazil, not just as a supplier of raw materials, but as an efficient producer of value-added goods. Brazil increasingly wishes to become an exporter of airplanes, software and clean energy.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during his visit to the Japanese Parliament - Tokyo, May 26, 2005.

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The Government and people of Brazil nurture great enthusiasm and confidence in our capacity to advance together on different

topics that form part of our bilateral agenda, as well as in new ventures, notably in the field of science and technology, renewable energy sources and the fostering of sustainable development. United by values such as democracy, human rights and the peaceful solution to conflicts, Brazil and Japan can make important contributions in the construction of a more stable, fairer and united international order. I hope that these shared feelings will continue to guide our efforts, alongside India and Germany, to support the reforms needed in the United Nations Security Council. In 2008, our nations celebrate a century of Japanese immigration to Brazil. The Japanese community in Brazil, comprising around 1,7 million people, considers itself perfectly integrated into national society, serving as a valuable example of discipline and business acumen. For our part, we are proud of the fact that Japan boasts the largest world community of (Brazilian) *nikkeis* (descendants of Japanese immigrants born outside Japan) – 300,000 people- who are contributing, in a spirit of peace and hard work, to the welfare and prosperity of Japanese society.

Message from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe - Brasilia, September 26, 2006.

EAST TIMOR

Diplomatic relations between Brazil and East Timor were established on the same day that independence was celebrated in that country, May 20, 2002. Brazil has cooperated with East Timor in areas of defense, education, agriculture and health, and should soon initiate cooperation in areas of justice and human rights.

Press release. "Official Visit to Brazil of the Chancellor of East Timor, José Ramos-Horta" - Brasilia, February 13, 2004

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The Ministry of External Relations is attentive to the evolution of the internal political situation in East Timor and its impact on the security of the local Brazilian community, so as to provide them with all the assistance that they may require. Brazil values the democratic path followed by East Timor since it became an independent State and will continue to act in favor of its prosperity and institutional stability. Brazil nurtures a strong feeling of unity in relation to East Timor and has sought to collaborate to improve the welfare of the population and to strengthen the Timor State. With this objective in mind, Brazil has provided bilateral technical cooperation in areas of agriculture, education, professional training, legal assistance and health.

Press release. "The Situation in East Timor" - Brasilia, April 8, 2006.

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East Timor is the only country in Asia and Oceania where Portuguese is the official language. Brazil has been providing cooperation in essential areas for the development of the newly-born Timor State, in fields such as education, justice, security and the training of manual workers.

Press release. "Legislative elections in East Timor" - Brasilia, June 22, 2007.

CENTRAL ASIA

Itamaraty (Brazilian Ministry of External Relations) is reorganizing itself to support the renewal of our relationship with countries in the Middle East and to establish bridges with Central Asia. The General Under-Secretariat of Political Affairs now has a department dedicated exclusively to this region, so as to encourage more dynamic diplomatic activities with a region of the globe that is experiencing important political and economic redefinitions.

"An agenda of cooperation with the Arab world", article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Valor Econômico* newspaper - São Paulo, December 3, 2003.

AFGHANISTAN

Brazil has had the great satisfaction of supporting the last four resolutions taken by the United Nations Security Council on Afghanistan. The unity of purpose provided a legitimate framework for international cooperation to the benefit of the Afghan people. (...) Diplomatic relations between Brazil and Afghanistan were re-established by Presidents Lula and Karzai in 2004. We are ready to offer our cooperation to Afghanistan, particularly in areas such as the monitoring of foreign trade and public finances, population census, agricultural research, the removal of land mines and electoral assistance. Brazil has carried out a series of programs in areas of human rights, for equality of gender and race and in the fight against hunger and poverty. We are ready to share these experiences.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the London Conference on Afghanistan – "Political Perspectives: the Global Pact" - London, January 31, 2006.

KAZAKHSTAN

The first visit of a Head of State of Kazakhstan to Brazil represents a historical landmark in the relations between two people who are beginning to know each other better. (...) We are harvesting the fruits of an association that was initiated with the visit of the first Brazilian trade mission to Kazakhstan, in 2005. Our exchanges have been growing in a sustained and balanced way, ensuring the generation of income and jobs in both countries. (...) The visit of president Nazarbayev to Brazil is also the first one of a Head of State from Central Asia to a Latin American country. The trade routes of Central Asia brought together the four corners of the old world, along roads traveled by merchants and explorers. As the heir to this tradition, Kazakhstan today represents a meeting point between peoples and of dialogue between cultures. The privileged location of Kazakhstan, in the epicenter of Eurasia, explains the decision to open in Astana in 2006 the first resident Brazilian Embassy in Central Asia.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit of the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev to Brazil - Brasilia, September 27, 2007.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

This meeting confirms what we know already: that there is an immense potential to be explored in trade, in business and in investments between Brazil and South Korea. (...) Korea is already Brazil's third largest partner in Asia. In 2004, trade between the two countries exceeded the sum of 3 billion US dollars. Korean investments have helped to strengthen important sectors of Brazil's industrial park, such as the automobile and electronics industry, construction, telecommunications and transport. We are taking this partnership

to new frontiers. Brazilian and Korean companies are developing strategic associations in the fields of energy and mining. The size and importance of the business entourage present at this seminar confirm the decision taken to give a renewed sense to this partnership. (...) The "Special Partnership for the 21st Century" that we are launching will unite our efforts and resources for research and development in strategic areas such as aerospace, biotechnology, electro-electronics and clean technology.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the close of the Brazil-Korea Seminar: Trade and Investment Opportunities - Seoul, May 24, 2005.

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My visit to the Republic f Korea completes a cycle that was initiated with the visit of President Roh to Brazil last year. I have come here to reaffirm the commitments that we announced in Brasilia. But I also came to harvest the first fruits of this new partnership, launched when we established the Comprehensive Relation of Cooperation for Common Prosperity in the 21st Century. In spite of the distance between us, Brazil and Korea have powerful complementary characteristics and affinities in common. We face the same challenge to shape a future with security and prosperity for our people in the midst of uncertainties (created by a system) of globalization without fair rules or unity. Korea and Brazil have been responding positively to these challenges. (...) The attention of the international community is turned towards the Korean Peninsula. Brazil supports the great efforts being made by the government of President Roh to reduce tensions in the region. We share the same conviction that it will be through dialogue and constructive commitment that the definitive reconciliation of the Korean people will be reached.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the official dinner offered by the President of the Republic of Korea, Roh Moo-Hyun - Seoul, May 25, 2005.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)

The Brazilian government learnt of the declaration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), dated February 10 of this year, regarding the decision to suspend their participation in the Six-Way talks, as well as the announcement that they possess nuclear weapons and that they intend to pursue their development. The Brazilian Government regrets the decision announced by North Korea. (...) Brazil reaffirms the conviction that questions relative to international peace and security should be treated by means of negotiation, in a constructive spirit, so as to favor solutions that strengthen the stability and confidence of the community of States.

Press release. "Announcement by North Kores about the Possesion of Nuclear Weapons" - Brasilia, February 11, 2005.

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The Brazilian Government exhorts the DPRK to rejoin, unconditionally and as a country free of nuclear weapons, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The Brazilian Government equally calls on North Korea to adhere to the Treaty for Total Prohibition of Nuclear Tests (TPNT) as soon as possible, and to strictly observe the moratorium on nuclear tests until the TPNT comes into force.

Press release. "Announcement of nuclear tests in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" - Brasilia, October 9, 2006.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

At the working meeting, the two Ministers (Celso Amorim and Alexander Downer) analyzed possible joint initiatives with the objective of strengthening relations between Brazil and Australia, which will celebrate 60 years of diplomatic relations in 2005. (...) Special attention was dedicated to increasing the level of contacts between citizens (of both countries), which has greatly expanded in recent years, particularly in areas such as education. They equally reaffirmed their commitment towards establishing a closer relationship between both countries. (Both Chancellors) Expressed their support for efforts being made to activate Mercosur and CER – Closer Economic Relations between Australia and New Zealand, to hold constructive talks, and increase the rapprochement between the two regional blocs.

Brazil – Australia Joint Communiqué - Brasilia, January 14, 2006.

NEW ZEALAND

Brazil and New Zealand maintain close coordination in multilateral forums on topics such as the environment and sustainable development (both support the Kyoto Protocol), as well as disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (both countries are part of the so-called Coalition of the New Agenda) and human rights. On the level of trade, Brazil and New Zealand are part of the Group of

Cairns, which aims to put an end to the practices that distort international trade of agricultural products and to promote liberalization in this area. New Zealand shares a commitment with Brazil for the re-launching of the Doha Round, and are determined to fly high in matters related to agriculture. Both countries have sought ways to increase bilateral trade.

Press release. "Visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, Phil Goff" Brasilia, February 27, 2004.

India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA)

India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA)

This consists of a pioneering coming together of three countries with vibrant democracies in three regions in the world that are in the process of development and active on a global scale, with the objective of examining themes on the international agenda that are of mutual interest. During recent years, the importance and need for talks between countries and nations in development in the South have been noted. (...) The Ministers will recommend to their respective Heads of State and/or Government that a Summit meeting be held between the three countries. They have also decided to further intensify dialogue on all levels, whenever necessary, so as to organize meetings of high-level officials and specialists responsible for questions of mutual interest. They decided to maintain regular political consultation on items on the international agenda, as well as an exchange of information on questions of mutual cooperation, so as to coordinate their positions on matters of common interest. (...) The Ministers decided to call this group the "India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum" (IBSA)

Declaration of Brasilia. Trilateral Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Brazil, South Africa and India - Brasilia, June 6, 2003.

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Ever since it was created, IBSA has been notable for its pragmatism. Even the political-diplomatic concertation on very different topics – whether the Doha Round, the promotion of peace and security or

the fight against hunger and poverty – is directed towards obtaining concrete advances. Even though it was not created by countries belonging to the traditional circuit of international donors, IBSA invests in the solidarity between countries of the South. The IBSA Fund to Combat Hunger and Poverty wants to be an example of how relatively less development countries can benefit from the experiences of other developing countries.

Press release. "Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening ceremony of the Ministerial Meeting of the India, Brazil and South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA)" - Rio de Janeiro, March 30, 2006.

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Created in 2003, the IBSA Dialogue Forum carries out a role that is increasingly important to the foreign policies of India, Brazil and South Africa. It has become a useful instrument to promote even closer coordination on global issues, between three great multicultural and multiracial democracies of Asia, South America and Africa, and contributes by projecting trilateral India-Brazil-South Africa cooperation in particular sectors.

Press release. "IBSA Summit Meeting" - Brasilia, September 13, 2006.

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IBSA is much more than just a diplomatic edifice. It is a natural expression of particular views on great international issues. It is also a concrete expression of the objectives shared by Brazil, India and South Africa. We are fully consolidated democracies that give an example of how the various ethnic groups and cultures that form our

societies can co-exist in harmony. We are emerging economies, destined to have an ever more relevant international presence. We are countries that are also still facing the challenge of fighting extreme hunger and attaining sustainable development. We are determined to move forward to construct societies that are fairer and more prosperous by means of responsible economic policies and an unrelenting commitment to improve the living conditions of our more vulnerable populations. India, South Africa and Brazil can also offer a decisive contribution towards creating a more just, united and balanced international order. Together, we created the G-20; we are working together to reform the United Nations. Our capacity for positive influence in our respective regions – Africa, Latin America and Asia – further highlights the role that falls to the South in the principal international debates and decisions. (...) What we want, with IBSA and other initiatives, is to take better advantage of previously unexplored South-South cooperation opportunities. This does not mean that Brazil will neglect its relations with the developed world. These two sides of our foreign policy should not be seen as "no-win games". They are complimentary; one bolsters the other.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening session of the First IBSA Summit - Brasilia, September 13, 2006.

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IBSA is, first and foremost, a mechanism of political deliberation on major topics on the international agenda, with which we have a significant identification. We defend multilateralism and an international order based on the rule of law and on the construction of consensus. We favor a reform of the United Nations Security Council to include developing countries amongst its permanent members. We agree that the protection of the environment is an

indissoluble part of the fight against poverty and of economic development. In the Doha Round, our activities in the G-20 give absolute priority to (achieving) effective cuts in the agricultural subsidies in developed countries. We are convinced that it is necessary to achieve a balance between intellectual property protection rights and public health policies. But IBSA is more than an instrument that strengthens the voice of developing countries in major world debates. It is also a privileged instrument for concrete trilateral cooperation initiatives in areas such as agriculture, trade, science and technology, energy and transport, amongst others. During this Summit, we will seek to move forward in trilateral understandings in these areas.

"The India-Brazil-South Africa South Alliance", article by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in the *Valor Econômico* newspaper - São Paulo, September 15, 2006.

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Ever since it was created, in 2003, our alliance has attracted curiosity and faced skepticism. But, above all, it has given rise to hope. The first Summit, which Brazil had the honor to host, accelerated the process and showed the certainty of our initiative. IBSA expanded its activities and established itself as an instrument to bring our three countries closer together. We formed a dialogue forum that ensures that our countries have an even more relevant presence in this world, full of injustices and inequalities. It shows that developing countries can have a highly qualified international presence. IBSA has shown its ability as an interlocutor in various issues on the global agenda. This reflects our credibility, our diplomatic presence and our capacity to contribute towards the construction of a fairer and more democratic international order. (...) The IBSA Fund to Fight Hunger and Poverty is a cause for pride. This is a concrete new proposal for international solidarity. We are developing countries that are joining forces to

help the poorer ones. We have proved that it is not necessary to be wealthy to be united. It was with justifiable satisfaction that we received the United Nations prize for projects developed by IBSA in Haiti and Guinea-Bissau. Initiatives are presently under study that will benefit Burundi and other poor countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening ceremony of the Second IBSA Summit - Johannesburg, October 17, 2007.

AFRICA

AFRICA

AFRICA – OVERVIEW

With 76 million Afro-descendents, we are the second largest Negro nation in the world, only behind Nigeria. I am personally committed to reflect this reality in our national and international actions. We have a political, moral and traditional commitment with Africa, and with those Brazilians who are descended from Africans. And we will honor this commitment.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the Special Session of the 61st International Conference on Labor - Geneva, June 2, 2003.

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Africa is an indispensable reference in the background of our people and of our culture. And it is also much more than this. It is a Continent which, like Brazil, yearns and fights for liberty, social justice, democracy and development. We have much to learn from one another; we have much to give each other. We have experiences to share. We have innumerable material, spiritual and symbolic riches to exchange. And I am sure that we are going to do this, more and more. I would like to leave here a message of great optimism in relation to the future of our friendship. The path between Africa and Brazil has in the past been a path of slavery. Let this route now be used to offer prosperity and happiness to the Brazilian people and to the African people.

Radio message sent to Africa by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva - Brasilia, August 8, 2003.

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We know that Brazilian society was constructed with the work, with the efforts, with the sweat and blood of a great number of Africans; men and women who were free citizens in Africa and who became slaves, so as to provide labor in my own and other countries. The most appropriate means to return the sacrifice that Africans made is to establish the most perfect policy of harmony with Africa. (...) And this relationship that Brazil aims to maintain with countries in Africa is not the relationship of an imperialist country with hegemonic tendencies. We have tired of this; we were colonized, and we have already freed ourselves from hegemony. We now want partnerships, we want companionship, and we want to work arm in arm, to construct an equitable international policy, for multilateral democratic organisms and to ensure that we have equal opportunities.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the official dinner offered by the President of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano - Maputo, November 5, 2003.

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Brazil has a debt with Africa. A debt that recognizes the contribution that millions of Africans made, in conditions of suffering and oppression, towards the construction of Brazil. We feel part of the African Continent's renewed commitment to take into its own hands the responsibility to find answers to its problems.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the official dinner offered by President

Thabo Mbeki of South Africa - Pretoria, November 8, 2003.

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We feel a special urgency in helping Africa in the fight against the dramatic cycle of poverty, violence and fatalism. We are modernizing systems of information and communication (in the country) and transferring technology and capital, so that the African Continent can compete in a increasingly globalized world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the 5th Conference of Heads of State and Government, to present an account of the Brazilian Presidency of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries São Tomé, July 26, 2004.

* * *

Brazil owes much to the African people. Free men and women, from this Continent, were enslaved and sold to the Americas. And there, with their suffering and labor, they helped build my country. But now it is pointless to simply cry about what happed in the past; we need to think about constructing the future.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit to the home of Chachá de Souza - Ouidah, Benin, February 10, 2006.

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My Government accepted, with great honor, the invitation to be the seat to the second part of this Conference (CIAD II). This forum of

dialogue between African countries and communities of African descendents in the world is part of an indispensable bond of mutual discovery. Today, we face the challenge of identifying forms of (providing) reciprocal support and ways through which African culture can be valued in a globalized world. Brazil is committed to this task. During the last three and a half years, I have visited 17 African countries and stressed Brazil's diplomatic presence on the African Continent. We have expanded and enhanced our cooperation programs in sectors of particular social interest, such as health, agriculture and education. A deep sense of identity and solidarity links Brazilians to the African people. We have a strong awareness of the contribution that Africa made to Brazil. We therefore want to help this Continent to fulfill its enormous potentiality. Brazil is not just a country of the African Diaspora. Brazil is also an African country, the second largest Negro nation in the world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the official dinner for Heads of State and Government and Vice-Presidents, who participated in the Second Conference of Intellectuals from Africa and the Diaspora - Salvador, Bahia, July 11, 2006.

AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SUMMIT (AFSA)

When I was here in 2005, President Obasanjo suggested the idea of an Africa-South America Summit. With the vision of a statesman, he perceived the potential for cooperation and solidarity between our two regions. (...) In our international activities, we have also made a long journey in common with African nations. At the United Nations, we defend the principle of de-colonization and the repudiation of apartheid. We were alongside our African partners in the process to create UNCTAD (United Nations Commission on

Trade and Development). We suffered together during the periods of recession and disorder in the world economy, as well as from the perverse effects of protectionism practiced by wealthy countries. We joined our voices for a more just and equitable international economic order. Today, Africa is unarguably a priority for Brazil. Geology taught us that, millions of years ago, Africa and South America were joined in one great continent. Who has not wondered at how maps show the Northeast of Brazil and the Gulf of Guinea fitting together almost perfectly? The new geography that we are constructing will not move the planet's tectonic plaques, to recreate that lost continual land mass, but it will certainly help to transform the reality of international politics and economics, bringing us politically, economically, socially and culturally closer together.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening of the Africa-South America Summit (AFSA) - Abuja, Nigeria, November 30, 2006.

THE AFRICAN UNION

Brazilian talks with the African Union have seen a significant advance during the term of the President of the Commission, Alpha Konaré, especially since the reopening of the Brazilian Embassy in Ethiopia in 2005. The renewed cooperation between Brazil and the African Union was reflected in the organization of two important events last year: the Second Conference of Intellectuals from Africa and the Diaspora (CIAD II, in Salvador, July/2006) and the First Africa-South America Summit (AFSA, in Abuja, Nigeria, November/2006). During this visit, the Basic Technical Cooperation Agreement should be signed between Brazil and the African Union, the first legal instrument to be signed with that organization. This Agreement establishes a legal framework for the development of technical cooperation programs

in areas of mutual interest, such as agriculture, health, education, the environment and energy.

Press release. "Visit to Brazil of the President of the Commission of the African Union, Alpha Konaré" - Brasilia, February 27, 2007.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has reached a level of development that permits us to explore cooperation opportunities, such as in the automobile, aircraft and metallurgic sectors, with the possibility of establishing joint ventures. This without prejudicing redoubled efforts in areas such as agribusiness, where complementarities are proven to exist. (...) There is a compatibility of views in relation to the international scene which makes us natural allies in the defense of political, trade, environment interests, etc, as I found from my contacts with President Mbeki and Foreign Minister Zuma.

"Brazil and the rebirth of Africa", article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha de S.Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, May 25, 2003.

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South Africa deserves our admiration for its role in launching and promoting the African Union and its working instrument, the New Partnership for Africa's Development – NEPAD. We hope that our association can represent a contribution from Brazil towards the objectives of NEPAD. (...) The political leadership and economic vigor of South Africa are forging an "African Renaissance" in Southern Africa, the results of which I have already been able to see for myself.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the official dinner offered by President Thabo Mbeki, of South Africa - Pretoria, November 8, 2003.

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The two Presidents (Lula and Mbeki) discussed the economic, political and social situation of their countries. In this respect, the Brazilian President congratulated his South African colleague on the success of the political transition of South Africa and, especially, on the successful work carried out by the Commission of Reconciliation and Truth, concluded in March 2003, which greatly helped to heal the open wounds left from the apartheid period. (...) Furthermore, both countries agreed to intensify trade, investments and technological cooperation. The Parties undertook a commitment to mutually cooperate in the fight against discrimination and to promote racial equality. The Presidents equally agreed to increment cooperation related to measures to fight various epidemics that afflict both countries in areas such as HIV/AIDS; water-related diseases, malaria and dengue. Cooperation in science and technology, as well as in defense, was also discussed during these talks. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva reaffirmed Brazil's readiness to draw closer in its relations with Africa and, in this respect, both Presidents stressed the special meaning of the great cultural affinity that is a result of the contribution made by Africa towards the development of modern Brazil. The Presidents also recognized the success of the first Brazil-Africa Forum, held in Fortaleza in June 2003, and welcomed the fact that this will become an annual event. (...) While emphasizing their confidence in the benefits of international trade growth, the Presidents indicated that it was unacceptable that developing countries should be subject to the protectionist practices imposed by developed countries. They welcomed the present trade negotiations between the Southern African Development

Community (SADC) and Mercosur with the view to creating a free trade zone.

Joint Communiqué during the visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to South Africa - Pretoria, November 7-8, 2003.

NIGERIA

Nigeria is one of Brazil's most important Atlantic partners. The bilateral trade balance amounted to US$ 4 billion dollars and there is room for additional growth. Contacts between Nigerian and Brazilian economic operators have enabled respective export guidelines to diversify, in areas such as agribusiness, services and hydro-carbonates. Nigeria is one of Africa's largest oil producers and the most important supplier of the product to Brazil. Petrobrás - the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation - has shown interest in expanding its activities in Nigeria.

Press release. "Visit of the President of Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, to Brazil" - Brasilia, September 6, 2005.

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Brazil and Nigeria have developed an intense agenda of cooperation, in which such topics as agriculture, defense and health are considered, as well as those that involve the fight against the HIV/AIDS virus. Another important topic for both countries is the Africa-South America Summit (AFRAS), which Nigeria proposed to host, in Abuja, during November of this year. Brazil and Nigeria share a vast field of common interests, including their readiness to make the international community more sensitive to the importance of fighting

hunger and poverty and to promote sustainable development. On a political level, both countries maintain an intense and fruitful working relationship in multilateral forums, especially the United Nations.

Press release. "Visit to Brazil of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Oluyemi Adeniji" - Brasilia, June 13, 2006.

COMMUNITY OF PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING COUNTRIES (CPLP)

During our presidency of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, we have sought to translate the natural affinities and solidarity that we nurture for the people of each one of the member countries into diversified projects.

"Diplomacy in the Lula Government" lecture given by Minister Celso Amorim at the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy), - Brasilia, April 10, 2003.

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The Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries is more than a place for confraternity between brotherly societies. It is an initiative of great strategic value, with a range of action that covers four continents. We are eight countries, with a population of 230 million inhabitants committed to democracy and social justice. (...) The CPLP has been gaining voice and an international personality. Today, it is a mature organization, capable of reacting swiftly in situations of crises. It enjoys the prestige of an institution that has a vocation for avoiding conflicts and tensions. (...) Our Community is united by values and principles that are borne of a

common linguistic experience that we wish to preserve and to propagate. Strengthening the International Institute of the Portuguese Language, the seed of the CPLP, was considered to be a priority during the term of the Brazilian Presidency. I welcome the coming into force of the Orthographic Agreement of the Portuguese Language, which will make our dialogue even more agile and franker.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the 5th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries - CPLP - São Tomé, July 26, 2004.

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Traditional Brazilian cooperation within the ambit of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries is also worth mentioning. There are many examples of this. In partnership with the National Service for Industrial Learning - SENAI, we are setting up a center for Professional Training in Cidade de Praia, in Cape Verde. In Angola, in July 2005, we inaugurated a Center of Excellence for Business Development in Luanda. In Guinea-Bissau, we are implementing a project to support the development of agriculture and livestock, financed by the Fund to Combat Hunger and Poverty, created by the India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum(IBSA). This initiative is the first activity of its kind undertaken by IBSA and represents a practical demonstration of the vitality of South-South cooperation.

"Cooperation as an Instrument of Brazilian Foreign Policy". Article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *ViaABC*, a publication produced by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency - June 2006.

ANGOLA

Partners over a long period of time, Angola and Brazil are preparing to consolidate and strengthen their cooperation. This country is today the principal beneficiary of Brazilian cooperation in technical assistance programs. Angola is still the destination of a considerable amount of Brazilian foreign investments, and can also count on a Brazilian Government credit system, which has functioned in an efficient manner. This is why our relations are happening in a context of spontaneous affinities and reciprocal solidarity. These circumstances explain why Angola, ever since its independence, is a diplomatic priority of ours. We look forward to a future of peace, democracy and social and economic development. A strong and prosperous Angola could be the powerhouse for a whole region. The development of Angola will also be reflected in benefits to Brazil, and vice-versa.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening of the Brazil-Angola Ministerial Meeting - Luanda, November 3, 2003.

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I feel at home in this country, one of the cradles of our nation. I came to Angola during my first visit to Africa. I now return at the beginning of my second term of office, to see up close the progress that has been made as a result of our association. (...) Since my last visit, trade between us has grown almost fivefold, with annual Angolan exports reaching the sum of US$) 460 million. Angola is the third largest African country to supply products to Brazil and the fourth largest importer of Brazilian goods in Africa. Brazil was the first country to recognize Angola's independence in 1975. Brazilian financing made it possible to construct the Capanda Hydroelectric plant, the most

important infrastructure project in the country. Our lines of credit have helped to modernize the country. Today, more than ever, Brazil is doubling its efforts to meet this challenge. (...) The "Rebirth of Angola" will serve as an example and inspiration to other nations on the Continent of Africa who seek political stability and economic and social development.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the solemn opening session of the bilateral meeting with the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos - Luanda, October 18, 2007.

MOZAMBIQUE

The international community has begun to discover what Brazil has always known: the enormous potential of Mozambique and its people. This country has definitively become a route for great investments. The Vale do Rio Doce Company, with financial support from the National Bank for Social and Economic Development – BNDES, wants to get involved in the exploitation of coal in Moatize and in the social development of the Zambezi Valley. We believe in the potential of these projects, above all because we believe in Mozambique. For these reasons, we signed the agreement which consolidates a Brazilian commitment to reduce Mozambique's debt with Brazil. With the same confidence, we are reinvigorating cooperation programs in the areas of education, agriculture, sports, the environment and public administration. These projects will help Mozambique to develop the technical capacity to respond to the challenges of sustainable development.

Toast given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the luncheon in honor of the President of

Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano - Brasilia, August 31, 2004.

GUINEA-BISSAU

The Brazilian Government has watched with attention the electoral process in Guinea-Bissau, a member country, like Brazil, of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP), to whom we are linked by cultural, political and friendship ties.(...) Brazil's support to the elections in Guinea-Bissau is part of a series of Brazilian Government initiatives in favor of political consolidation to recover the Country's economic development, including technical cooperation projects in areas of health and professional training, cooperation to restructure the Armed Forces, and agriculture and livestock development projects within the ambit of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Forum

Press release. "Brazilian support in the presidential election in Guinea-Bissau" - Brasilia, June 17, 2005.

MOROCCO

Relations between Brazil and Morocco are notable for their good political understanding. Since 1963, Brazil has maintained a resident Embassy in Rabat. The Moroccan Embassy in Brazil was established in 1967. In 2004, the King of Morocco and Foreign Minister Benaïssa visited Brazil, and Chancellor Celso Amorim visited the Moroccan capital in March 2005. The exchange of visits reflects the willingness of Morocco to seek a greater proximity with South America, as well as the priority shown by Brazil towards Africa in recent years. The positions of both countries are convergent in various international

matters. Since the very beginning, Morocco has supported the initiative of the South American and Arab Countries Summit (held in Brasilia in May 2005) and, in addition to having promoted the preparatory meeting of the first event, in Marrakech, has also offered to be the host to the second meeting of the Forum Summit in 2008.

Press release. "Official visit to Brazil of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, Mohamed Benaïssa" - Brasilia, January 19, 2006.

WESTERN SAHARA

Brazil expressed the expectation of the continuity of the measures to construct trust between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, which will enable peace negotiations to be unlocked and result in the definitive resolution of conflict in the region.

Press release. "The Situation in Western Sahara" - Brasilia, March 8, 2004.

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With regard to the situation in Western Sahara, President Lula reiterated the Brazilian support for the decisions of the United Nations Security Council to reach a negotiated political settlement, by means of dialogue between the parties involved in the dispute.

Joint Communiqué of the visit to Brazil by the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI - Brasilia, November 26, 2004.

ALGERIA

The two Presidents (Lula and Abdelaziz Bouteflika] underlined (...) that the closeness and diversification of bilateral relations require the qualitative promotion of exchanges, by mobilizing the capacities of both countries. To this end, they stressed that real opportunities for cooperation and interchange exist in areas of energy, health, agriculture and technical cooperation, notably in areas related to privatization, financing and exports, support to micro and small businesses, electronic government, advanced technology and skilled labor. (...) Both Presidents rejoiced in the decision taken by their Governments to promote regular, political consultation within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by both Ministries of External Relations in 2005, which will allow for the continuity of mutually beneficial consultation work maintained by both countries when they were non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in the biennium 2004-2005. (...) Presidents Abdelaziz Bouteflika and Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva reiterated their support to the efforts carried out within the ambit of the United Nations to obtain a solution to the question of Western Sahara in accordance with international rules and based on the pertinent resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations Security Council.

Joint Communiqué during the State Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Algeria - Algiers. February 9, 2006.

THE SUDAN– DARFUR

The Brazilian Government recognizes the complexity of the crisis in Darfur and the urgent need for a political solution to be reached, parallel to efforts being made to increase international aid to overcome

the humanitarian crisis affecting the country. In this respect, the Brazilian Governments hopes that both parties resolve their disputes by pacific and negotiated means and exhorts the Darfur rebels to renew negotiations with the Government of Khartoum. Brazil supports the efforts of the Secretary General of the United Nations with a view to alleviating the humanitarian crisis (in the country) and to ensure the safety of the population of Darfur. Brazil believes that the Security Council should support the efforts of the African Union, which has undertaken the task of monitoring the cease-fire, and, in this way, contribute towards the pacification of Darfur.

Press release. "Situation in Darfur – Sudan " - Brasilia, July 28, 2004.

The Middle East

The Middle East

We are linked to Arab counties as much by Brazil's Iberian roots, strongly influenced by an Islamic presence, as by the important immigration originating in Lebanon and Syria. This is an example of a beneficial form of integration into Brazilian nationality. The adaptation of immigrants to the conditions of the country that gave them shelter equals the ability of the Brazilian people to impregnate themselves with their values and customs. On a political level, common values have developed during the course of time. They contribute, nowadays, towards forging new commonalities between Brazil and Arab countries: the search for long-term peace, the value attributed to the sovereignty of States and the self-determination of people, the need to respect international Law and to strengthen world order, the right to development and to the use of national natural resources, the protection of cultural diversity and the preservation of national and regional traits.

Press release. "Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Arab Countries" - Brasilia, December 2, 2003.

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It is an honor to speak as the first head of the Brazilian State to visit this noble institution. Arab Countries and Brazil have profound historical and cultural ties. These are bonds that we are proud of. They explain the cordiality and respect in the way we relate to one another. The rich heritage of the Arab-Islamic civilization was present in the primordial origins of Brazil, because of the powerful influence

it had on the Iberian Peninsula, from where our Portuguese colonizers came. Later, thousands of Arab immigrants disembarked on Brazilian soil seeking a new life. The more than 10 million Brazilian descendants of these immigrants that today live in my country maintained their connections with their original civilization. These men and women gave a decisive contribution to the formation of the Brazilian identity, as well as to our economic and social development and the enrichment of our culture. (...) Brazil, Mercosur and the Arab World boast enormous markets, with populations of 210 million and 200 million inhabitants, respectively. Political will is needed to move forward and expand our proximity, our dialogue. The admittance of Brazil as an observer to the Arab League – which we proudly greeted – is a sign that this process has begun. This is a significant step so that Brazil may , on a regular basis, remain abreast of the positions of the Arab World on the most important topics on the international agenda.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during his visit to the headquarters of the League of Arab States -Cairo, Egypt, December 9, 2003.

SOUTH AMERICAN AND ARAB COUNTRIES SUMMIT (SAAC)

The fundamental proposal of the Summit is to promote mechanisms of bi-regional proximity within the ambit of South-South cooperation and to encourage cooperation between two regions with historical affinities, which face similar challenges in relation to the promotion of development. In addition to the bi-regional political dialogue, the Summit will also include in its agenda such topics as economic and trade cooperation, cultural cooperation, scientific-technological cooperation, coordination in multilateral

economic and trade forums and collaboration in social and development issues.

Press release. "Preparation of the South American and Arab Countries Summit" - Brasilia, March 21, 2005.

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I believe that this is the main meaning of this Summit: that we are capable of looking at ourselves directly, developing our air connections, developing our maritime connections. On attendance are our businessmen and women, on attendance are our artists, of the cinema, of dance, of music, of fine arts, all this in addition to the philosophy of tolerance that has already served to greatly inspire us; that was very clearly expressed in the Iberian Peninsula, in the years that our Arab brothers were also there.

Opening Statement by Minster Celso Amorim at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of South America and Arab Countries - Brasilia, May 9, 2005.

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They (the Heads of State and Government of South American and Arab countries) emphasized the importance of cultural interaction between their societies for the enrichment of Civilization and recognize that the South America and Arab Countries Summit constitutes an opportunity to strengthen the mutual understanding between the people of both regions and their cultures. In this regard, they expressed their appreciation for the positive role carried out by the citizens of South America of Arab descent in promoting bi-regional relations. They reaffirmed the growing importance of culture as a bridge of integration between their people and as an

economic activity that provides a boost for development and mutual cooperation.

Declaration of Brasilia, signed by the countries taking part in the South American and Arab Countries Summit - Brasilia, May 11, 2005.

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In recent years, Brazil has strengthened its relations with the Arab world. It was the first Latin American country to be given the status of an observer by the Arab League. The Brazilian Government appointed a special envoy for Middle Eastern affairs. (...) In May 2005, the first Summit of Arab and South American countries was held in Brasilia. At the same time, we value our relations with Israel. We are in a singular position to dialogue with both sides.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the Seminar for Peace and Reconciliation - Oslo, September 14, 2007.

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

Brazil has historically, and in particular during my Government, defended, the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Palestine people for a united, safe, democratically and economically viable State, co-existing in peace with Israel. I have been able to appreciate the attempts made by Your Excellency, supported by the Basic Law of Palestine, to overcome the present political crisis, to preserve existing institutions and to put an end to the suffering that afflicts the population in the Occupied Territories of Palestine. As Your Excellency knows, I have given special importance to the relations with the Palestine National Authority. The creation of a

Representation Office in Brazil and in Ramallah, and the frequent visits of Brazilian authorities to the Occupied Territories, including the visit of the Minister of External Relations, in 2005, demonstrates the priority that Brazil gives to its relationship with the people and Government of Palestine. (...) Brazil's multilateral actions have sought to favor peace negotiations and condemn actions that result in greater suffering for the Palestinian people, especially in the Gaza Strip. (...) Brazil understands that this matter transcends its regional dimension and directly affects several of the major problems confronting the international community. Its balanced, fair and ultimate settlement could represent the beginning of a powerful new cycle that can positively affect the outcome of other situations of conflict. From a Brazilian viewpoint, the far-reaching and determined involvement of the international community is an appropriate way that will enable the peace process in the Middle East to be conducted under good terms. In addition, we believe that peace will only be sustained with the involvement, in one form or another, of all the relevant players involved in the process. (...) It would be worth considering widening the international dimension of the process. With this intention in mind, at the last General Assembly of the United Nation I raised the idea of summoning an international conference on the situation in the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, which could involve other countries outside the region, including developing countries. I firmly believe that the initiatives of the international community will benefit from the formation of a group of countries, representing different regions, to promote dialogue and peace; these should have a conciliatory profile and with a credibility that is recognized internationally, and would serve to add to the efforts being made by the players already directly involved. In the event that such a proposal should be considered useful, I express to Your Excellency the genuine willingness of the Brazilian Government to take part in a "Group of Friends for Peace in the Middle East", to be formed by

countries with the aforementioned characteristics. Ideally, the Group will be coordinated by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Letter from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva addressed to the President of the Palestine National Authority (PNA), Mahmoud Abbas, and delivered to him in Ramallah, on August 21, 2007.

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The conflict between Israelis and Palestinians represents an open wound in the world today. There will never be long-lasting peace in the Middle East without a permanent solution for this division. Unilateral initiatives are not the answer. The international community as a whole has the obligation to work with the parties involved, with a view to ensuring that the path of dialogue, not confrontation, is followed. (...) Brazil wishes to expand its contribution towards peace in the Middle East. We express to both parties, as well as to the QUARTET Committee for the Middle East (United States, United Nations, Europe, Russia), our willingness to participate more actively in international efforts with a view to establishing peace. (...) As we know, in addition to the countries directly involved, matters involving the Middle East have always been treated exclusively by the great powers. Unfortunately, no solution at all has been reached until now. We have to involve more countries in this process. We need new ideas and renewed proposals. Last year, during his speech at the General Assembly of the United Nations, President Lula suggested the possibility of convoking a large-scale Conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of countries from the region, a well as other nations, including developing countries. Maybe the time has come to discuss this proposal more carefully. (...) Last August, in a letter addressed to the Palestinian President

Mahmoud Abbas, President Lula raised the matter and suggested that – ideally – this Group of Friends should be coordinated by the Secretary General of the United Nations. This Group could be formed by interested countries that have a constructive profile of consensus, international credibility and good relations with all parties. Perhaps a bit of fresh air will benefit the peace process.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the Seminar for Peace and Reconciliation - Oslo, September 14, 2007.

ISRAEL

Under the Lula da Silva Administration, relations with the Arab World have been intensified without damaging the good relationship that exists with the State of Israel. In fact, during the course of this Government, there has likewise been a growing dynamism in the relations between Brazil and Israel, as can be verified by the successive records obtained in the exchange of trade and by the increase in the number of visits of authorities at the highest level. During the last two years of the first term of the Lula Government, Brazilian exports to that country grew 26, 58%; four Ministers of State visited Israel; the Minister of External Relations, Celso Amorim, the Minister of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade, Luiz Fernando Furlan, the Minister of Institutional Relations, Jacques Wagner, and the Minister of Education, Fernando Haddad. On the part of Israel, Prime Minister Ehud Olmert made an official visit to Brazil in March 2005, when he was Minster of Industry, Employment and Trade. There are good prospects for intensifying the institutional framework of Brazil-Israel bilateral exchanges in the most diverse areas. Recently, agreements relative to bilateral cooperation have

been signed, or are in the final stages of negotiations, in agriculture, health, the peaceful use of outer space, education, industrial policy and in fostering cutting-edge technology. In December 2005, a framework agreement was signed with a view to creating a free trade area between Mercosur and Israel. Brazil and Israel further maintain cooperation initiatives in areas such as civil and military aviation, irrigation and the fight against drought and desertification. In May 2005, mechanisms were created for annual political consultations between the Foreign Ministers of both countries, with meetings already held in Brasilia and Jerusalem.

Lecture given by the Director of the Department of the Middle East and Central Asia, Ambassador Sarkis Karmirian, at the Brazilian Military Academy (Escola Superior de Guerra) - Rio de Janeiro, June 15, 2007.

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Relations between Brazil and Israel, traditionally marked by strong ties of friendship and cooperation, have been strengthened during the last two years by a significant increase in bilateral trade exchange Two-way trade increased from US$ 505 million in 2003 to US$ 715 million in 2004 an increment of more that 40% in one year. Last year, Brazil was Israel's second largest trade partner in the Americas. The visit of Minister Celso Amorim to Israel will be the first of a Brazilian Foreign Minister to that country in the last ten years and will constitute an opportunity to examine initiatives and new cooperation projects. During this visit, a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed to establish mechanisms for annual political consultations between the Foreign Ministers of both countries.

Press release. "The Visit of Minister Celso Amorim to Israel" - Brasilia, May 27, 2005.

LEBANON

Having provided shelter for the largest Lebanese community in the world, Brazil was profoundly moved by the military conflict in Lebanon during the current month of July. The sorrow of the Lebanese people was perceived by Brazilians, who were swift to react: right at the beginning (of the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel, in 2006), they organized an unprecedented operation to remove, from areas most affected by the conflict, nearly three thousand Brazilians and Lebanese nationals with family bonds in Brazil. (...) During the Conference of Stockholm, we announced a contribution of US$ 500,000 to the UNDP Fund, destined to finance projects of reconstruction in Lebanon. Two months later, we sent a multidisciplinary cooperation mission to Lebanon. We are developing bilateral projects in agriculture, health, education and housing, amongst others. Brazilian businesses are equally committed to promoting trade and investments in Lebanon. We are now pleased to announce a further donation of US$1 million, to be used to finance Brazilian cooperation projects with Lebanon. (...) Brazil vigorously supports the full execution of Resolution 1701. We wish to see Lebanon united in diversity, respecting different religious denominations, with its territorial integrity and independence respected by all. We praise the efforts of Prime Minister Siniora for maintaining the multi-denominational character of Lebanese society and the secular nature of the Government. But there will be no long-lasting solution to the Lebanese question as long as there is no solution to the Palestine problem, based on an independent and viable State, living in peace and safety alongside Israel. I reiterated here the suggestion of President Lula, expressed during the 61st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, with regard to holding an international conference with the presence of the parties directly involved, as well as with the participation of some extra-regional

players, with the purpose to discuss the resumption of the peace process in the Middle East.

Lecture by Minister Celso Amorim at the International Conference in Support of Lebanon ("Paris III") - Paris, January, 2007.

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The relationship between both countries is historically very close. In Brazil, we have the largest community of Lebanese descendants outside Lebanon, numbering 6 to 7 million individuals, who participate significantly in the most varied sectors of society. On the other hand, 40,000 to 60,000 Brazilian citizens live in Lebanon, many of whom maintain family and professional ties with Brazil. (...)
All efforts will be made to increase the level of trade exchange between the two countries in the certainty that regular business meetings will facilitate bilateral trade and stimulate cooperation in the area of services and infrastructure works. The High Level Bilateral Commission should encourage meetings between government and business representatives.

Press release. "Visit of the President of the Lebanese Republic, Émile Lahoud" - Brasilia, February 20, 2004.

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The Brazilian Government condemns with vehemence the attacks perpetrated by the Lebanese Hezbollah movement against areas to the north of Israel, which wounded and killed several soldiers of the Israeli Defense Forces and resulted in the kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers. The Brazilian Government exhorts (those responsible) to avoid further aggressions and calls for the pertinent United Nations

Security Council Resolutions to be observed. The Brazilian Government is watching, with apprehension, the escalade of violence in the region, which can seriously endanger prospects of resuming the peace process. Brazil laments the incursion of the Israeli Defense Forces in south Lebanon and the attack on local facilities and reiterates its opposition to disproportionate acts of retaliation, which can contribute towards an even greater deterioration of the regional political and humanitarian situation. The Brazilian Government calls on all sides involved to endeavor to make the greatest possible effort to practice self-restraint and dialogue, to avoid engaging in a new cycle of confrontations, whose first victims will be their respective civilian populations. The Brazilian Government presents its most sincere condolences to the families of the victims and makes an appeal in support of the swift and unconditional release of the Israeli soldiers.

Press release "Situation on the Israeli-Lebanon Border"
- Brasilia, July 12, 2006.

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The Brazilian people have been watching with extreme concern the events in Lebanon. As Your Excellency is aware, Brazil has the largest population of Lebanese and their descendants living outside Lebanon. A significant community of Brazilian nationals lives in Lebanon. Similarly, there is an important Jewish community in Brazil, as well as numerous Brazilians living in Israel. The harmonious co-existence between Jews and Arabs in our country is the cause of great pride and satisfaction to us. Brazil feels itself directly affected by the violence against civilians in the region, which resulted in casualties amongst seven Brazilian citizens, including children. We repudiate terrorism, irrespective of justification, and have to condemn, in the most vehement terms, the disproportionate and excessive use of force that has resulted in the death of a great number of civilians, including

women and children, and in the destruction of the infrastructure of Lebanon. (...) It is essential that the UN Security Council act swiftly to put an end to this conflict. Brazil extends its support to the diplomatic initiatives that are being taken to help ensure the immediate suspension of hostilities.

Letter from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the United Nations Secretary General on the situation in Lebanon - Brasilia, August 3, 2006.

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The Brazilian Government greeted with satisfaction the unanimous formal approval, on the night of August 11, of the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 1701 (2006), which calls for an end to hostilities between Israel and the Hezbollah. With a feeling of relief and hope, we welcome the cease-fire which came into effect at 02:00 hours today, Brasilia time. Brazil hopes that the formal adoption of Resolution 1701 (2006), approved by the Council of Ministers of Lebanon, on August 12, and by the Israeli Cabinet, on August 13, may open a secure and promising path to obtain a just and long-lasting negotiated peace, between Israel and Lebanon. Since the beginning of the conflict, the Brazilian Government, in line with our tradition in favor of peaceful solutions to conflicts, has supported diplomatic efforts to obtain a cease-fire. Even though it is not yet a member of the Security Council, Brazil has closely watched the United Nations negotiations. (...) Minister Celso Amorim, who will visit Beirut on August 15, will convey a message of solidarity from the Brazilian Government and people to their sister-nation Lebanon and express our hopes that, following the tragic occurrences last month, efforts will be redoubled by the international community and by the parties directly involved in search of a comprehensive solution to the conflicts in the Middle East.

Press release. "The situation in the Middle East" - Brasilia, August 14, 2006.

IRAN

The Brazilian Government recognizes Iran's right to develop the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as sanctioned in Article IV in the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). However, Brazil understands that the exercise of this right implies an obligation to provide to the international community concrete guarantees of the peaceful intentions of such activities, as prescribed by the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguard agreements.

Press release. "Implementation in Brazil of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1.737" - New York, February 23, 2007.

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The 5th Meeting of the Mechanism of Political Consultation between the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Islamic Republic of Iran was held in Teheran, on April 16 2007. This consisted of a forum for bilateral talks established in 1999, which has ever since been held on a regular basis. (...) The two delegations revised topics of a bilateral, regional and multilateral nature. They stressed the great potential that exists in diplomatic relations between both countries, established in 1903, and agreed on the possibility of expanding economic and trade links.

Press release. "Political Consultation Meeting Brazil-Iran" - Brasilia, April 20, 2007.

IRAQ

The crisis (in Iraq) presents itself basically under two aspects: how to disarm Iraq in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and how to deal with the possibility of a military option with or without the authorization of the Security Council. Brazil adopts the clear position in support of a peaceful solution to this question. (...) When I myself was made Minister of External Relations, I declared that Brazil viewed the matter in the following manner: that it is not possible, under any pretext, to abandon the path of peace and dialogue, under the risk of perpetuating the suffering of the populations involved and unleashing uncontrollable forces with enormous destabilizing potential. (...) I believe that the war is of no interest to us from any point of view, be it political, economic, commercial or humanitarian, or because of our adhesion to multilateralism.

Statement by Minister Celso Amorim at the Commission of External Relations and National Defense of the Federal Senate - Brasilia, February 27, 2003.

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The Brazilian Government profoundly regrets the start of military operations in Iraqi territory and that a search has not continued for a peaceful solution for the disarmament of Iraq, within the framework of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the Security Council, in accordance with innumerable Heads of State, Parliaments and of civilian society on all continents. While lamenting the suffering that armed intervention inevitability causes to innocent citizens, the Brazilian Government calls for the observance of international humanitarian rights, especially those which refer to the protection of civilian populations, the treatment of prisoners and the protection of the rights of victims. The Brazilian Government makes an appeal for

the ceasing of hostilities, the restoration of peace and the respect for the territorial integrity of Iraq.

Press release. "Declaration on the Conflict in Iraq" - Brasilia, March 20, 2003.

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It is important that Iraqi forces be in a position to assume total responsibility for maintaining peace and security. Strict observance of human rights and humanitarian rights is imperative. The process of transition needs to be conducted in an inclusive and transparent manner, with the participation of all ethnic, political and religious groups. We welcome, in this respect, the recent agreement which permits an increase in the Sunnite presence in the drafting of the Constitution. In the event that we are called on by the United Nations, Brazil is ready to offer electoral assistance, a domain in which we have widely recognized experience. Brazil has a serious commitment to raise the level of its relations with Iraq to the same high degree they reached in the past. We are presently planning to reopen our Embassy in Baghdad. Next September, we will hold a trade fair related to the reconstruction of Iraq, with the sponsorship of the Brazilian-Iraqi Chamber of Commerce. At the South America-Arab Countries Summit, President Talabani proposed the creation of a biregional bank to stimulate trade between South America and the Arab world, without harm to the positions of principle; we believe that it is possible, for example, to explore formulas to use part of the official debt of Iraq as the initial capital of such a bank.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the International Conference on Iraq - Brussels, June 22, 2005.

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The regime imposed by ex-President Saddam Hussein was, without a doubt, marked by a series of acts of violence against the population of his country and by the brutal restriction of freedom. The assassination of 148 people in the city of Dujail, in 1982, the object of the trial in question, is one of those examples. (..) The deposition of Sadam Hussein, in 2003, did not take place as a result of an action authorized by the UN Security Council, the only multilateral body with the legitimacy to determine the use of force on an international level. The intransigence of reciprocal errors made it difficult to seek initiatives capable of containing the government of Sadam Hussein by peaceful means. Independently of the dictatorial nature of the Iraqi regime, we note that the reason that has been given for the invasion of Iraq – the existence of weapons of mass destruction – has never been proven. The Brazilian Government made efforts to the last moment to find a peaceful solution to the Iraqi question. President Lula talked with various international leaders and sent messages to the General Secretary of the UN and to Pope John Paul II in support of an alternative that could avoid prolonged armed conflict. (...) Any solution for the sequence of events leading to conflict and violence should arise from dialogue and an understanding between the political forces of that country, as well as an attempt to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of Iraqi territories.

Press release". Death sentence of Saddam Hussein" - Brasilia, December 29, 2006.

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The Ministers (of Foreign Affairs of India, Brazil and South Africa) emphasized the necessity of a return to peace and stability in Iraq, essential for the development and prosperity of the country. A peaceful, united and stable Iraq requires a system of government that is inclusive and democratic. The UN, together with the International

Community, has an important role to play in relation to this issue. The launch of the International Package for Iraq and the discussions held in March and May 2007, with the participation of Iraq's neighbors, with the UN, the G-8 and the five permanent members of the Security Council, are notable developments. The Ministers reiterated their support to Iraq for its efforts towards reconstruction and development.

Joint Communiqué of the 4th Mixed Commission of the IBSA Forum - New Delhi, July 17, 2007.

United Nations

UNITED NATIONS

REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS – OVERVIEW

Created in 1945 to avoid a repetition of the traumatic experiences of two world wars, the UN continues to be an international organization par excellence. Bringing together the absolute majority of countries around the common objective pf promoting peace, the Organization has, for sixty years, contributed significantly towards an international order founded on the rule of law. Profound changes, however, have altered the international scene during the course of the last six decades. The UN was created by 51 States (including Brazil), which represented almost all the independent countries of the time. (...) Today, the UN has 191 members, the great majority of which are developing countries. At the same time, the international agenda has evolved and expanded. (...) The challenge facing members of the United Nations is not a small one. There exists a growing awareness that the UN runs the risk of seeing its influence eroded in the absence of a reform. If it continues as it is, the Organization is liable to lose its dynamic force or, worse, to become irrelevant. The choice facing the international community, however, is not simply a question of choosing between carrying out, or not, a reform. It is a question of deciding if it is in the interest of the majority of States that an organization such as the United Nations continues to function as a guarantee of a stable political order capable of promoting the development of all its members, in conditions of freedom.

"The United Nations at Sixty". Article by Minister Celso Amorim. In the journal *Política Externa*, volume 14, No. 2, 2005.

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We support the extensive reform of the Organization proposed by Secretary General Kofi Annan. We are participating in negotiations to create a Commission for the Construction of Peace and the Council of Human Rights, as well as in discussions under way for the expansion of the Security Council (UNSC), the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the revitalization of the General Assembly (UNGA), and the administrative reform of the Secretariat. (...) Brazil is striving to promote a profound reform of the UN. The UN Organization has already completed sixty years of activities, the world and the conflicts for which it was created do not exist any more or at least not in the proportion that justified the creation of the UN. And the UN needs to take into account the new geopolitics of the world. Bipolarity is over, the Cold War is over, and democracy is consolidated in many countries. So, what is it that we want? That the UN Organization become more representative, that it represent today's political world more faithfully not just the Security Council. The Security Council is a rite, but so is ECOSOC, which discusses economic questions, also needs to change, we need to give the UN the instruments that will give it the credibility to take decisions.

Interview given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to *The Economist* magazine - London, February 24, 2006.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Brazil supports greater interaction between the CSNU, the AGNU and ECOSOC, as part of the process to strengthen and democratize the United Nations. The Delegation should intervene in the debate,

taking into account the perspective of Brazil's participation as an elected member in 2004-2005 as well as Brazil's bid for a permanent seat, in the context of a reform of the United Nations Security Council.

Instructions handbook for the Brazilian Delegation at the 58th United Nations Security Meeting - Brasilia, 2003.

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The General Assembly (...) needs to be politically strengthened in order to dedicate to priority issues, without wasting its efforts. The General Assembly has carried out a relevant role in convoking the great Conferences and other meetings on issues such as human rights, the environment, population, women's rights, racial discrimination, AIDS, social development. But it should not hesitate to take up its responsibilities in the administration of international peace and security. The UN has already shown that there are legal and political alternatives for the veto paralysis and for actions taken without multilateral endorsement. Peace, security, development and social justice are indispensable to society.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 58th General Assembly of the United Nations - New York, September 23, 2003.

SECURITY COUNCIL

We do not participate in military alliances whose scope of action may conflict with the legitimate and exclusive authority enjoyed by the United Nations Security Council in such matters.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the general debate of the Special Security Conference, held within the ambit of the OAS - Mexico City, November 28, 2003.

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Brazil has already indicated its willingness to immediately assume its responsibilities as a permanent member, alongside other countries equally capable of acting on a global level and contributing towards peace and international security.

"Foreign Policy in the Lula Government: Two Years", Article by Minister Celso Amorim. *Análise de Conjuntura OPSA* (IUPERJ), No. 4, March 2005.

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Brazil should have been (in the UN Security Council) ever since 1945, when the UN was created. Brazil did not enter; Brazil defended the democratization of the United Nations Organization and, above all, defended the democratization of the Security Council; defended the participation of representation by continent, by Africa, which can have two (representatives), by South America, by Asia, and Brazil formally now claims a seat for itself, because it is the largest country in South America, because it is a country with the largest number of inhabitants, the country with the largest territorial area; well, we have the right to make such a claim. And we are making it.

Press interview given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Planalto Presidential Palace - Brasilia, April 29, 2005.

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Brazil has the credentials to occupy a permanent seat and thereby influence decision-making processes which affect the whole international community. These credentials include our long tradition in favor of peaceful solutions to conflicts and the observance of international law and our actions in promoting the interests of developing countries, which form the largest international community.

Interview given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Interfax Agency - Moscow, Russia, July 18, 2006.

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The Security Council must be reformed. We cannot have a Security Council that, aside from the addition of a few non-permanent members, is exactly the same Security Council of 1945. The world has changed enormously, radically since then. Entire continents are now represented in the United Nations. The number of countries has quadrupled. The attention that the world now gives to events is completely different. It is not possible today to have a Security Council with the same structure it had in 1945.

Statement by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the Seminar "The United Nations: Peace, Human Rights and Development in a New International Scene", during the 61st anniversary of the United Nations Organization - Brasilia, October 24, 2006.

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More than ever, the United Nations needs to see its authority strengthened. We have already made significant advances in the process of administrative reform and the creation of the Council of Human

Rights and the Peacebuilding Commission. But the work will remain incomplete without changes to the Security Council, a body charged with looking after issues of peace. Brazil, together with G-4 countries, maintains that the expansion of the Council should consider the entry of developing countries into its permanent framework. This would make the body more democratic, legitimate and representative. The great majority of member-States also agrees with this viewpoint and recognizes the urgency in the matter. We cannot deal with new problems using outdated structures. Sooner or later, Madame President, we should all open a way to democratize the power to decide international petitions, as the Secretary General has already said himself. We go around the world teaching democracy to others, it is now time to apply this to ourselves and show that an effective form of representation exists in the political forums of the United Nations. (...) Brazil wants the Security Council to be expanded so that we can encourage greater attention to security based on the connection between peace, development and social justice. A more representative, legitimate and efficient Council will be important to put a stop to the temptation to use unilateral resources by force and could also give a renewed impetus towards dealing in a more balanced way with issues that have the greatest impact on international peace and security, amongst which is the question of the Middle East and, in particular, the so-called new threats (terrorism, arms and drug trafficking, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction).

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 61st United Nations General Assembly - New York, November 19, 2006.

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One of the central problems of the work of the Council is the veto power, which to many is an unacceptable privilege. I do not believe

that it will be possible to eliminate this in the short term. It would be unrealistic to think that the current permanent members would relinquish this power. During the Cold War, the right of veto could be understood as a means to avoid decisions which, because they affected the national interests of one of the great powers, could result in new world conflict. But the veto has very often been used in an almost futile fashion, in resolutions of a purely declaratory nature. Brazil defends that each vote should be subject to explanation. The country that vetoes an initiative should assume full moral responsibility for such action. Another idea is to interpret the United Nations Organization Charter to allow permanent members of the Council to give a negative vote, without this necessarily implying a veto of a resolution project.

"The Mission of Kofi Annan's successor is the complete reform of the United Nations", article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha de S. Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, December 17, 2006.

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Naturally, it is difficult to conciliate the ideal of democracy in its purest form, which inspired the thoughts of Rui Barbosa, with the need to have an organ ism with the capacity for rapid and efficient decision-making involving issues that demand solutions that are very often of an urgent nature, such as those involving international peace and security. I honestly do not believe that there are absolute or irrefutable answers to these intrinsic contradictions. What we can hope for in the present stage of evolution in relations between States is a system that seeks to balance, in the best possible way, standards of representation and effectiveness. The changes we seek for the Security Council, in our view, have this feature. This does not mean we should have the pretension of legislating for eternity. It is necessary that the

reforms that the Security Council undergoes should be subject to revision, without any form of pre-judgment, within a reasonable period of time. Obviously, new permanent members should not dispute the right of veto, a mechanism that, within the bounds of reality, we will continue striving to eliminate gradually or to reduce.

"Brazil's Multilateral diplomacy: a tribute to Rui Barbosa". Lecture given by Minister Celso Amorim during the Second National Conference of Foreign Policy and International Policy - Rio de Janeiro, November 5, 2007.

G-4

Brazil, Germany, India and Japan, based on a firm mutual recognition that they are legitimate candidates to permanent membership of an expanded Security Council, support each other's bid reciprocally. Africa should be represented amongst the permanent members of the Security Council. We will work collectively, together with our member-States, so as to carry out a significant reform of the United Nations that includes the Security Council.

Joint Press Release from the G-4 - New York, September 21, 2004.

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The Group of 4 welcomes the report as one more sign of the strong leadership of the (United Nations) Secretary General to promote a multilateral system that will prepare the international community to effectively face the challenges of the 21st century. The Group of 4 fully supports the appeal for an all-encompassing approach towards

this reform. Today's threats are inter-related. An individual threat is a collective threat. Brazil, Germany, India and Japan share the opinion of the Secretary General that the United Nations are the appropriate forum to confront, in a collective manner, the threats that we face at this time. At the same time, it is true to say that its institutions need to be adapted to reflect present political realities.

Communication from the G-4 regarding the Report "Greater Freedom – towards Security, Development and Human Rights for All", from the Secretary General of the United Nations - New York, March 21, 2005.

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The Brazilian Minister of External Relations, Celso Amorim, the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, Joschka Fischer, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of India, Natwar-Singh, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Machimura Nobutaka, met today at the Brazilian Embassy in London, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ghana, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, in his capacity as a member of the contact group of the mechanism to follow-up the reform of the UN Organization established by the African Union, with the aim of examining the developments of the African Union Summit in Sirte and to discuss prospects for joint action in the immediate future with relation to the expansion and reform of the United Nations Security Council. (...) In the light of recent decisions taken at the African Union Summit, in Sirte, and at the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Summit, held in Santa Lucia, the Ministers reiterated their willingness to continue to maintain dialogue with the African Union, with the Caribbean Community (Caricom) and with the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, as well as with all other members of the United Nations Organization. The five Ministers of Foreign Affairs

maintained their commitment to the reform of the United Nations Organization, especially with regard to the reform of the Security Council, so as to increase the number of non-permanent and permanent members, and will work together to produce a successful outcome.

The G-4 London Declaration - London, July 8, 2005.

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The reform of the Security Council is the most important project pending amongst those adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the World Summit in 2005. On that occasion, the leaders expressed their support for the swift reform of the Council. Recent debates show, once more, that any reform of the United Nations will not be complete without the reform of the Security Council. The G-4 welcomes the new impetus created during the 61st Session of the General Assembly. The G-4 countries will continue to participate actively and constructively in the process of reform with a view to achieving concrete results, including those achieved through inter-governmental negotiations, during the 61st Session of the General Assembly. The G-4 firmly believe that a Security Council that fully reflects the present political realities will be more representative and, therefore, more legitimate and effective. With a flexible and open spirit, the G-4 remains committed to a significant reform based on the expansion of the permanent and non-permanent categories, to include both developed and developing countries, and to adopt improved working methods.

Declaration by the G-4 regarding reform of the United Nations Security Council - New York, November 1, 2007.

PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS / UNITED NATIONS MISSION TO STABILIZE HAITI (MINUSTAH)

Our participation in the United Nations Organization's Mission in Haiti, moreover, originates in the principle that peace is not a free international benefit; keeping the peace has its price. This price is one of participation. To be omissive, or exempt oneself from the obligation of giving an opinion or of taking action in the face of a crisis may mean becoming excluded from the decision-making process or, what is worse, becoming dependent in relation to other countries or regions.

> **"Concepts and strategies of diplomacy in the Lula Government", article by Minister Celso Amorim. *Diplomacia, Estratégia e Política* Magazine, Year 1, No. 1, October-December 2004.**

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The success of the United Nations Stabilizing Mission in Haiti is based on three independent and equally important pillars: maintaining order and security; encouraging political dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation; promoting economic and social development.

> **Speech by MinisterCelso Amorim at the Special Meeting of the United Nations Security Council about Haiti - New York, January 12, 2005.**

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The involvement in Haiti of Brazil, as well as other Latin American countries, is without precedent, both in terms of the presence of

military forces as well as regarding political coordination. We are prompted by three principal objectives: 1) the creation of a climate of security; 2) the promotion of dialogue between political forces, with a view to a truly democratic transition; and., 3) effective international support for the social and economic reconstruction of Haiti.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the general debate at the 60th United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 17, 2005.

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On accepting the invitation of the United Nations to appoint a Commander of the Military Force and to provide troops, the Brazilian Government observed the constitutional principles expressed in Article 4 of the Federal Constitution – amongst which the prevalence of human rights, the defense of peace and cooperation between people for the progress of humanity. Furthermore, Brazil fulfilled its obligation as a founder member of the United Nations, whose Charter has as its fundamental principles the collective action to prevent threats to peace and the promotion of human rights. Added to these pillars of Brazilian foreign policy is the need to show solidarity towards a nation in the Americas that has suffered terrible tribulation and which, without international help, would suffer a worsening of its conflicts, with greater loss of innocent lives. The real aim of this Mission is that the people of Haiti should themselves recover the full sovereignty of their country, by means of democratic elections in conformity with the Constitution of Haiti.

Press release. "The Participation of Brazil in the United Nations Mission in Haiti" - Brasilia, January 16, 2006.

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We have a firm commitment with Haiti. The success of the process of pacification of that country does not only depend on the United Nations troops, which Brazil commands. The arrival of resources promised by the international community is essential for the task of reconstruction.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the State Banquet offered by Queen Elizabeth II - London, March 7, 2006.

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When we responded to the call of the United Nations Organization, Brazil understood that the situation in Haiti was not just a problem of restoring public safety. The original reasons that led to the security crisis, in our view, related to a much more serious problem involving poverty, social injustice and the debilitation of the structure of the State.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening session of the High Level International Meeting on Haiti - Brasilia, May 23, 2006.

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The international community has already learnt much from peacekeeping missions. We have learnt, for example, that force, on its own, is not enough to maintain peace and security in the long-term. It is obvious that, in the first instance, military forces represent the most important aspect and, at certain times, the most decisive of a peacekeeping mission. But these efforts will only be successful if the actions of the international community involve the more profound causes of the crisis, generally linked to poverty, inequalities, as well as institutional fragility. We should, therefore, promote the construction of solid institutions, which will

permit the full exercise of democracy, and respect for human rights. It is also necessary to create effective conditions for social and economic recovery. To develop projects that generate employment and income. To work with the private sector, with non-governmental organizations, in order to restore economic activities and social life in general. Build hospitals, schools, streets, highways.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the High Level Seiminar on Peace-Keeping Missions - Brasilia, February 5, 2007.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

The Economic and Social Council should again become a vibrant and influential organism. It should serve so that we can find convergence on questions related to trade, finances and development, in an atmosphere free of prejudice and dogmatism. ECOSOC should offer privileged deliberation in the search for conciliation between the objectives of economic growth and the reduction of the inequalities of an asymmetric globalization. This year, at the G-8 Summit held in Gleneagles, President Lula suggested that we could begin to lift the stature of ECOSOC, organizing a high-level division with the participation, for example, of the Minister of Economy of the rotating presidency of the G-8. ECOSOC should also contribute towards promoting stability and peace, in partnership with the Security Council, as established in Article 65 of the Charter.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the general debate at the 60th United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 17, 2005.

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Much can still be done to revitalize the United Nations Economic and Social Council - ECOSOC, within the context of a general reform of the United Nations. Brazil does not agree with the proposal to reduce the size of ECOSOC, to grant executive powers the ECOSOC presidency or to transform the body into a "Council of Economic Security". The problems of ECOSOC are not due to its excessive size, but to its reduced sphere of activity. According to the Charter, the scope of ECOSOC's field of action is wide, but the Council does not have the power or resources it needs. (...) The revitalization of ECOSOC, in close coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development -UNCTAD, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the regional economic commission, should ensure that better use is made of the inherent advantages of the United Nations, compared to Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization, the G-8 and the Forums of Porto Alegre and Davos. (...) In addition to this, ECOSOC could conduct voluntary inquiries into the economic and social situation of countries who request this (similarly to what occurs in the WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism on trade). As a multilateral body, ECOSOC could also occupy to a large extent the space reserved today for the "Group of Donors", which does not represent the international community. These Partnership Chambers would examine the progress of each country towards the Millennium Development Goals and would design, in partnership with the country in question, strategies to mobilize resources to reach these goals.

"The United Nations Organization at Sixty", arrticle by Minister Celso Amorim. *Política Externa*, vol. 14, No. 2, 2005.

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It is good that the Council of Human Rights has been created, because it is one less organism for ECOSOC to supervise. Then, perhaps all

these bodies should report directly to the General Assembly and let ECOSOC deal with the matters it has to deal with: how world economic and social development should be conducted and to inspire organisms that are really influential in this area, which are the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO. Not to negotiate, but to inspire.

Statement by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the seminar "The United Nations: Peace, Human Rights and Development in a New International Scene", during the 61st anniversary of the United Nations - Brasilia, October 24, 2006.

PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

We must ensure continuity between actions of prevention, efforts to maintain peace and the construction stage of post-conflict peace. We must also face the question of the duration and intensity of these efforts. Naturally, it is necessary to rapidly deploy all the troops required by the Security Council resolutions. We are facing this necessity in Haiti at this exact moment. (...) For my part, I wish to insist on the need to develop new and better tools to face the structural problems that are at the root of the tensions that lead to violence and conflict. Poverty, disease, the lack of opportunity, inequality. These are some of the causes of conflict, particularly those inside countries, which unfortunately are increasingly becoming part of our agenda.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the United Nations Security Council session on Civilian Aspects of the Management of Conflict and Peacebuilding" - New York, September 22, 2004.

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The suggestion of the Secretary General to create a Peacebuilding Commission aims to support the process of transition from conflict to long-lasting peace in contexts of social-economic and institutional fragility. Concerned by the fact that no organism presently exists to assist countries that have recently emerged from conflicts, Mr. Annan suggested giving greater attention to sectors such as institutional recovery and the financing of reconstruction. Brazil supports the establishment of this Commission.

"The United Nations Organization at Sixty", article by Minister Celso Amorim. *Política Externa*, volume 14, No. 2, 2005.

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The Peacebuilding Commission Peace has the primary objective of helping countries that have recently emerged from armed conflict to achieve long-lasting political and economic stability. This represents an important step forward in the reform of the UN, by contributing towards the strengthening of the system of the United Nations in economic and social areas. The creation of an organism such as a Peacebuilding Commission was the subject of a proposal made by Brazil ever since the mid 90s and represents the fulfillment of a long-term ambition of developing countries. As a member of the Peacebuilding Commission, Brazil will be committed to help countries that are victims of conflict, such as Haiti, are able to follow a sustainable path towards peace, with political-institutional stability and economic-social development. As with the recently created Council of Human Rights, for which Brazil has just been elected with a record vote, the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission will be one more significant step in the process of a reform of the United Nations.

Press release. "Brazil is elected to the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission" - Brasilia, May 16, 2006.

REFUGEES

The UNHCR (the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has expressed its recognition of Brazil's efforts in the international protection of refugees. At the moment, Brazil shelters 3,200 refugees, from 54 countries. (...) The Brazilian policy for the protection and resettlement of refugees, which is implemented by the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE), has expanded in recent years. The efforts of the Brazilian Government, in coordination with the UNHCR, are concentrated on seeking durable solutions for the question of refugees, above all based on the institutional strengthening of the regime of partnership and sharing of responsibilities between the Federal Government and civilian agencies – an indispensable aspect of the consolidation of public policies of humanitarian importance.

Press release. "Visit to Brazil of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" - Brasilia, November 4, 2005.

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The National Committee for Refugees decided, in May 2007, to resettle in Brazil a group of Palestinian refugees originating from a refugee camp in Ruweished, in Jordan, nearly 70 km from the border with Iraq, where they had been living since 2003. The first contingent of 35 refugees arrived today, September 21, in Brazil, initiating the first stage of an operation of resettlement. In October of this year, another two contingents are expected to arrive in the country, totaling approximately 177 persons. As a signatory of the 1951 Convention on the Statute of Refugees, Brazil already has a consolidated history in this area, with actions

that stand out in Latin America, and are substantiated in the Solidarity Resettlement Program. (,,,) This is an important decision on the part of the Brazilian Government, which reflects Brazil1s commitment to the International Law of Refugees and through this humanitarian gesture translates Brazil's solidarity towards the Palestinian people.

Press release. "Arrival in Brazil of a group of Palestinian refugees" - Brasilia, September 21, 2007.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)

Since the adoption of the Rome Statute, 105 States have become Parties to this laudable international community initiative. During the last five years, the ICC was firmly consolidated in The Hague, beginning investigations in various countries, issuing arrest warrants and creating its first Pre-Trial Chamber, a step of the greatest importance for its institutional development and a hallmark in the history of international relations. The Brazilian Government, as one of the first to support the ICC, takes this opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to the ideals of the Statute. We will continue to defend the ICC in all forums. (...) The principle of complementarities makes the interdependence between the Court and the States a necessity. I would like to reiterate how important it is that all States, whether Parties of the Rome Statute or not, fully cooperate with the Court. (...) Brazil is in favor of adopting in the near future a definition for the crime of aggression, so that the Court may have jurisdiction over this. We are ready to support a definition that adequately preserves the independence of the Court as a legal body, and conveys, as a useful indication, the elements established in Resolution 3314 of the General Assembly. The moment has come

to move forward in this matter and pave the way for a Revision Conference of the Rome Statute. According to our understanding, the definition of a Crime of Aggression should be a priority on the agenda.

Speech by the Brazilian Permanent Representative at the United Nations Organization, Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, at the 6th Assembly of Member States of the ICC - New York, December 3, 2007.

International Trade

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) – OVERVIEW

We fight against protectionist practices that so greatly harm our agriculture and our industry. We will seek to expand our markets of raw materials or semi-finished goods that continue to play an important part in our actions. We will give special emphasis to those goods and services of greater added value and built-in known-how. In order to do this in a sustainable way, we will have to deeply commit ourselves to the real fight to eliminate tariffs and subsidies, which today brutally distort trade and deprive developing countries of their comparative advantages (natural ones or those obtained through effort and creative ingenuity).

Speech given by Minister Celso Amorim on taking office as Minister of State for External Relations - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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Brazil's performance in the WTO will be guided by the construction of a more equitable multilateral trade system, by correcting distortions and reducing restrictions that affect our capacity to stimulate policies aimed at development. This involves a real struggle, which is being faced with determination, to eliminate tariff barriers and subsidies and by balancing the rules of the game. (...) We all know that trade can be very effective in generating economic growth and wealth. However, in practice, the more developed countries do not hesitate

to maintain their own idea of free trade and at the same time surround themselves with regulations that favor sectors that are shown to be vulnerable, such as agriculture, steel, textiles – precisely those in which developing countries show comparative advantages. The anomalies of agricultural trade consist of a particularly intolerable dysfunction. Brazil is extremely competitive and loses billions of dollars annually in exports in this sector. We are aware that (...) the solution for agricultural trade will be achieved to a greater measure through the WTO – above all with regard to the elimination of subsidies and greater discipline with regards to domestic support.

"Diplomacy in the Lula Government", lecture given by Minister Celso Amorim at the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) - Brasilia, April 10, 2003.

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The WTO has acquired (...) a central role in our endeavors for a more affirmative participation in international trade. With the assent of China and, soon, Russia, the WTO will gain a truly universal character. As an institution that embodies a multilateral trade system, the WTO is presently engaged in an all-encompassing round of negotiations that involves, not only the liberalization of trade barriers for agricultural products, industrial goods and services, but also various regulatory aspects – from the revision of anti-dumping rules to the creation of a registry for the so-called "geographical indicators"; the relationship between trade and the environment and a series of issues called the "implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round", of special interest to developing countries.

Lecture by Minister Celso Amorim, delivered by Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimarães, Secretary

General of the Ministry of External Relations, at the 15th National Forum - Rio de Janeiro, May 21, 2003.

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Here in Cancun, we can create a new spirit, to show that free trade and a more fair distribution of wealth are not only compatible, but are also mutually beneficial. Brazil continues to unequivocally support the existence of a multilateral trade system that is equitable, based on rules and market-oriented. The WTO is a vital platform for our integration into the global economy; the expansion of trade is essential for the creation of new jobs and to obtain higher rates of economic growth, making it possible to improve living conditions for millions of people who live below the poverty line. (...) Perhaps no other area of trade is subject to so much discrimination as agriculture. Distortions in agricultural trade are not only harmful to developing countries by denying them opportunities to reach other markets. Domestic and export subsidies in developed countries lower prices and revenues across the world, reduce the profits of competitive exports and increase food insecurity in developing countries. Their alluring power does not contribute towards increasing productivity and generating wealth. Subsidies produce dependence, on one hand, and deprivation, on the other.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the 5th WTO Ministerial Conference - Cancun, Mexico, September 11, 2003.

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Free trade can lead to prosperity as long as this occurs in a balanced way and takes into consideration the differential needs

of poorer countries. This has not happened so far. It is widely accepted that the multilateral trade system suffers from a development deficit. The launching of the Doha Development Agenda four years ago was a recognition of this fact.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the 6th World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference - Hong Kong, December 14, 2005.

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Permanent solutions to misery will only exist if the poorer countries have the opportunity to progress through their own efforts. Provided it is free and fair, international trade will be a valuable instrument to generate wealth, distribute income and create jobs. It is essential that we free ourselves from the chains of protectionism. The subsidies of wealthy countries, above all in the area of agriculture, are heavy fetters that immobilize progress and relegate poor countries to backwardness. I tire of repeating that, as long as the distorted support (in subsidies) of developing countries reaches the shameful sum of US$ 1 billion per day, 900 million people survive with less that US$ 1 per day in poor and developing countries. This is a political situation that is morally unsustainable. Worse than inaction through ignorance, is omission by convenience. The old geography of international trade needs to be profoundly reformed. (...) If successful, the WTO negotiations will help raise millions of people out of extreme poverty.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 61st United Nations General Assembly - New York. November 19, 2006.

THE WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT MECHANISM

Brazil greeted with great satisfaction the final report from the WTO panel that examined, at the request of Brazil, Australia and Thailand, the conformity of the sugar rules of the European Union with multilateral trade standards. (...) The panel condemned, clearly and substantively, the two elements of the European sugar rules that Brazil had questioned. (...) As was the case of the dispute with cotton, the conclusion of the panel with regard to the sugar issue was an important step towards ending the distortions in world agricultural trade, and underlined the importance of securing full integration of agriculture withWTO rules. The Brazilian Government hopes that the European Union will carry out the determinations of the panel as soon as possible, as an unequivocal sign of their respect for the multilateral rules of trade.

Press release. "World Trade Organization: Brazil-European Union controversy – Sugar export Subsidies" - Brasilia, October 15, 2004.

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Brazil greeted with satisfaction the report from the WTO Appellate Body regarding US subsidies for cotton production and exportation. The document, which was circulated today in Geneva, should be adopted by the Dispute Settlement Body within the WTO in up to 30 days, together with the panel's report. (...) The manifestation of the Appellate Body does not favor Brazil alone. It gives renewed legal force to the appeals of African cotton-producing countries, for which the subsidies had a dramatic influence on poverty-related figures. The ruling also clarifies the content and range of important multilateral controls over agricultural trade, most of which were examined for the first time in the present case. Finally, it stresses the legitimacy of

countries, groups and citizens who defend an end to distortions in world agricultural trade.

Press release. "Brazil-USA Controversy on cotton subsidies" -Brasilia, March 3, 2005.

The Doha Round

I reaffirm our willingness to seek convergent paths, by means of a pragmatic and mutually respectful negotiation, taking into account, in particular, the needs of developing countries and, above all, of those who are the poorest.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the 11th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - UNCTAD - São Paulo, June 14, 2004.

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I agree with your (Prime Minister Blair's) judgment according to which it was the realization that trade could bring effective benefits to the poorer populations of the world, which motivated the launching of the (Doha) Round, in the midst of a somber atmosphere following the tragic events of September 11. We will only combat poverty by building the security that everyone seeks and only through trade, free of unfair and unjustifiable distortions, can we integrate millions of human beings into the dynamic sphere of world economy. As Your Excellency has put so well, the wealthy countries, where less than 2% of the active population, are employed in the countryside, have to open agricultural markets and eliminate the distortions of subsidies that prevent poorer countries from competing on an equal footing and thereby enjoy the

wealth generated by new technologies. (...) I am certain that developing countries will do their part in favor of our common objective to strengthen the multilateral system and make trade freer and fairer, respecting the criteria of proportionality and flexibility that are at the core of the special and differential treatment sanctioned by the WTO and reinforced in Doha. Brazil is fully aware of what it needs to do and, in fact, has already done for the poorer countries.

Message from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Tony Blair - Brasilia, November 15, 2005.

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When I left for Hong Kong, I had no great expectations about what would be possible to achieve at the WTO Ministerial Conference. (...) The result was even more positive than I had hoped for, meeting Brazilian interests both in sectors in which we have greater comparative advantages, such as agriculture, as in those where we aim to preserve space for development policies, such as industry and services. The definition of a date to eliminate export subsidies was an effective gain, resulting mainly from the conduct of Brazil and the G-20, to be celebrated by all those who want more justice and less distortion in agricultural trade. (...) Similarly, the Conference enabled the creation, for the first time, of explicit links of proportionality between tariff cuts for agricultural and industrial products, which will ensure that the negotiations will be balanced.

"The advances of Hong Kong". Article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper, December 26, 2005.

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Negotiations for a Development Agenda at the WTO are in jeopardy. This is not a technical crisis. It is a political crisis. It is a crisis caused by the lack of leadership. (...) What is at stake in these negotiations is not just a handful of concession in matters of trade. It is the very future of multilateralism in the economic sphere, with obvious repercussions on social and political levels. (...) It's not just by chance that nearly sixty years after the creation of the GATT/WTO system, for the first time the word "Development" has appeared in the heading of a Round. This is not just about trade, even in the wider sense that the word has come to mean over the last decades. It is, above all, about development; that is, to create conditions so that the poorer populations of our planet can enjoy the progress of our time, often obtained at their expense. (...) In agriculture, which represents the way of life of the greater part of the poorest populations in the world, the subsidies, forbidden for decades in the industrial sector, continue to export misery and hunger to less developed nations.

Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the meeting of the G-8 countries and of Heads of State and/or Government, of South Africa, Brazil, China, India, Mexico and the Republic of the Congo - St. Petersburg, Russia, July 17, 2006.

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The multilateral trade system of the WTO is facing the most serious crisis since it was first established. We can contemplate passively the progressive erosion of its credibility and legitimacy. We can also take a decision to keep going, not to accept failure. We can recognize that millions of lives in the whole world, especially in developing countries, could be improved as a result of this Development Round. Brazil will certainly choose the second option. (...) Members (of the WTO) should continue to engage in discussions about how to move

this process forward. Such talks could be held in different formats and ways: bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral; in Geneva or somewhere else. We should reflect on possible solutions and advances in these negotiations. The added approaches will not be enough, but there is also no space for unreasonable demands that totally disregard the realities of the other partners.

Notes written by Minister Celso Amorim during the session of the WTO Committee for Trade Negotiations - Geneva, July 24, 2006.

G-20

The G-20 is an informal group of developing countries that emerged in Geneva during the final stages of the preparations for Cancun. The Group includes a good representation of WTO members, and comprises a substantial portion of the world's population, production and agricultural trade: 63% of all farmers and 51% of the world's population live in 20 of the member (States) of the Group. Countries belonging to the Group also account for nearly 20% of the world's agricultural production, 26% of total agricultural exports and 17% of worldwide imports of agricultural products. There is an undeniable relationship between agriculture and development. Most of the poor populations in developing countries live in rural areas. In order to transform the Doha Development Agenda into reality, agriculture should be fully incorporated into the rules of the multilateral trade system with the objective of eliminating prevailing distortions in trade and agricultural products. This also involves an essential condition to make agricultural trade more just and equitable. (...) The Group will act in close coordination during the Ministerial Conference. The Group reaffirms that its proposal is still on the table and invites members of the WTO to support this, in particular countries who

shared its commitment with the two central objectives of the Doha Round: development and agrarian reform. As the proposal of the Group fully reflects the integrity and level of ambition of Doha, it constitutes and continues to be at the center of negotiations about agriculture.

Ministerial Communiqué from the G-20 during the 5th World Trade Organization - WTO Ministerial Conference - Cancun, Mexico, September 9, 2003.

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We all know that the distortions and restrictions imposed by the wealthy countries on agriculture are central elements of the negative impact that afflicts international trade. This was the reason for the birth of the G-20 and of the continuation of its battle.

Statement by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening session of the G-20 High Level Meeting. - Rio de Janeiro, September 9, 2006.

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The decision to create the G-20 was a very daring move. Today it seems easy and even obvious. At the time, it wasn't. The G-20 is a conjunction of developing countries that act in a way that is non-confrontational, but purposeful. It is no longer President Lula who says that the G-20 changed the trade geography of the world. It is the Geography books in France. Everyone recognizes that Brazil took the leadership and assumed the risks of the G-20. I would say without false modesty that Brazil changed the dynamics of WTO negotiations. It was not Brazil alone. But Brazil led the G-20 and is sought – I would say almost courted – by the USA, the European Union and Japan, amongst other countries.

Interview given by Ministro Celso Amorim to the *Gazeta Mercantil* newspaper - São Paulo, October 19, 2006.

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The G-20 changed forever the panorama of WTO negotiations. As you begin to get closer to a final decision, subtle differences begin to appear. So, our challenge is to maintain unity, in spite of these differences. Many people like to transform these nuances into enormous disagreements. But they forget to say that, if we hadn't created the G-20, we would not be where we are today. We would have reached an agreement in Cancun (2003) totally unfavorable to us and we would have had to wait another 20 or 30 years to have another agricultural negotiation.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to *Época* magazine - São Paulo, December 17, 2006.

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I have no doubts that the G-20 changed the game at the WTO and generated a new confidence in developing countries as to their ability to influence the game. This does not mean we have reached the much desired balance, nor are we close to the end of a long battle against the distortions in international trade that are so harmful to developing countries. But today there is a new perception of the diplomatic geography of the world; my hope is that this new diplomatic geography can help alter to a broad extent the economic geography of the world and, above all, (help) each one of our countries to reach a better level of development.

Interview given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Algerian press - Algiers, February 7, 2006.

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Since its creation, in 2003, the G-20 has sought to create conditions for an effective liberalization of the agricultural sector in the Doha Round of Development. The G-20 was consolidated as a central interlocutor in the negotiations for three main reasons: a) the importance of its members in the production and trade of agricultural products, representing nearly 60% of the world's population, 70% of the rural population in the whole world and 26% of world agricultural exports; b) its capacity to translate the interests of developing countries into concrete and consistent proposals; and c) its ability to coordinate its members and interact with other groups in the WTO. In order to attain a more just and equitable international trade, Brazil will continue its efforts for a successful conclusion of the Doha Round, so that the results will benefit above all developing countries and the poorer countries.

Brazilian Ministry of External Relations Strategic Guidelines, Pluriannual Plan 2008-2011 - Brasilia, May 4, 2007.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT - UNCTAD

There is no 'third-world' strategy on the part of Brazil. We do not want to exchange the First for the Third World. Brazil wants to widen its partnerships. And we have achieved results thereby. We export to China, to India. And this strengthens us in our negotiations with rich countries. We do not want to recreate the old UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, which in the 1970's became a global forum of opposition to the United States), to start shouting, cause confrontation. We are participating in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization, WTO. At the last meeting of the WTO, objectives involving social justice and free trade were brought together for the first time. Until then there were

those who said that free trade was good and that after that would come social justice. We are changing the geography of trade negotiations in the world, and we want to negotiate in a balanced way... We are not against any country, but in favor of our own interests.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to the *Veja* magazine - São Paulo, January 28, 2004.

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Even UNCTAD (...) would not have been capable of maintaining its vital role – as a coordinating forum and as an originator of new ideas – if it had not been for the active support of the G-77. UNCTAD and the G-77 gave intellectual and political momentum to the Global System of Preferential Trade – in its time a real milestone of the common, though differentiated, responsibilities of developed and developing countries. (...) UNCTAD has helped and can continue to help, by identifying areas in which developing countries can reap the benefits of free trade and by supporting the relative efforts of the developing countries to fully participate in the Round.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 and China - São Paulo, June 11, 2004.

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We know very well that the model of development that we seek does not occur automatically, nor will it be the result of the spontaneous generation of market forces. It requires study, democratic debates and political determination. Herein lies one of the great contributions of UNCTAD. Here, ideas are germinated, policies are discussed,

and experiences are exchanged. Today, thanks mostly to UNCTAD, we understand better what works and what should be avoided in matters of trade and development policies. UNCTAD has helped us also to identify the external constraints that limited our efforts, enabling us to better face them conceptually and politically.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of 11th UNCTAD - São Paulo, June 14, 2004.

International Finances and Economic Organizations

INTERNATIONAL FINANCES AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

THE WORLD BANK

Taking the opportunity of the next visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Davos, Switzerland, Chancellor Celso Amorim and the Vice-President of Foreign Affairs of the World Bank, Ian Goldin, will sign an instrument of co-financing for the implementation, as from next February, of social projects in Haiti. The program will count with a sum of US$ 500,000 from the World Bank and a Brazilian contribution of US$ 125,000. („„) This is the second initiative of this type developed with Haiti. During the mission that the Brazilian government carried out in Port-au-Prince, last December, Brazil and the World Bank have concluded a project of co-financing to strengthen the institutional capacity and distribution of school meals in Haiti. The project – the first one carried out by the World Bank with a developing country in benefit of another developing country – has as its objective the implementation of school kitchens and the daily supply of balanced and nutritious meals to approximately 35,000 primary school children from the poorer areas.

Press release. "Signature of a co-financing program between Brazil and the World Bank for Haiti" - Brasilia, January 27, 2005.

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Since joining the World Bank in January 1946, Brazil has had a history of collaboration and the sharing of similar ideas on economic development and the reduction of poverty that now inspire this

distinguished financial institution. For this reason, I reaffirm my willingness to continue to work, in conjunction with Your Excellency, for the strengthening of the role of this Bank as a multilateral agent of financing towards development.

Message from Minister Celso Amorim to the President of the World Bank, Robert B. Zoellick - Brasilia, June 28, 2007.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

In short, both at the domestic level as well as in its interaction with the world, the path followed during the last three years by the Brazilian economy has led to a strong reduction in the Country's vulnerability before internal risks and threats from abroad. It was in this powerful context that we took the carefully pondered decision to anticipate the repayment to the International Monetary Fund of financial loans to Brazil – thereby avoiding also having to pay relative interest payments. (...) A country only finds the path to sustainable development when it creates the mechanisms to walk on its own two feet, when it manages to achieve solid growth using its own resources. This is the central meaning of this act today. (...) Brazil desires to have an even more active presence in the IMF. For years, we have indicated the need to increase quotas and the influence of developing countries, including our own, in the organism. We have also defended the advisability of having mechanisms of financing to avoid financial crises provoked by sudden changes in the habits of international investors. All these issues remain on Brazil's list of priorities.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a meeting with the Director General of the IMF, Rodrigo de Rato - Brasilia, January 10, 2006.

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The Heads of State and of Government expressed the view that the legitimacy of the IMF depends on a fundamental reform of quotas and a more representative voice for developing countries. The reform should effectively reduce the serious imbalance that exists between the great majority who have the power to vote, now held by advanced economies, and the unsatisfactory participation of developing countries.

Joint Declaration of the First Summit of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum - Brasilia, September 13, 2006.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

It's wonderful that the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) exists, we need to use the IDB, but in some cases IDB resources are not unlimited and, furthermore if we want a good deal of this space to be occupied by Brazilian, or Latin American, South American businesses, we also need to have our own mechanisms. Our concern has always been to encourage, whenever possible, Brazilian companies to associate themselves with local companies, so we are not restricted to exporting Brazilian services, but are creating true joint ventures.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the Course for South American Diplomats - Brasilia, August 25, 2006.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS – WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)

The "Development Agenda" was presented by Brazil at the General Assembly of WIPO, in 2004, with the support of Argentina, South

Africa, Bolivia, Cuba, Egypt, Ecuador, Iran, Peru, Kenya, the Dominican Republic, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela – the so-called "Friends of Development" group of countries. The central ideas of the initiative can be summarized thus: a) intellectual property is not an end to itself, but an instrument for development; b) public interest should be preserved at the different negotiations at WIPO; c) the adoption of new intellectual property right rules should be preceded by a critical assessment of the impact on policies of technological, economic and social development; d) it is necessary to rebalance the scope of WIPO activities, which are now predominately directed towards topics of essential interest to developed countries.

Press release. "The WIPO Development Agenda" - Brasilia, March 1, 2003.

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The Heads of State and Government [of IBSA] underlined the importance of incorporating aspects of development into international debates relative to intellectual property, as a way of making a significant contribution towards economic and social dimensions in developing countries and preserve necessary political space to ensure access to knowledge, the promotion of public objectives in healthcare, culture and towards a sustainable environment. In this context, they greeted with satisfaction the launching of an "Agenda for Development in the World Intellectual Property Organization" and reaffirmed the importance of giving continuity to these debates so as to effectively secure the incorporation of the dimension of development in all its organisms. They also reaffirmed the need to reach a solution to the problem created by the assignment of intellectual property rights to biological and/or traditional knowledge that are linked to these, without due observance of the pertinent Convention of Biological Diversity provisions.

Joint Declaration of the First Summit of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum - Brasilia, September 13, 2006.

G-8

The original format of the G-7, as a "club of rich countries", obviously is no longer adequate for the 21st century. Today we are going through a period of serious challenges in the international scene, some of which have been with us for a long time: hunger and poverty, social exclusion, the degradation of the environment, human rights abuses, weapons of mass destruction and conflicts in different regions. Our world continues to be profoundly unequal and unjust. (...) Informal mechanisms such as the G-7/8 do not evade the need to strengthen the multilateral system and widen channels to enable developing countries to participate in cases of formal decision-making. (...) The extended dialogue of the G-7/8 should be improved and structured on more permanent bases. Ideally, this process will lead to the creation of a new "G" (if this is to be G-11, G-12 or G-13, we still do not know), without harming formal multilateral instances.

"Group of Seven", article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Valor Econômico* newspaper - São Paulo, April 27, 2007.

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The proposal for this meeting was to share views and converge on topics that will be discussed (...) during the sessions of widened dialogue at the G-8 Summit, as well as to exchange impressions on various relevant international issues. The five countries will also participate in the G-8 Summits in Gleneagles (2005) and St. Petersburg (2006).

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, of Brazil, President Hu Jintao, of China, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, of India, President Felipe Calderón, of Mexico, and President Thabo Mbeki, of South Africa, reaffirmed their common conviction that the developing countries should participate more actively in the consolidation of strategies and initiatives that deal effectively with the challenges of a globalized and increasingly interdependent world. They agreed that their five countries, based on their undeniable political and economic force, can contribute decisively to increase the participation of developing countries in this process. On questions to be discussed at Heiligendamn with G-8 countries, the leaders were pleased to see the opportunities for collaboration in the fields of trans-border investments, research and innovation, climate change, energy and development. The consensus view was that all these challenges should be dealt with from a bilateral, regional and multilateral perspective, taking into consideration the interests and capacities of the different States. (...) At the meeting in Berlin, the leaders shared points of view about the future of their participation in the Extended-Based Dialogue and on the convenience of guaranteeing coordination and follow-up to talks between the five countries. The leaders agreed to maintain consultation on a regular basis, on matters of common interest and to coordinate their positions.

Joint Communiqué from the G-5, curing the Heiligendamn G-8 Summit - Berlin, June 7, 2007.

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There is a growing perception amongst the wealthy countries that major global issues can no longer be properly managed without the participation of developing countries. And here I refer to a participation that is real and concrete, and not just figurative, used to legitimize decisions taken by others. I recall the words of President

Lula at the recent IBSA Summit in Pretoria: "It is of little interest to be invited to share the dessert at the banquet of the powerful". (...) But two things are certain. One is that these mechanisms (such as the G-8), although useful, cannot take the place of formal multilateral instances. The other is that there is no order or governance on an international level without involving the overwhelming majority of humanity in its management.

"Brazil's multilateral diplomacy: a tribute to Rui Barbosa". Lecture given by Minister Celso Amorim during the Second National Conference of International Foreign Policy - Rio de Janeiro, November 5, 2007.

Trade Negotiations

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Trade negotiations are today of vital importance. In relation to the Free Trade Area of the Americas - FTAA, our understanding between Mercosur and the European Union, which, in the World Trade Organization, Brazil will fight protectionism and will endeavor to obtain fairer and more adequate rulings for our condition as a developing Country. We will seek to eliminate the scandalous agricultural subsidies of developed countries, which hit our producers and deprive them of their comparative advantages. With equal determination, we will make all efforts to remove the unjustifiable obstacles to the exportation of industrial products. What is essential is all these forums is to preserve flexible spaces for our development policies in social and regional, environmental, agricultural, industrial and technological areas. We will not lose sight of the fact that it is human beings who will ultimately suffer the consequences of the results of these negotiations. There is little point in our participating in such a wide effort and on so many fronts if no direct benefits result for our people. We will also pay heed so that these negotiations, which nowadays go far beyond mere tariff reductions and encompass a wide normative spectrum, do not create unacceptable restrictions of the sovereign right of the Brazilian people to decide the model for development they want.

Inaugural Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the National Congress - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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We do not want Brazil to be closed in on itself, immune to the winds of progress and competition. In the Free Trade Area of the Americas - FTAA, in the Mercosur-European Union negotiations and at the World Trade Organization, we will negotiate to expand markets for our competitive goods and services, seeking to correct past distortions and to avoid excessive restrictions that affect our capacity to foster social, environmental, industrial and technological policies. Even though a final agreement has not yet been reached, the projects on which these processes of negotiation are based go far beyond mere tariff reductions. They involve normative aspects in practically all fields of economic activity. For this very reason, these should be analyzed with careful attention, without pre-judgment. Despite the uncomfortably narrow deadlines of some of these negotiations, we intend to have ample discussions with entrepreneurs, workers and other social sectors and with the National Congress about the positions that we should adopt, bearing in mind the vast range of interests involved and the complex consultations required, starting within the ambit of Mercosur.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim on taking office as Minister of State for External Relations - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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The Government of President Lula will not adhere to agreements which are incompatible with Brazilian interests. When he assumed command of the Nation, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva stated that trade negotiations are today of vital importance to Brazil In addition to an internal effort to increase the competitiveness of our products and to diversify our export activities, he made it clear that he could not renounce the battle, on an international level, to open up new markets and to obtain fairer rulings,

respecting the sovereign right of the Brazilian people to decide their own model of development. In this spirit, the Lula Government has sought to strengthen Mercosur, promote the integration of South America, explore new trade partners – above all with developing countries – and actively participate in the negotiations presently in progress: in the World Trade Organization – WTO; in the FTAA process; and between Mercosur and the European Union.

> **"A Free Trade Area of the Americas - FTAA that is possible". Article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper, July 8, 2003.**

MERCOSUR – THE ANDEAN COMMUNITY (CAN)

Mercosur is part of this South America, which we want to see fully integrated and prosperous. In this context, the free trade agreements that already exist with Bolivia and Chile are fundamental, as well as the agreement with Peru that is in its concluding phase. I would equally highlight the agreement signed in April with Venezuela, in Recife, and in May with Ecuador, in Brasilia, with the purpose of establishing, by the end of 2003, a free trade zone between Andean Community countries and Mercosur, so as to establish an integrated South American economic area. Mercosur needs to be the size of the whole of South America. The new South America will be created through the connection between Mercosur and the Andean Community of Nations.

> **Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 24th Mercosur Summit. Asuncion, June 18, 2003.**

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The unity between Mercosur and South America will allow us to renew growth, fight inequalities, promote inclusion, consolidate democracy and guarantee our sovereign presence in the world. (...) The success of the conclusion of negotiations with the Andean Community culminated in the convergence of two of the main South American blocs, a fundamental stage for the establishment of an integrated economic area of continental dimensions. By linking Mercosur with an area of nearly 112 million people and with a Gross National Product (GNP) of US$ 270 billion, the agreement creates a new level in the process of regional integration.

Lecture by Minister Celso Amorim, at the Minas Gerais Federation of Industry - Belo Horizonte, May 4, 2004.

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I do not want to let this moment pass without highlighting, on my behalf and that of my fellow Ministers in Mercosur, the historical importance of this agreement, together with the one which we also signed definitively with Peru. (...) I believe we are taking a major step of the greatest importance to make South America a free trade zone. This will serve as a base to form a Community of South American Nations, which must also develop institutionally. I would also like to say that this act culminates the efforts made by all of us, of all the countries involved, who knew how to demonstrate the necessary flexibility in favor of a greater project, which is our integration. (...) There is no contradiction – on the contrary, this is a sign of a complementary relationship – between the step we are taking in the integration of South America and the greater objective which is Latin American and Caribbean integration. The presence of Mexico and Cuba amongst us and the perception that we also have similar free trade agreements with them, encourage us to believe in a truly strong and truly developed

Latin America, with a much greater capacity to negotiate in international forums.

Statement by Minister Celso Amorim at the 13th Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI). Protocolization of the Mercosur-Andean Community of Nations - CAN - Montevideo, October 18, 2004.

MERCOSUR – THE EUROPEAN UNION

During the Second Meeting of Economic-Trade Negotiators at Ministerial Level, held in Brussels on November 12, 2003, Mercosur and the European Union agreed to intensify the Inter-Regional Association Agreement negotiations. (...) Both parties recognized that the offers presented were a good basis for the continuation of negotiations, and committed to proceed with additional improvements to the respective offers.

Press release. "Agreement of Inter-regional Association Negotiations - Mercosur-European Union" - Brasilia, June 12, 2004.

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The Parties reaffirmed having given strategic priority to reaching an ambitious and equitable Agreement of Inter-regional Association that consists of an instrument to strengthen political, economic, trade and cooperation relations and to contribute towards reducing existing social and economic disparities. They evaluated the situation of the negotiations in progress for a bi-regional trade agreement, including recent evolutions, and expressed their expectation that negotiations

would lead to a suitable and successful conclusion of a wide-ranging and balanced Agreement of Association. The Parties expressed their support to advancing talks with the aim of calling a new trade negotiations meeting, at Ministerial level. In addition, they highlighted the importance of maintaining high-level contacts between business representatives from both regions, giving them the incentive to continue to meet and enrich the inter-regional dialogue between the EU and Mercosur, with suggestions and constructive contributions.

Joint Communiqué from the Mercosur-European Union Ministerial Meeting - Vienna, Austria, May 13, 2006.

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Brazil and the EU give great importance to strengthening relations between the EU and Mercosur and are engaged in the conclusion of the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement, which will allow an even greater enhancement of economic relations between the two regions and intensify political dialogue, as well as initiatives in matters of cooperation. Brazil and the EU underline the great economic and political importance that the agreement will have for both regions and its role in strengthening respective processes of integration.

Brazil-European Union Summit. Joint Declaration - Lisbon, July 4, 2007.

MERCOSUR – THE GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

The Ministers (of Foreign Affairs of Mercosur and the Sub-Secretariat of the Cooperation Council of Arab States] expressed

their great satisfaction at the progress already achieved in the Mercosur-Gulf Cooperation Council negotiations for a Free Trade Zone, which were initiated in the context of the Framework Agreement signed during the Summit of countries of South American and Arab countries, held in Brasilia, in May 2005. The Ministers welcome the efforts of the negotiating groups of both regions, who have met three times during the last three months to make this result possible. They reiterated that this effort is one of the main priorities on the negotiation agenda of each region, bearing in mind its global significance, the economic dimensions of both blocs and the concrete opportunities for trade which will open up as a result of this Agreement.

Declaration from the Mercosur-Council of Cooperation of the Arab Gulf States (CGC) - Rio de Janeiro, January 18, 2007.

MERCOSUR – ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

The participants (Heads of Delegations of member states of Mercosur and of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), in Brasilia, for the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Latin America – East Asia Cooperation Forum, agreed in their understanding that closer cooperation between Mercosur and ASEAN will bring important benefits to both regions. Both sides will actively explore means to enhance and expand their contacts. Both groups launched processes of consultation with the objective of expanding economic, trade and investment cooperation.

Press release. "Mercosur-ASEAN Cooperation" - Brasilia, August 22, 2007.

MERCOSUR - INDIA

Still within the South-South context, we are negotiating preferential agreements which will enable us to expand our trade. The most notable examples of this are the negotiations with countries that comprise the Southern African Customs Union - SACU, and with India. (...) India is a case that should be highlighted. Everyone recognizes the enormous economic potential of this country which, for several years has been growing at a rate of around 9% a year and should continue at this rapid rate of growth during the next few years. There are, also, significant complementarities between the Brazilian and Indian economies. Brazilian exports to India more than quadrupled during the last four and a half years. We signed a preferential tariff Agreement in 2005 [MERCOSUR-India] and are expanding our cooperation in various areas. During the visit of Prime Minister Singh to Brazil, in September 2006, a Bilateral Scientific and Technological Agreement and an Agreement on Airline Services, were signed. President Lula again visited India, in June 2007, when the Forum of CEOs was launched, with the objective of increasing trade interchange to US$ 10 billion by 2010.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim, at the TCU Seminar on Brazilian Foreign Trade Policy (core text) - Brasilia, August 28, 2007.

MERCOSUR – THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION (SACU)-INDIA

I believe that a good, strategic relationship between Brazil and India will only help Mercosur. My dream is to make it happen so that countries like India, Brazil and South Africa – and all of Mercosur and SACU - can form one great economic area. Obviously this will take time, but it will place us in a better, more creative and competitive position in relation to countries in the North.

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to the Indian newspaper *The Hindu* - New Delhi, July 17, 2007.

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The leaders of the three countries (from IBSA) reaffirmed their commitment to creating a framework for an India-Mercosur-SACU Trilateral Free Trade Agreement, and welcomed the first meeting of representatives from the South African Customs Union - SACU, Mercosur and India during the talks which developed in Pretoria on October 6, 2007. The leaders noted with satisfaction the fact that all Parties agreed with regard to the need to maintain talks on an eventual trilateral trade agreement. They reaffirmed the need to strive in their endeavors with a view to reaching a free trade agreement involving India-Mercosur-SACU. In this respect, the leaders of the three countries expressed their support to the proposal to hold a Trilateral Ministerial Meeting in 2008. They also welcomed the significant progress made in Mercosur-SACU negotiations, in Pretoria, between October 8 and 9, 2007, as well as those held between SACU and India, in Pretoria during October 5 and 6, 2007. Negotiations between Mercosur-SACU, Mercosur-India and India-SACU are a basis for successfully achieving the principal objective, which is, the Trilateral Free Trade Agreement.

Declaration of the Second Summit of Heads of State and Government at the IBSA Dialogue Forum - Tshwane, October 17, 2007.

FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS (FTAA)

In the way that negotiations have been developing, the FTAA project goes far beyond the term "free trade" in its strictest sense. (...) After

a process of refection within the Government, which involved debates with the Legislative power and civil society, President Lula approved the main lines of Brazil's position in negotiations concerning the FTAA. In a succinct way, this position – obviously always subject to some adjustments during the process of negotiation – can be described in the following way: a) the substance of the terms of access to markets and goods and, in a limited way, to services and investments will be treated by a 4+ 1 negotiation between Mercosur and the USA; 2) the FTAA process is focused on some basic elements, such as the solution of disputes, special and differential treatment for developing countries, compensation funds, phytosanitary rules and trade facilities; 3) the more sensitive topics and those which represent new obligations for Brazil, such as the normative side of intellectual property, services, government investments and purchases, will be transferred to the WTO, following the example proposed by the USA in relation to more sensitive issues, such as agricultural subsidies and antidumping laws. This "three-lane" focus, was the object of close consultation with our Mercosur associates and put before our North American partners. (.. .) Therefore, instead of trying to establish an unrealistic concept of a Free Trade Area of the Americas, for which consensus seemed unattainable, we preferred to concentrate on "an FTAA that is possible", which conciliates, in a more productive way, the necessary differentiated objectives of the 34 participating countries.

"An FTAA that is possible". Article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper, July 8, 2003.

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The FTAA is an *in fieri* project that does not exist as a finished reality. When a country wishes to join the World Trade Organization (WTO), as was the case of China recently, terms and conditions are negotiated for

entry. The country in question accepts the regulations, the negotiations in which it does not have a voice, in exchange for the advantages – real or imaginary – of participating in a multilateral trade system. In a very different case to that which occurred in the FTAA, which is still, as it were, in the assembly line, conciliating "offensive" interests, - in the case of Brazil, access to the US market for products such as steel, shoes, orange juice, sugar – and "defensive " concerns – government autonomy to adopt industrial, technological policies etc. (...) It is not by chance that most of the population has a very unclear view of the FTAA; the very term "free trade" is open to misunderstanding. The FTAA project, in accordance with its main proponent – and others who have already signed bilateral agreements of this kind – involves much more that the liberalization of "trade". In accordance with this trend, issues such as investments, government purchases and intellectual property should be discussed in the FTAA, not to mention the environment and employment clauses, which go beyond the conception of GATT or even the WTO service agreement. The main reason that motivates US interests in negotiating the FTAA is precisely because they wish to obtain greater advantages than those that would be possible for them to get on a global scale. (...) There is a mistaken perception that Brazil could be running risks, if it persists in its strategy to review the framework of the FTAA. In this respect, it should be clarified initially that the model of the USA-Chile agreement is not advantageous to a country with the characteristics of Brazil. It must also be added that we are actively participating in the Doha Round in the WTO, we are negotiating a Mercosur-European Union agreement and developing other initiatives with Africa, the Middle East, India, China, Russia and, above all, with South America.

"The FTAA and the Game of Seven Errors", article by Minister Celso Amorim for the *O Estado de S. Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, August 24, 2003.

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As a result of the talks that have been held, the delegations jointly decided to reiterate that Mercosur continues to be wiling to negotiate a balanced agreement with a view to establishing a Free Trade Area of the Americas. In the same way, Mercosur announced that it has signed agreements with China, Bolivia and the Andean Community. Similarly, various processes of negotiation have been initiated by Mercosur with Canada, Mexico, the Central American System of Integration (SICA) and the Community of Caribbean Countries, all of which involve access to markets. In this regard, the delegations recalled that other countries or groups of countries involved in FTAA negotiations have already also concluded or moved ahead with bilateral trade negotiations. From the above, the delegations agreed that all these negotiations should converge to obtain their objective to expand free trade, which is coherent and in keeping with the objectives of the FTAA, which is why Mercosur reiterates its willingness to establish with the other countries of the hemisphere bilateral trade relations giving access to markets, and thereby contributing effectively towards the general evolution of the FTAA negotiating process.

Communiqué from Mercosur regarding negotiations for a Free Trade Area in the Americas - Asuncion, February 18, 2005.

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The FTAA should have a totally new conceptual base. The FTAA is not a form of negotiation that is suitable for Brazil. If any other negotiation is to be made in the future, it will have to be a negotiation between Mercosur and the United States,

Interview given by Minister Celso Amorim to *Época* magazine - São Paulo, December 17, 2006.

Energy

ENERGY

We are working (...) to establish the basis to design regional energy policies that are essential for sustainable development. South America is one of the few regions in the world that is self-sufficient in energy. Now we need to work so that all our hydroelectric capacity, our abundant petroleum and gas reserves and the potential of biofuels are fully used to our advantage. As well as being cheap, renewable and clean alternative resources, ethanol and biodiesel are providing an efficient and innovative response to some of the main challenges of our time. They generate employment in the countryside, add value to agricultural products, diversify our range of exports and help protect our environment.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the closing session of the Economic World Forum for Latin America - Santiago, April 26, 2007.

BIOFUELS

Both ethanol and biodiesel are a safe alternative from the energy and environmental point of view and are economically viable. We should work together to promote the use of biofuels on a global scale. We can help countries in Africa, for example, to use this technology to overcome their energy dependence and, at the same time, generate employment and income.

Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the closing ceremony of the Brazil-United

Kingdom Business Seminar - London, March 8, 2006.

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Biofuels are economically viable alternatives and have an immediate use to partially substitute oil by-products and to diversify the world energy matrix. The use of biofuels brings advantages to both developing and developed countries. For developing countries, the use of biofuels means reducing their dependence on imported oil, improving their trade balance and saving revenues, to increase investments in health and education. In addition to offering environmental benefits, producing biofuels promotes the generation of income and contributes to keeping the labor force in the countryside. For developed countries, the use of biofuels is also attractive because it reduces dependence on fossil fuels, contributes towards the reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases, besides guaranteeing greater energy safety. Biofuels have the potential to mobilize investments in research and associated technological development, which gives further momentum to the process of changing established patterns of energy use on a global scale.

Press release. "Launching of the International Forum on Biofuels" - Brasilia, February 28, 2007.

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Biofuels are a low-cost option of proven efficiency in the transition to an economy based on low-carbon emissions. By reducing these emissions, biofuels avert the serious dilemma of whether to adopt high-cost technology or reduce the rate of world growth. The option (of using biofuels) is especially dramatic for poorer countries that do not have the resources to adopt such technologies and, at the same

time, urgently need to create jobs, wealth and income. Biofuels contribute directly towards helping to combat hunger and misery and to create the conditions for a sustainable economic growth. The Brazilian experience shows that it is wrong to create conflict between forms of agriculture that produce food and another that produces energy. Hunger in my country has been reduced during the same period that the use of biofuels has increased. Planting sugar cane does not endanger or redirect the production of foodstuffs. In fact, the cultivation of sugar cane in Brazil occupies less than 10% of the land cultivated in this Country, that is to say, less than 0.4% of the entire national territory. I should add that this land is very distant from the Amazon, a region that is not suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane. (...) The inclusion of biofuels in the international energy matrix will also help eliminate another worrying element of instability: 20 countries produce energy for approximately 200 countries. By using biofuels, more than 100 countries will be able to produce energy, thereby making access to energy more democratic. We would be reducing imbalances and inequalities between consumer and energy producing countries and thereby reduce possible conflicts arising from the competition for infinite energy resources. For all these reasons, the solution is to encourage the establishment of an international market for ethanol and biodiesel.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the International Conference on Biofuels - Brussels, July 5, 2007.

The Environment

The Environment

Brazil has actively participated in negotiations and in the implementation of international conventions and programs which address the environment and sustainable development. In order to do this, the Ministry of External Relations (Itamaraty) has acted in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and other interested Ministries. In order to develop this cooperation, the Itamaraty has also had talks with organizations representing civil society. Diplomatic actions have helped establish international and bilateral agreements and treaties, and advanced a wide environmental agenda that includes biodiversity, sustainable development, renewable energy sources, climate change, forests, chemical and toxic residue safety, desertification, and the protection of the peoples' traditional knowledge, amongst other topics. Promoting conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment have also been put into practice through bilateral cooperation programs that include high technology projects, as is the case of the construction of remote-sensing China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS) system. The start of operations of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) has also been a valuable element to enhance the activities of Amazonian countries in favor of knowledge, conservation, sustainable management and to improve the processing techniques of natural products of the Amazon area (especially by increasing their sales value and placing them on the consumer market). Just a few days ago, the Mercosur countries agreed to adopt preventative measure to protect the Guarani Aquifer, the largest trans-border source of subterranean water in the world, with an estimated capacity to supply 360 million people, which is of incalculable social and economic worth. (...) Brazil is part of the majority of international treaties that control

international cooperation in environmental matters and which seek to promote sustainable development.

Press relase. "World Environment Day" - Brasilia, June 4, 2003.

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Brazil favors the institutional strengthening of international environmental governance and supports an exercise of reflection without preconceived ideas on the subject. The creation of a new organization or agency within the system of the United Nations, which could result from this reflection, should contribute towards the cohesion and efficiency of existing issues. Such an organization should be based on the environmental, economic and social pillars, which are an indissoluble part of the concept of sustainable development, the great achievement of Rio-92. So there should be no doubt, this connection should – in my view – be recognized even in the name of the organization that is to be created. Its conception should also adequately incorporate the perspectives, the needs and the specific circumstances of developing countries. Within this framework, consideration should also be given to the special situation of the African Continent. One of the ways of thinking within this new structure would be to conceive it as an umbrella organization, with responsibilities in normative dimensions, in cooperation and financing, making the maximum use possible of existing organisms.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim during the Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Sustainable Development: Challenges facing International Governance - Rio de Janeiro, September 3, 2007.

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Social equitability is the best weapon against the degradation of the planet. Each one of us must do our part in this task. But it is inadmissible that the greatest onus of the shortsightedness of the privileged should fall upon those who are dispossessed of Land. The more industrialized countries should give an example. It is absolutely vital that they fulfill the commitments established in the Kyoto Protocol. Nevertheless, this is not enough. We need more ambitious standards as from 2012. And we should continue to act firmly to ensure that there is universal adhesion to the Protocol. Developing countries should also participate in the struggle against climate change. It is essential to establish clear national strategies that require government responsibility before the people of each country. (...) It is very important that the whole environmental agenda should be treated as an integrated policy. Brazil was host to the United Nations Conference for the Environment and Development, otherwise known as Rio-92. We need to evaluate the path we have taken and establish new lines of action. To this end, I propose that a new Conference be held in 2012, which Brazil offers to host, called Rio + 20.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the General Debate at the 62nd United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 25, 2007.

CLIMATE CHANGE

At the conclusion of the "Brazil-United States Seminar on Science and Technology in the area of Climate change", held in São José dos Campos, Brazil, from May 18 to 20, 2004, Brazil and the United States announced their intention to expand and intensify existing bilateral efforts to discuss scientific and technological issues related to

climate change in areas of mutual interest, with the objective of producing positive and balanced results. To this end, the seminar was the first step to identify joint projects of mutual interest. At the seminar, specialists and government officials from both countries discussed ways to improve scientific and technological cooperation in areas such as: science of climate modeling; energy and technology; use of the land, changes in the use of the land; forests and agriculture; inventories of emissions and modeling; impacts; vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Specific areas of cooperation will continue to be considered. Brazil reiterated its commitment to the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, based on the principle of common, though differentiated responsibilities and the respective capacity of the Parties to discuss climate change. In this context, Brazil is willing to explore all possibilities to deal with the challenges of sustainable development related to climate change.

Press release. "Brazil-United States Seminar on Science and Technology Cooperation in the area of Climate change" - Brasilia, May 24, 2004.

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Within the ambit of the commemorations to mark 30 years since diplomatic relations were established between Brazil and the People's Republic of China, the First Meeting of a Common Agenda on Sustainable Development between both countries was held at the Itamaraty Palace (Ministry of External Relations), on August 23 of this year. The central topic on the agenda was Climate Change and the perspectives of the International Regime. (...) Brazil and China have similar geographic dimensions and levels of technological and industrial development, features that bring them together also in their respective activities and objectives in the context of the

International Regime on Climate Change. (...) Both countries are amongst the principal players in negotiations for the development of renewable energy resources and in the use of the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism, matters that were also the subject on the agenda of talks in Brasilia. Brazil and China took advantage of the occasion to express their support for the efforts of the Government of Argentina to hold, in Buenos Aires, the 10th Session of the Conference of Parties – the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 10 – Buenos Aires, December 6-10, 2004), and expressed their determination to contribute to the success of the of COP 10. Both countries expressed their concern with the future of the International Regime on Climate Change, in the current context of uncertainties about the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol.

Press release. "First Meeting of the Joint Brazil-China Agenda on Sustainable Development with Emphasis on Climate Change" Brasilia, August 23, 2004.

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Brazil considers that the entry into force, today, February 16, of the Kyoto Protocol represents a historical landmark, contributing to the strengthening and credibility of multilateral efforts to confront the causes of climate change The Kyoto Protocol supplements the principles and directives of the policies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signed in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992, by establishing quantitative standards to limit and reduce the emission of greenhouse gases on the part of industrialized nations, which have the greatest historical responsibility for global warming. The Protocol stipulates that signatory industrialized countries should, between 2008 and 2012, reduce by 5% the aggregated emission of greenhouse gases in relation to 1990 levels.

Press release. "The entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol" - Brasilia, February 16, 2005.

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Climate Change is a real problem to which Brazil gives great importance. There is a world consensus that this phenomenon is being accelerated by human activities. It is a cumulative process, resulting from the progressive concentration of gases over the last 150 years, which has created a greenhouse effect in the atmosphere It is therefore wrong and unfair to focus attention principally on those now responsible for the emission of gases. Some of these emissions – above all from emerging economies - have little or no responsibility for global warming, the effects of which we are only beginning to feel. The main cause of climate change is well known: at least 80% of the problem originated in the burning of fossil fuels – especially coal and petroleum – from the middle of the Nineteenth Century. Only a small part of this problem results from changes in the use of the land, including deforestation. Actual deforestation on a global scale is worrying for various reasons, but the battle against Climate Change should focus on an alteration in the energy matrix and a more intensive use of clean energy. The Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol are clear: those responsible for causing this problem (the industrialized countries) should be subject to mandatory methods of reduction and an obligation to act first.

"Amazonia is not for sale", article by Ministers Celso Amorim, Marina Silva and Sergio Rezende in the *Folha de S.Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, October 17, 2006.

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Reiterating their commitment to reinforce the multilateral regime in matters of climate change, Brazil and the European Union are making

every effort to draw up an ambitious agreement during the second part of the period of execution of the Kyoto Protocol, as well as to develop additional actions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, amongst which are incentives to ensure that developing countries take a variety of measures that can be measured, checked and published. Both Parties recognized that substantial progress could be attained if they were guided by the last objective of the Convention and by the principle of common, though differentiated, responsibilities, and reiterated their commitment to ensure the success of the Bali Conference, to be held in December 2007.

Brazil-European Union Summit. Joint Declaration - Lisbon, July 4, 2007.

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM)

The Executive Council for the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol announced on November 18 the first project in the world based on that Mechanism: The NovaGerar Project, in Nova Iguaçu, State of Rio de Janeiro. This announcement was made on the same day that Russia officially handed to the United Nations the instrument of ratification of the Kyoto Project – which ensured its entry into force on February 16. The NovaGerar project involved the closing down of the old rubbish dump of Marambaia" and the construction of a modern sanitary landfill with significant environmental and social benefits for the local population. In addition, the project has a two-fold contribution towards mitigating global warming, since it is expected to collect methane – a powerful greenhouse gas - from the landfill and use it to run a small thermoelectric power plant, thereby substituting the use of fossil fuels. As a result of the project, a Reduction of Carbon Certificate will be

issued, which can be used by investors – the Dutch Fund for Clean Development Mechanism, administered by the World Bank – in fulfillment of part of the standards for the limitation and reduction of emissions attributed to industrialized countries by the Kyoto Protocol. The fact that this is the first project of its kind in the world highlights the pioneering actions of Brazil in the area of climate change, both in an international and domestic sense. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), derived from a Brazilian proposal presented in 1997 during the negotiations of the Kyoto Protocol. Brazil was also the first developing country to establish a National Designated Authority for the CDM, an Inter-ministerial Climate Change Commission, coordinated by the Ministry of Science and Technology, responsible for the approval in Brazil of projects based on that Mechanism.

Press release. "A Brazilian Project is the first initiative to be approved within the ambit of the Clean Development Mechanism" - Brasilia, November 19, 2004.

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The Brazilian Government attributes great importance to the Clean Development Mechanism project, having adjusted, under the coordination of the Inter-ministerial Commission on Global Climate Change, the Country's legal and institutional structure in order to implement the Climate Convention and Kyoto Protocol. (...) The Clean Development Mechanism, which originated from a Brazilian proposal presented during the Kyoto negotiations in 1997 made it possible for industrialized countries to meet part of their carbon caps by implementing projects in developing countries that contribute to balance the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse carbon gas. The projects should provide a significant contribution in areas such as

renewable energy, industrial processing, sanitary landfills and reforestation.

Press release. "Brazil and Spain sign a Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation projects within the ambit of the Clean Development Mechanism and Kyoto Protocol" - Brasilia, January 24, 2005.

THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

The international regime for the protection of the ozone layer, of which the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (ratified by Brazil in 1989), is also a part, established control methods and timetables to eliminate the consumption and production of substances such as hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFs), as well to replace these with economically viable alternatives, which are less harmful to the ozone layer. With the implementation of the Montreal Protocol (ratified by Brazil in 1987), it is hoped that, by the middle of this century, the ozone layer will revert to levels similar to those recorded at the beginning of the 1980s. Developed and developing countries have a differential timetable to implement the Montreal Protocol. In the case of HCFC gases, developed countries undertook to totally eliminate the consumption and production of these by 1996, with the possibility of exemptions for essential uses. For their part, by 2010, developing countries should no longer consume these substances. In addition, developing countries should benefit from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, in their activities to replace substances with those that do not destroy the ozone layer.

Press release. "15th Meeting of Parties of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Destroy the Ozone Layer" - Brasilia, November 5, 2003.

TROPICAL FORESTS – AMAZONIA

We will support international cooperation for the environment, especially the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Convention on Biodiversity.

> **Speech by Minister Celso Amorim on taking office as Minister of State for External Relations - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.**

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Brazil is one of the countries that has advanced most in formulating and implementing policies directed at conservation and the sustainable use of its forests. On par with satellite monitoring programs, the prevention of fires and others carried out by the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA, Brazil has strict legislation to prevent deforestation and to promote the sustainable management of its forests. In April 2000, the country adopted the National Forest Stewardship Program. This Program, which includes activities in different areas for the conservation and sustainable use of its forestry resources, is in consonance with the action proposals adopted by the United Nations Intergovernmental Forestry Forum (IFF), in 2000. It is important to stress that discussions about forests within the ambit of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO also focused on the relationship between forests, the fight against hunger and the promotion of food safety, which are priority issues for the Brazilian Government. (...) Brazil has had a role of great importance in international talks about forests because it has the largest area of tropical forests in the world, as well as having policies and institutions dedicated to dealing with the forestry issue in its multiple dimensions.

Press release. 16th Session of the FAO Committee on Forestry - Brasilia, March 7, 2003.

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Brazil is (...) implementing an integrated policy to combat deforestation. This involves a multi-sector and long-term effort, to value the forests that are growing and to support the social and economic development of the communities who depend on them for their livelihood. During recent years, we have achieved an important reduction in the rate of deforestation. (...) Sustainable forest management is a propitious field for cooperation, through the exchange of experiences and assistance in technical training. We are open to such cooperation, always within the strict observance of our laws and sovereignty.

"Amazonia is not for sale", article by Ministers Celso Amorim, Marina Silva and Sergio Rezende in the *Folha de S.Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, October 17, 2006.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was open for signature during the United Nations Environment and Development Conference, which occurred in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992, with the objective of preserving biological diversity, promoting the sustainable use of its components and stimulating the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that result from the use of its genetic resources. The Conference came into force on December 29, 1993 and, in Brazil's case, entered into force as of May 28, 1994. Brazil gives great importance to the issue of environmental diversity, since it holds the largest area of tropical forest in the world, with the greatest

biodiversity on the planet (nearly 22% of all living species), (...) The Ministry of External Relations (Itamaraty) has actively participated in meetings within the ambit of the CDB and organized coordination meeting with different internal sectors, so as to identify national interests which will define the Country's actions in the matter.

Press release". International Day for Biological Diversity" - Brasilia, May 22, 2004.

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Biodiversity, the complex whole of different forms of life, is the greatest treasure of our planet. Everything that can threaten it or conspire against the equitable sharing of its resources should be rejected as a threat to the survival of Humanity and of Earth. (...) Nothing that threatens life or monopolizes the survival of its resources can serve the common cause of humanity. It is necessary to derive political and legal consequences from this paradigm. At the same time, it involves working to establish regulatory limits to protect the biodiversity and legitimate aspiration for development of poor countries, especially those who hold the world's natural heritage. (...) Biodiversity is not the unoccupied frontier of the 21st century. On the contrary, the adequate exploitation of its resources is a great way to proceed for the construction of new patterns of progress which will, once and for all, link the economic equation to quality of life and to environmental balance. The battle to adopt an international rule for the sharing of benefits, which result from allowing access to its genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, is part of this course.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the High Level segment of the Eighth

Conference of Parties at the Biological Biodiversity Convention (COP 8) - Curitiba, March 27, 2006.

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We defend the fight against biopiracy and the negotiation of an international regime for the sharing of benefits resulting from access to genetic and traditional knowledge resources.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 61st United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 19, 2006.

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Brazil and the European Union will cooperate more closely in areas of conservation and biological biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, including those attained through proper access to genetic resources and the proper transfer of pertinent technology, taking into account all rights covering such resources and technologies, and by means of proper financing. They will also cooperate, specifically, at the next Conference of Parties at the Convention on Biological Diversity and at the meeting of Parties at the Cartagena Protocol on Bio-security, which will take place in Bonn, in May 2008, so as to push forward the implementation of the Protocol's Convention. They will also strengthen cooperation between what has been established between them, in areas such as the forests and the management of water resources.

Press release. "Brazil-European Union Summit - Lisbon, July 4, 2007 – Joint Declaration" - Brasilia, July 4, 2007

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

Amongst the terms on the agenda (of the Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission) which are of the greatest interest to Brazil, is a strategy to strengthen the Commission's conservationist guidelines, which will be the object of a specific resolution project (...). For Brazil, which is part of this group of countries (against the hunting of whales), the following aspects of the initiative are of more immediate interest: (a) the formal recognition, by the CBI, of the legitimacy of the non-lethal use of whaling resources (whale watching tourism, scientific research without slaughtering the animals; the non-alimentary use of the cetaceans, amongst others); (b) the opening and redirection of the Scientific Committee for non-lethal research; (c) the establishment of a fund to meet the demands of this process of redirection; and (d) written statements of threats to the environment and studies on the behavior of whales. (...) Brazil believes that this form of tourism (whale watching) is an economic activity that has been proven to be responsible for (obtaining) revenues as high or even higher than those obtained through the trade of products and by-products of whale hunting. In Berlin, Brazil again presented a proposal, to the IWC, co-authored by Argentina, to establish a sanctuary to protect whales in the South Atlantic.

Press release. "Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) in Berlin" - Brasilia, June 9, 2003.

THE ANTARCTIC

At the initiative of the International Council of Science (ICSU) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), it was decided to hold the 4th International Polar Year, in 2007-2008, with the aim of

fostering scientific research work in all areas of investigation related to the Polar Regions. With reference to the Antarctic, the scientific proposals will study topics that range from climate change to the role of the Southern continent in the balance of terrestrial ecosystems. (...) The scientific coordination of the International Polar Year will be carried out within the ambit of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). On a political level, the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) has dedicated great attention to the preparations and possible evolution of this initiative, which, in the near future, should have implications within the ambit of the Antarctic Treaty System, as was the case of the 3rd Polar Year (1957-1958), the results of which contributed towards the creation of SCAR and the celebration of the same Treaty, in 1959. (...) The National Commission for Antarctic Affairs (CONANTAR), presided by the Minister of External Relations, was created in 1982 with the aim of serving at an advisory capacity to the President of the Republic for the formulation and obtainment of the National Policy for Antarctic Affairs. This inter-ministerial collegiate adopted a resolution for the participation of Brazil in the present International Polar Year, by which it expresses total support for Brazilian scientific activities included in the 4th International Polar Year calendar of events, which will be executed through international partnerships, as provided for in the various National Committee on Antarctic Research (CONAP) projects; and will encourage agencies that are active in CONANTAR, as well as other organizations of civil society, to ensure that the Brazilian participation is both extensive and consistent with the 4th International Polar Year program of scientific activities, developed by ICSU and OMM

Press release. "International Polar Year" - Brasilia, March 1, 2007.

Fighting Hunger and Poverty

FIGHTING HUNGER AND POVERTY

Fighting hunger and poverty is not just a utopian goal. It comprises fighting against exclusion and inequality, and in favor of social justice and sustainable development. I propose a change in attitude. I am making an ethical and political call on the international community to work in support of a new concept of development, in which the redistribution of wealth will not be the result, but the leverage of growth. The challenge of our time is to fuse economic stability with social inclusion. This is not an easy task. It requires great transformations in the structure of society and profound changes in the organization of our system of production. Political will is a vital element in this equation. (...) This global alliance to fight hunger and poverty should enable developing countries to receive continued support through more liberal international trade, relief from foreign debt, direct investment, an increase in international aid and alternative mechanisms for financing. We invite world leaders to unite in this effort of political mobilization,

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at a press conference on the World Fund to Fight Hunger and Poverty - Geneva, January 30, 2004.

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The IBSA Fund created last year by Brazil, India and South Africa, within the ambit of the UNDP, was a pioneering initiative. Three developing countries, cognizant of the fact that they also have a moral, political and economic obligation to help their partners to overcome

poverty, led the way and inaugurated a fund that will meet the central theme of this Conference in Shanghai. The Fund was idealized to finance best practices and successful projects that can be extended and reproduced in other developing countries.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the World Bank Conference on Fighting Poverty - Shanghai, China, May 26, 2004.

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Economic development is a necessary requirement, but it is not enough. There can be no real economic development without a distribution of income, without social justice. International cooperation has an important role to play in meeting this challenge. It is essential that our actions be successful in each one of our countries. (..) I am convinced that it is necessary to join international cooperation with national will and efforts in this battle to eradicate hunger and poverty, which is a cause that we in Brazil are dedicated to. Poverty is the most powerful weapon of mass destruction. It kills 24,000 people a day, claims the lives of 11 children a minute. It affects almost a quarter of all humanity. It dramatically reduces the production capacity of the elderly. It seriously jeopardizes possibilities for learning. This creates a context that breeds resentment, thus fueling violent solutions to social and political problems. Solidarity has to take the form of a global partnership, capable of mobilizing political decisions and financial support, so that governments, the United Nations system, international financial and trade institutions take more energetic steps to resolve these issues. It should redirect development priorities and policies. It should seek to reduce economic and trade differences, by eliminating the different forms of subsidies that hinder free trade.

Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Working Meeting on Social Cohesion at the Third Latin America and Caribbean – European Union Summit - Guadalajara, Mexico, May 28, 2004.

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The fact that we, leaders of 50 societies and nations, are here already raises our hopes. It is a powerful and concrete gesture towards a world alliance in the prevention of hunger and poverty. Hunger is a social problem that urgently needs to be faced as a political problem. Humanity has achieved spectacular levels of scientific and technological progress. World production is more than sufficient to satisfy the hunger of the populations. Unfortunately, we still have not evolved to the point where we are able to share our meals around the planet, so that all may at least have the necessary food they need to survive. Hunger takes away dignity, destroys self-esteem and violates the most basic human right: the right to life. (...) It is not just a question of demanding from the wealthy countries what we can and should demand from them: a radically new stance and greater efforts to face the absurd tragedy of hunger and poverty. Poor countries and developing nations have the moral authority to make demands on wealthy countries, if they neglect to do this themselves, if they have done their part, if they have applied their own resources honestly and efficiently to prevent hunger and poverty.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the meeting of world leaders to launch the "Action to Prevent Hunger and Poverty" campaign, at the UN headquarters - New York, September 20, 2004.

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Fighting hunger and poverty – one of the main priorities during the first term of the Government of President Lula – will continue to receive the decisive support of the Ministry of External Relations. As a founder of the group of countries that has promoted the Action to Prevent Hunger and Poverty, Brazil seeks to mobilize civil society organizations toward the proposals made by the Pilot Group of the Innovative Financing Mechanism. Concrete initiatives are being implemented, such as the International Central Office for the Purchase of Drugs to Treat AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (UNITAID). (...) Brazil will continue to work to put into effect other proposals, such as a tax on international financial transactions and a tax on the commerce of weapons. Brazil supports all efforts that may help to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Ministry of External Relations Strategic Guidelines, Pluriannual Plan 2008-2011 - Brasilia, May 4, 2007.

INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS

We believe that the world should do more against poverty and disease and ensure that adequate education and health be guaranteed to all. Our support to the International Financing Mechanism for Immunization and the contribution made by the introduction of a solidarity tax on airline tickets, demonstrates our determination to find innovative focal points to help mobilize the public and private sectors to face the challenges of our time.

"More than ever a Globalized world demands international cooperation", article by President Lula in the *Folha de S.Paulo* newspaper - São Paulo, March 9, 2006.

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It is already clear that the present levels of foreign aid are not sufficient to enable the poorer countries to reach the Millennium Development Goals. This is why this political and intellectual work is so important, as it seeks alternative mechanisms to supplement official development aid. Additional resources obtained by means of innovative mechanisms will have the advantage of being made on a regular and predicable basis, since they are not subject to budgetary fluctuations due to political or any other reasons. Sudden variations in aid put cooperation projects at risk and, as a result, the lives of millions of people. I am certain that, as we move forward, other countries will join the 44 which today form this Pilot Group.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the Plenary Meeting of the Pilot Group on Innovative Financing Mechanisms - Brasilia, July 6, 2006.

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UNITAID represents the concrete result of an initiative launched in 2004 by President Lula to establish the International Action for the Prevention of Hunger and Poverty. The objective of this Central Office is to facilitate access to drugs to treat the three diseases that most affect developing countries: AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

Press release. "Launching of the International Central Office for the purchase of Drugs to treat AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis – UNITAID" - Brasilia, September 19, 2006.

UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

FAO came into being in the same year we created the United Nations, which is not a mere coincidence. A world of peace and security is

inseparable from efforts to guarantee full access to one of the most basic of human rights – the right to food. (...) Brazil has contributed a great deal to FAO during these last 60 years. Geographer Josué Castro, a great intellect in hunger related issues, had a notable career as President of the Council of FAO. The fight against hunger and poverty is at the center of the international agenda. And this has only been made possible because many of us, governments and civil society organizations, are committed to this struggle, to ensure that it becomes a political issue, and not just a statistic.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to celebrate the 60th anniversary of FAO - Rome, October 17, 2005.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL ISSUES

COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS (CHR)

The structures and mechanism of the Organization in the sphere of human rights should be reinforced and improved. We support the creation of a Council of Human Rights which is based on principles of universality, dialogue and non-selectivity. The design of a global report on human rights, under the responsibility of the High Commissioner, covering all countries and situations, will contribute towards increasing credibility in the United Nations system to protect Human Rights.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the general debate of the 60th United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 17, 2005

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Brazil has renewed its commitment to human rights, democracy and the rule of law. We are signatories of the principal treaties and have worked together with all international organisms to promote and protect human rights. Brazil's participation in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights — almost consecutively since 1978 — is based on the same objective, which is to build a consensus in favor of improving the international system on human rights. In this respect, Brazil has expressed its concern with regard to the selectivity and the politicization that endanger the credibility and efficiency of the Commission, issues that will hopefully be overcome with this reform. (...) The creation of a Human Rights Council is consistent

with Brazilian foreign policy to ensure predominance is given to human rights. The importance given to this issue within the ambit of the United Nations should be the same as that given to peace and security, and development. Nevertheless, it may seem premature to establish a Human Rights Council as the Organization's principal body already at this early stage. We could consider linking it directly to the General Assembly and proceed with a process of revision in fifteen years' time.

"The United Nations Organization at Sixty", article by Minister Celso Amorim. *Política Externa*, volume. 14, No. 2, 2005.

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Hunger and diseasecan also be seen in the effects they cause as anonymous forms of torture, imposed on individuals by unjust societies – or at least by the international community itself. Those affected by such misfortunes are not in a position to make use of other civil or political rights. To prevent hunger and disease is also a way to promote human rights and strengthen democracy. (...) Human rights must be safeguarded from all forms of discrimination, whether related to race, color, religion, gender, age, political opinions, social origins, physical capacity or sexual orientation. (...) The creation of a Human Rights Council gives us a unique opportunity to inject new life in the way human rights are treated within the system of the United Nations. Our objective should be seen, not so much as a condemnation, but more as a form of encouragement; not as a chase after political victories in one form or another, but as a way of ensuring that each individual – man and woman, old or young – can take advantage of a life free from fear, hunger and disrespect. Cooperation must prevail over victimization. And ideas –

precisely those that were sanctioned in the Universal Declaration – must prevail over political convenience.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the High Level Segment of the First Session of the Human Rights Council - Geneva, June 19, 2006.

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And what, as I see it, will bring us closer to an impartial discussion that is, to the extent possible, clear and transparent? A global report, a global report on human rights, accompanied by a system similar to that which exists in the ILO, which even exists in the WTO for trade matters, but on a voluntary basis onlyto begin with, whereby countries undergo a sort of "peer review" on human rights.

Statement by Minister Celso Amorim during the 6th Mercosur Meeting of High Authorities on Human Rights - Brasilia, December 5, 2006.

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Right from the first moment, we have supported the creation of the Human Rights Council. Brazil's participation has been of special importance in the negotiations for its formation. We trust that the Council will contribute towards the effective promotion and protection of human right across the world and that, furthermore, will put an end to the selectivity and politicization that was such a characteristic of the old Commission on Human Rights. One idea we have defended is that the state of human rights in the world should be the object of a "Global Report". After all, in the field of human rights, more than any

other perhaps, the Biblical saying that "it easier to see the splinter in the eye of your neighbor than the wooden beam in your own eye" is applicable.

"Brazil's multilateral diplomacy: a tribute to Rui Barbosa". Lecture given by Ministro Celso Amorim during the Second National Conference on Foreign Policy and International Policy - Rio de Janeiro, November 5, 2007.

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The Universal Periodic Review Mechanism is at the heart of the Council. It is the central instance that can make all the difference in relation to the old Commission. Since it is universal, it will permit a global vision of all States, without exception. To this end, it is essential that all countries cooperate with the system and participate in its operation. Brazil envisages a broad participation – including that of NGOs — comprising two stages: a preparatory phase, to be carried out by independent experts; and a stage for interactive dialogue, which should be carried out preferably between States. The mechanism should produce a report, with suggestions and recommendations to the State in question, written by experts and which will be submitted for the approval of the Council. The consolidation of all reports in one single document, at the end of each four-year cycle, will generate a Global Report on Human Rights. As one of Brazil's long-standing ambitions, the Global Report will reinforce the universal nature and transparency of its activities.

Speech by the Presidency's Special Secretary on Human Rights, Minister Paulo Vannuchi, at the High Level Segment of the 4th Regular Session of the Human Rights Council - Geneva, March 12, 2007.

COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE (CAT)

The acceptance of the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive and analyze individual petitions reinforces the recognition by Brazil of the legitimate nature of international concern towards human rights and a higher interest in protecting possible victims, who will now be able to use an additional mechanism to protect them against future violations. Brazil already accepts the competence to examine individual cases of important human rights mechanics within the United Nations system, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. In the inter-American system, we recognize the competence of the Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which include accusations of possible violations of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

> **Press release. "Brazil's Declaration recognizes the competence of the Committee Against Torture to receive accusations" - Brasilia, June 26, 2006.**

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO THE PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT HUMANITARIAN LAW

By means of a Decree dated November 27, 2003, the Brazilian government created the National Commission to Promote and Implement Human Rights in Brazil, with the objective of proposing to the competent authorities the measures needed to implement and promote international humanitarian rights in Brazil, notably the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Additional Protocols I and II of 1977. The establishment of a National Commission will give Brazil a necessary instrument with which to effectively apply Humanitarian Law. (...) At the 28th International Conference of the

Red Cross and the Red Crescent societies, (...) Brazil committed to promote the integration of international humanitarian law rules at the level of teaching, training programs and Armed Forces operational manuals.

Press release. "Setting up a National Commission to Promote and Implement Humanitarian Law in Brazil" - Brasilia, February 11, 2004

THE FIGHT AGAINST RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

We encourage the universal promotion of human rights and the fight against all forms of discrimination.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim on taking office as Minister of State for External Relations - Brasilia, January 1, 2003.

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The Brazilian Government associates itself with the worldwide commemorations now being held to express the international community's repudiation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and correlated intolerance. The Brazilian Government reiterates its unequivocal determination to implement the commitments undertaken at the Durban Conference and thereby reaffirms the importance attributed to the adoption of measures that ensure the participation of persons who are victims of discrimination in all political, economic, social and cultural aspects of society. In this context, we created today a Special Secretariat of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality, with the objective of responding to the aspirations of the Brazilian people in their support

of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and any form of intolerance.

Press release. "International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination" - Brasilia, March 21, 2003.

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Affirmative action is nothing more than an attempt to provide equal possibilities for those who have had less favorable conditions during their childhood and adolescence. (...) And, when I say this, it is not because persons of African descent need to have access to the Ministry of External Relations. It is we, here at Itamaraty (Ministry of External Relations) who need them as members of our Ministry, so that our country may be adequately represented. (...) Often, the feeling that there exists, or can exist, some form of discrimination is, in itself, a form of discrimination, to make another person have this feeling. When we create an affirmative action program, here at Itamaraty, to provide a system of scholarships (for people of African descent), a system that I believe can also help the candidates' own self-esteem, we are really tackling the problem head on.

Statement by Minister Celso Amorim during the opening of the International Panel "Affirmative Actions and Millennium Goals" - Brasilia, June 29, 2005.

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We are particularly engaged in efforts to fight racism and promote social equality for the majority of Afro-descendants in our Country. Next July, Brazil will host the Regional Conference of the Americas against Racism. At a regional level, we have also been at the forefront to establish a new and stronger Convention on Racism.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim, during the High Level Segment of the First Session of Human Rights Council - Geneva, June 19, 2006.

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We have had (at the Rio Branco Institute - the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) programs of affirmative action designed in a very special way, because they envisage to acknowledge merit while providing (...) scholarship programs. We have managed to increase the number of Blacks, of Afro-descendents in our institution. (...) This is not (a question of) doing a favor to individuals of African descent. This relates to one of the Country's needs, one of the needs of Itamaraty, a need of the institution, which should not only recognize itself as a body endowed with the highest technical and intellectual skills, but also sees itself as an institution that reflects what we really are, that reflects what sort of Brazil we represent.

Speech by Minster Celso Amorim in the class graduation ceremony at the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) - Brasilia, May 2, 2007.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Today we are continuing a debate that began at the Millennium Summit. We are working so that the Millennium Goals are attained. The Sachs Report showed that these objectives are possible. The debate on innovative sources of development financing is no longer a taboo subject. The United Nations Organization brought the topic to the center of its agenda. The IBD, the IMF and the G-8 are sensitive to the question. This debate and the parallel events related to the Millennium Goals reflect the strength of mobilization. The

international community needs to commit itself so that these objectives may be attained. They need to work faster. They need to transform words into action. They need to consolidate partnerships between government, businesses and civil society. Last year, we suggested mechanisms to obtain additional funding, to enable aid to be given faster, on stable and foreseeable bases.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening session of the High Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly (Millennium Goals) - New York, September 14, 2005.

WOMEN

The remarkable contribution of women to the development of this country, in performing increasingly more important positions in politics and in the economy, is cause for satisfaction and an encouraging demonstration of the progress made on the path to eliminate prejudice, to reach the desired goal of effective gender equality. The remarkable participation of women in the Ministry of External Relations and in Brazilian diplomatic life in general is internationally recognized. As a signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Brazil has actively participated in deliberations in the international sphere with the purpose of promoting the full exercise of the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of women around the world.

Press release. "International Women's Day" - Brasilia, March 8, 2004.

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The choice of Minister Nilcéa Freire for the Presidency of the Inter-American Commission of Women (a body of the OAS), reflects international recognition of the advances made towards the rights of women, and also reaffirms Brazil's interest in contributing more actively to debates on the subject in multilateral forums.

Press Release. "Election of Minister Nilcéa Freire as President of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) - Brasilia, October 29, 2004.

HEALTH

In a ceremony held today, June 16, at the headquarters of the World Health Organization, in Geneva, Brazil signed the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. As the first multilateral public health instrument to be negotiated within the ambit of the WHO, the objective of the Framework Convention is to protect present and future generations against the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of the consumption of tobacco and of exposure to tobacco fumes. (...) Brazil's prominent role (in the negotiations of the Framework Convention) was always based on the recognized effectiveness of the Brazilian program on tobacco control, considered exemplary by the WHO. The program includes legislative measures against publicity, the promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products, as well as strategies and actions designed to reduce the social acceptance of the habit of smoking, restrict access to tobacco products by persons under the legal age, protect the population from passive smoking and intensify support programs to stop the habit of smoking.

Press release. "Signature of a Framework Convention on Tobacco Control" - Brasilia, June 16, 2003.

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The Doha Declaration, the integrity of which has been maintained and strengthened, remains a basic instrument for public health policies in Brazil. The Declaration recognizes, in an unequivocal form, the rights of members of the WHO to grant compulsory licenses and to determine the grounds upon which such licenses are granted. The decision taken today consolidates an understanding that members are entitled to use, in their totality, the flexibility that is inherent in the TRIPS Agreement (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) to deal with problems of public health. The National STD/AIDS Program, the success of which has been recognized worldwide and that now serves as a model for developing countries, will continue to use such flexibility to its own advantage. (...) The decision taken today extends the possibility of recourse to a compulsory license by countries without the necessary production capacity, enabling them to take advantage of cheaper imports to meet their needs. The Brazilian Government worked with total transparency and in perfect harmony with society and is proud of having contributed so decisively to reach a decision of consensus around such an essential issue for developing countries, so that they may successfully reach their objectives in public health.

Press release. "Patents and public health: a decision on paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration" - Brasilia, August 30, 2003.

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A country like Brazil cannot afford to live on the fringes of global developments. I will give you an example. We have a program to fight AIDS that is recognized worldwide as an answer to one of the worst dramas that humanity has had to live through in our time. We have managed to organize the distribution of retroviral drugs on a large scale. But, if this is to be a viable option in a country with few

resources, the program is dependent on the price of drugs not going over certain reasonable limits. (...) The rules on patents are not established on an individual basis in each country, they are global rules. We have all taken part in its design, interpretation and execution. In the case of AIDS, such participation is, without exaggeration, a question of life and death.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the debate "Brazil: a Global Player" - Paris, July 13, 2005.

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Healthcare is at the center of the Action against Hunger and Poverty, launched by President Lula and other world leaders in New York, in 2004. Healthcare is crucial to development and to fight against poverty. "Hunger and disease are twin sisters", said President Lula at the United Nations General Assembly last year. (...) Brazil wants to explore possibilities of cooperation with international organizations, such as the WHO. We also want to expand our trilateral cooperation with developing countries to benefit poorer nations. In partnership with Canada, we are supporting a program of vaccination against hepatitis B in Haiti. (...) Brazil has scrupulously adhered to its commitments in matters of intellectual property. But the rules of intellectual property, when related to public health, should serve public interests. The TRIPS agreement itself recognizes this fact. In addition, the Ministerial Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health stated that the TRIPS Agreement "does not prevent and should not prevent Members from taking measure to protect public health".

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the 60th World Health Assembly - Geneva, May 15, 2007.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

The Declaration of Basic Labor Principles and Rights, adopted in June 1998, established a commitment around proposals that my Government fully supports: the freedom of association; the right to collective negotiation; the elimination of forced labor; the eradication of child labor; equal pay and non-discrimination at the work place. In Brazil, the concept of a "decent job" guides the actions of the Ministry of Labor and Employment. The term captures the humanistic spirit that characterize our national and international mobilization efforts. This involves giving the worker not just any job, but ensuring the right to a fair salary, a working life that is not arduous but creative; security for his family; respect for his rights; attention to his demands.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the special session at the 61st International Labor Conference - Geneva, June 2, 2003.

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We reaffirm our conviction that decent work, as conceived by the ILO, is the most effective instrument to promote living conditions for our people and to ensure that they share the fruits of material and human progress. We welcome the next Mercosur Regional Conference on Employment, in March 2004, and hope that from its results there will emerge lines of action that will giver our community satisfactory levels of social cohesion and dignity to the worker and his/her family.

Consensus of Buenos Aires, signed by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Néstor Kirchner - Buenos Aires, October 16, 2003.

Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Security

DISARMAMENT, NON-PROLIFERATION AND SECURITY

DISARMAMENT – OVERVIEW

The intrinsic links between foreign policy and defense are of particular relevance in the case of a country such as ours, which has benefited from living in peace with all of its neighbors for more than one hundred and thirty years. Foreign policy resulted in strategic projects, notably those of regional integration, which have enabled us to overcome rivalries, especially with Argentina, and that had as their main objective the consolidation of the South America statute as an area of peace, dialogue and cooperation, giving us the possibility to concentrate on economic and social development. Moreover, we have taken the lead in various initiatives in multilateral forums that deal with security, disarmament and non-proliferation issues. (...) Brazil has benefited from its unique international prominence: that of a country of undeniable importance that does not defend an exclusivist or self-centered viewpoint, but one that is definitely based on cooperative international security.

"Brazil and new global and hemispheric concepts of security". Article by Minister Celso Amorim presented at the circle of debates organized by the Ministry of Defense, on the modernization of Brazilian thinking in matters of defense and security - Itaipava, Rio de Janeiro, October 11 and 12, 2003.

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Both Presidents reaffirmed the right to development and the use of technology for pacific ends and reaffirmed their commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and in particular nuclear weapons. In this regard, they expressed the view that non-proliferation cannot be disassociated from nuclear disarmament, which remains a priority for the international community.

Joint Communiqué during the official visit to Brazil of the President of Pakistan, Pervez Musharraf - Brasilia, November 20, 2004.

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With the aim of confronting the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile launch vehicles, to promote nuclear disarmament and the fight against excessive stocks of conventional weapons, such as small arms and light weapons and landmines, the two leaders [Presidents Lula and Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi] reaffirmed their determination to work together to strengthen the international regime on disarmament and non-proliferation, by means of the following measures: 1) the universalization of international treaties and rules on disarmament and non-proliferation and strengthening the domestic implementation of these treaties and rules; 2) strengthen effective trade control mechanisms ; 3) support the actions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); 4) cooperation, in consonance with International Law, within the ambit of multilateral efforts to prevent the illicit traffic of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, missile launch vehicles and related materials; 5) encourage the implementation of the United Nations Action Program for the Prevention, Combat and Eradication of Ilicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects; 6) Cooperation, within the ambit of the United Nations, in areas of disarmament and non-proliferation, following the example of cooperation to guarantee the implementation

of Security Council Resolution 1540; 7) efforts directed towards providing assistance to countries devastated by landmines, including material support by means of cooperation initiatives.

Joint Declaration regarding cooperation between Brazil and Japan and on international matters - Tokyo, May 26, 2005.

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The Ministers (of Foreign Affairs of India, Brazil and South Africa) expressed their conviction that multilateral institutions created within the ambit of multilateral disarmament agreements should continue to be the primary institutions and mechanisms used in international community efforts to reach common objectives in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.

Joint Communiqué at the Third Trilateral Mixed Commission at the India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum - Rio de Janeiro, March 30, 2006.

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The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile launch vehicles constitute a growing threat to international peace and security. The international community shares the responsibility to actively prevent such a risk. To this end, and in agreement with authorities and national legislation and in consonance with international law, we are determined to collaborate to prevent the illicit traffic of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, their launch vehicles and related materials.

Declaration from the Heads of State and Government of the European Union-Latin America and the

Caribbean at the 4th LAC-EU Summit - Vienna, May 12, 2006.

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(The leaders of IBSA) emphasized that nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are processes that are reinforced mutually and demand continual and irreversible progress on both fronts, and reaffirmed in this respect that the objective of non-proliferation would be better served by the systematic and progressive elimination of nuclear weapons in an all-inclusive, universal, non-discriminatory and verifiable manner. They recalled that similar approaches led to the establishment of international, legally binding instruments that eliminated chemical and biological weapons and are contributing towards the total elimination of these weapons; and reaffirmed their commitment to make efforts in relevant multilateral forums to seek a universal instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons and achieve their total elimination. They emphasized the need to begin negotiations to establish a program, to be carried out in stages, for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, within a timeframe specifically (designed) to eliminate nuclear weapons, prohibit their development, production, acquisition, storage, transfer, use or threat to use, and to determine their destruction.

First Summit Meeting of IBSA. Press Communiqué - Brasilia, September 13, 2006.

TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)

Brazil defends the proposition of the irreversibility of international disarmament and non-proliferation commitments. Brazil is part of the NPT, as well as various other disarmament and non-proliferation

treaties, involving nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, which it scrupulously respects. Brazil defends the use of nuclear energy exclusively for pacific ends, in accordance with the precepts inscribed in the Constitution of 1988, which determine that "all nuclear activity within the National territory will only be allowed for pacific ends and through the approval of National Congress". Brazil vigorously supports the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in accordance with what is established in Article 6 of the NPT, and the fulfillment of the unequivocal commitment undertaken by nuclear countries at the last Conference for the Revision of NPT.

Press release. "Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" - Brasilia, January 12, 2003.

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The Ministers (for the Coalition of the New Agenda) expressed their profound concern with the lack of progress until the present moment in the implementation of the "13 steps" to achieve nuclear disarmament, as agreed by Party States of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, at the Conference for Revision of 2000. the Ministers emphasized that each one of the NPT articles is mandatory for each one of the Member States, and that at all times and in all circumstances the Member States should be considered responsible for the strict execution of the respective obligations arising from the Treaty, and reiterated that the implementation of the obligations undertaken within the ambit of the Treaty remain imperative. The Ministers recalled that continued and irreversible progress in the reduction of nuclear weapons is a basic pre-requisite for the promotion of non-proliferation. (...) The Ministers emphasized that the recent international debate on weapons of mass destruction in any place, including nuclear weapons, and their total elimination is a safeguard to ensure that they will never be used or produced again.

Declaration of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition of New Agenda Countries (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden) - New York, September 23, 2003.

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The Country's nuclear program – which can only be used for strictly pacific ends, as provided for by the Constitution — is safeguarded by the Brazilian-Argentinean Agency for the Accountability and Control of Nuclear Material (ABACC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) since 1994, without ever having given rise to any form of doubt with respect to the total fulfillment of our obligations, in the light of international instruments to regulate matters of disarmament and non-proliferation, of which Brazil is a full Party: the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); as well as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), even though the latter is not yet in force, because it has not been ratified by countries that have advanced technology at their disposal, including nuclear armaments.

Press release. "Brazilian Nuclear Program" - Brasilia, April 5, 2004.

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They (Heads of State and Government of South American and Arab countries) reiterated their positions of principle on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and of other weapons of mass destruction, as well as their deep concern with the slow progress being made on nuclear disarmament. They further reaffirmed the illegitimacy of using or threatening to use nuclear weapons by any State and emphasized the importance of providing safety

guarantees to countries that do not possess nuclear weapons and, in this respect, of effective actions to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); and of the progress made for the universalization of other relevant agreements negotiated multilaterally in areas of disarmament and non-proliferation.

Brasília Declaration, signed by Countries taking part in the South American and Arab Countries Summit - Brasilia, May 11, 2005.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

From Brazil's point of view, the review conferences of the NPT are the most appropriate forum for talks on possible changes to the status of the Additional Protocol. My delegation therefore considers that it is necessary to recall that this instrument was negotiated and approved in accordance with the understanding that its adoption would occur under strictly voluntary terms. Brazil is concerned with the element of doubt that may hover over those countries that are not armed with nuclear weapons and which did not sign an Additional Protocol, but rigorously fulfill their respective obligations under the NPT. We are also concerned by the fact that the updating of the Agency's procedures of verification have contributed to the incorporation of elements of the Additional Protocol to the inspection procedures.

Statement by Ambassador Antônio José Vallim Guerreiro, Head of the Brazilian Delegation at the 50th Session of the General Conference of the IAEA - Vienna, September 18 - 22, 2006.

AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (OPANAL)

The strengthening of OPANAL should become a landmark in the principles, objectives and obligations (of the Treaty) of Tlatelolco, with the aim of re-vindicating the central role that is due to the Agency and thereby avoid duplicating the efforts already made by other regional and multilateral organisms. (...) The Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones are a powerful political instrument that can contribute in a decisive way to stimulate the nuclear disarmament agenda. It is necessary to work together to transform this potential into reality. (...) In this respect, Brazil understands that we should continue our efforts to demand that the great powers that are armed with nuclear weapons, remove or modify the interpretive declarations that they formulated during the signature or ratification of Additional Protocols I and II of the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

Speech by the Head of the Brazilian Delegation, Ambassador Gelson Fonseca Júnior, at the 19th General Conference of OPANAL - Santiago, Chile, November 7, 2005.

TERRORISM

The fight against terrorism cannot be seen as being incompatible with the promotion and strengthening of human rights, including the right to a life of dignity. This notion has not been emphasized firmly enough. (...) We should (...) not allow the legitimate bolstering of security measures – against bio-terrorism, for example – to be transformed into an enforced new category of disguised non-tariff barriers to international trade.

Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Conference "Fighting Terrorism in favor of Humanity" - New York, September 22, 2003.

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Barbaric acts of terrorism continue to be perpetrated against the innocent and defenseless. The fight against this scourge demands firmness. But we will not defeat (terrorism) only by means of repression. We need to prevent terrorism from growing roots in the midst of despair. We have to reject prejudice and discrimination, under any guise or pretext. In the fight against irrational violence our best weapons are the culture of dialogue, the promotion of development and the intransigent defense of human rights.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the United Nations Security Council Summit - New York, September 14, 2005.

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Brazil vehemently rejects these abominable acts that are an outrage to our very notion of humanity. We will continue to offer our support to greater international cooperation to combat terrorism and to eliminate its most profound causes. These efforts should respect international law and human rights. The fight against terrorism cannot be seen strictly in terms of repression by institutions of the police force. Neither can such actions result in deaths that are as absurd and indiscriminate as those provoked by the terrorists themselves. Although there is no automatic link between poverty and terrorism, severe social and economic problems - and in particular, when combined with the absence of civil and political freedom – are factors that can expose communities to the extreme attitudes of fanatical

groups. As from this moment, I want to express the willingness of Brazilians to work intensely so that a swift agreement can be reached in this wide-reaching convention on terrorism.

Speech by Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the general debate at the 60th United Nations General Assembly - New York, September 17, 2005.

TRIPLE PRONTIER (BRAZIL–ARGENTINA–PARAGUAY)

The Brazilian Government understands that, in the light of available information, there are no signs to confirm that an incident has occurred involving activities linked to terrorism or the financing of terrorism in that region (Triple Frontier zone). This position is shared by the Governments of Argentina and Paraguay, in accordance with a Joint Communiqué adopted at the end of the meeting in Buenos Aires. Brazil reiterates its commitment to international cooperation as an instrument to prevent and to fight terrorism and the financing of terrorism, which should fall within the framework of the strict observance of International Law and Human Rights, of due process of law and ample defense. Unilateral initiatives and declarations that arbitrarily single out the Triple Frontier zone only results in unjustified prejudice against the region.

Press release. "Triple Frontiers" - Brasilia, December 7, 2006.

TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

The Presidents emphasized (...) the need to further international cooperation to fight terrorism, transnational organized crime, the

traffic of weapons and ammunition, the world problem of drugs and related offences, kidnappings and human traffic, within a perspective of shared responsibility, as well as their negative effects on the economic and social development of the countries involved.

Joint Declaration by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of the Republic of Colombia, Álvaro Uribe - Bogota, December 14, 2005.

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The Governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil, of the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Paraguay decided to initiate the investigation activities of police intelligence and exchange information in the present facilities of the Regional Central Intelligence Office (RCO) of Foz de Iguaçu, which is able to operate from the building of the Federal Police Station of that region. So as to further cooperation in the area of public security in general, and especially in the region of the triple frontier zone, the Governments of Argentina and Paraguay accepted the invitation of the Brazilian Government to designate national police institutions to form part of the RCO in Foz de Iguaçu. Members of the Center will be employees originating from the Brazilian Federal Police, from the Federal Police of Argentina and the National Police force of Paraguay. The creation of the RCO is part of a series of initiatives that have been taken by the Governments of Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay to strengthen the coordination of police investigation activities, so as to prevent and combat illicit practices in that region.

Press release. "Regional Central Intelligence Office in Foz de Iguaçu" - Brasilia, December 1, 2006.

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Brazil and the European Union have agreed to work together to meet the most pressing world challenge in matters of peace and security, involving questions of disarmament, non-proliferation and the control of weapons, in particular with respect to nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their launch vehicles; transnational organized criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, money-laundering, the traffic of small caliber weapons, light weapons and ammunition, the traffic of human beings, as well as terrorism and illegal immigration. Both parties expressed their commitment to the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism in matters involving Drugs between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Brazil-European Union Summit. Joint Declaration - Lisbon, July 4, 2007.

Cultural Issues

Cultural Issues

Cultural Diplomacy – Overview

Culture is, without a doubt, an essential link that brings human and spiritual values closer together. No other process of integration can leave aside the involvement of the population. So that we may walk hand in hand (in the region), we first need to come to know one another better. The arts are the most beautiful windows of the human soul in a social sense. It is through a unique mixture of reason and emotion that art eliminates barriers and defenses. (...) We cannot forget (...) the economic dimension of an artistic event. The international trade of cultural goods today amounts to nearly US$ 2 trillion a year. But this trade is still not equitable. According to UNESCO, a group of five countries is responsible for more than 50% of all international interchange of cultural goods. We cannot forget that culture is also an economic activity, generating employment and wealth.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the Mercosur Fourth Biennial on Visual Arts - Porto Alegre, October 5, 2003.

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Culture and cultural goods should also be seen as elements that generate income and employment, social inclusion, citizenship, individual and collective growth, and the sovereign participation in the globalization process. In this double condition, a man in government cannot fail

to understand the fundamental role that culture and cultural production play in the context of economic and political negotiations in our times, as much within the domestic life of countries as well as in international relations. (...) At the Multilateral forums we have attended, we have defended the principle that cultural goods and services should be treated as an exception that merit differential treatment. We reactivated the Mercosur Cultural (division), provide encouragement and support to the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries and are involved in specific negotiations (in these matters) with other developing countries, such as India, South Africa, Mexico and Australia.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the formal opening of the World Cultural Forum - São Paulo, June 29, 2004.

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The Portuguese culture and language, by their very universal nature, can contribute much towards helping the people of brother-countries in Africa and East Timor to also prosper in our increasingly globalized world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit to Brazil of the Prime Minister of Portugal, José Sócrates - Brasilia, August 9, 2006.

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One of the functions of the Ministry of External Relations, through its Cultural Department, is to contribute towards the promotion of Brazilian art and culture abroad. To this end, Itamaraty (Ministry of External Relations) has produced exhibitions of fine arts, photography and other forms of expression. Nevertheless, Brazil is not isolated from

the rest of the world. On the contrary, we share with other countries the customs, values and traditions that bring Brazilians closer to other societies, neighbors or otherwise. In order to do this, the art exhibitions promoted by Itamaraty aim to enhance the creativity not only of Brazilian artists, but also of their South American colleagues. (...)

The Internet Site of the Cultural Department of the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) - visited on September 12, 2007.

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The Centers of Brazilian Studies (CBSs) are institutions directly subordinated to the Brazilian Head of the Diplomatic Mission or Consular Department in each country, and are the principal instruments used to carry out Brazilian cultural policies abroad. The activities (of these Centers) are concerned with the systematic teaching of the Portuguese Language as spoken in Brazil; the promotion of Brazilian literature; the distribution of informative material about Brazil; the organization of visual arts exhibitions and theatrical productions; the co-edition and distribution of texts written by Brazilian authors; the promotion of our classical and popular music; the promotion of Brazilian cinematographic production; as well as other forms of Brazilian cultural expression., such as lectures, seminars etc. At the moment, we have fifteen units in operation, distributed as follows: nine on the American Continent; three on the European Continent; and three on the African continent.

Internet Site of the Cultural Department of the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) - Visited on September 12, 2007.

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The Lectureship network brings together teachers who are specialized in the Portuguese language, Brazilian literature and culture, who are working in respected foreign universities, and are selected by the Ministry of External Relations and by the Coordination on the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel at the Ministry of Education (CAPES/MEC). At the moment, the Cultural Department of Itamaraty (Ministry of External Relations) coordinates and subsidizes the activities of 33 lecturers, distributed amongst some of the best and most prestigious universities in 22 different countries. The growing number of students enrolled in courses offered by the lecturers demonstrate the success of this model used to promote Brazilian language and culture, reaching a qualified segment of the local populations, the academic community and opinion makers. In addition, Itamaraty's Cultural Department collaborates with various other foreign academic institutions that develop projects directed towards studies on Brazilian issues. The Department also provides financial assistance to the Brazilian Study Centers in Austin, Leiden, Caracas and Montevideo. In addition to providing financial support, the Cultural Department seeks to contribute towards activities that are being developed (by these centers), facilitating exchange projects and the donation of cultural material.

Internet Site of the Cultural Department of the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) - Visited on September 12, 2007.

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

We (the Heads of State and Government of the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean) recognize the importance of cultural diversity as an element of development, growth and stability,

as exemplified by the approval, in October 2005, of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. We support its rapid ratification and implementation. We recognize that cultural cooperation is essential to encourage intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding. Furthermore, we reaffirm our conviction that cultural activities and industries play an important role in the defense, development and promotion of cultural diversity. We undertake to seek means to allow for the strengthening, not only of the European Union–Latin America and Caribbean cooperation, but also within LAC, and the interchange of knowledge and best practices within this domain, as well as to increment cooperation between the European Union and LAC within the UNESCO framework.

Vienna Declaration . 4th LAC-EU Summit - Vienna, May 12, 2006.

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Brazil is internationally recognized as one of the countries that is at the forefront in matters of the protection of its intangible heritage – those expressions and living practices that are rooted in our daily way of life. We have developed, in this field, a systematic and consistent policy, supported by wide previous experience, the origins of which go back to the bill of law to protect national cultural heritage, drafted as early as 1936 by Mário de Andrade. Brazil already has specific legislation for the recognition and appreciation of its intangible heritage - Decree 3.551, of 08/04/2000 -, a methodology – a National Inventory of Cultural References – an institutional framework, within the ambit of the Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN). Two Brazilian manifestations – "the Oral and Graphic Expressions of the Wajãpi" and the "Circle Samba of Recôncavo Baiano" ("Samba de Roda do Recôncavo Baiano") – have already been proclaimed by

UNESCO as Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Press release. "Assembly of Partner States of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage – the Preservation of "knowledge, creation and oral traditions" presently under discussion UNESCO" - Brasilia, June 27, 2006.

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We appeal to the whole international community, members of the G-8, UNESCO and all international organisms to intensify cooperation so as to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the Dakar Goals. In this context, we applaud and support the UNESO Global Action Plan, destined to reach the central objectives of the "Education for All" (project), and recognize the importance of the Monterrey Declaration issued by the E-9 countries.

Position Document signed by South Africa, Brazil, China, India, Mexico and the Republic of the Congo, issued during the G-8 Summit - St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006.

Technical, Scientific and Technological Cooperation

TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

Scientific knowledge is strategic for a wider participation of our countries in the world today. This knowledge should inspire technological development that takes into account diverse factors of sustainable development.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening ceremony of the Meeting "Brazil-India Sustainable Development: Prospects and Possibilities" - New Delhi, January 27, 2004.

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Cooperation is a fundamental instrument of Brazilian foreign policy. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), integrated within the organizational structure of the Ministry of External Relations, has carried out a task of extreme relevance to bring Brazil closer to other countries, especially in the developing world. (...) We are seeking to meet the growing demands for cooperation, giving priority to sectors in which we can offer an expressive contribution. Amongst the more intense activities of ABC cooperation, I would like to mention in particular those in the areas of agriculture, education (literacy programs), providing training to technical personnel, biofuels (ethanol and biodiesel), healthcare (HIV/AIDS treatment), electoral logistics (electronic voting booths), and cooperation in the area of sports (soccer), amongst others. When offering cooperation opportunities Brazil does not aim profit or commercial gain. Neither is there any form of "conditionality" involved. We seek to transform into reality

a new vision of relations between developing countries, inspired by a communion of interests and mutual support. (...) Just as important is the triangular cooperation that Brazil has been pursuing with developing countries and international bodies. The objective of these initiatives is to establish partnerships that will benefit poorer countries.

"Cooperation as an instrument of Brazilian foreign policy". Article by Minister Celso Amorim in the *ViaABC* magazine, published by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, June, 2006.

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The Brazilian System of Digital Television is further proof of the creative capacity of Brazilians, an affirmation of our power to choose and our independence to decide, our talent to establish partnerships and intellectual exchanges which are healthy and advantageous. The implementation of Digital TV provides an opportunity to develop Brazilian technologies to be adopted by the Brazilian Digital Television System, in partnership with our Japanese brothers. It will enable us to have an effective industrial policy that contemplates an association between Brazilian and Japanese companies.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to sign the decree for the implementation of the Brazilian Digital Television System - Brasilia, June 29, 2006.

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The Prime Minister of India and the Presidents of Brazil and South Africa underlined the importance of working together towards an Information Society centered on people, one that is inclusive and

guided by the interests of development, and renewed their support to the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva and in Tunis, in 2003 and 2005, respectively. They agreed to continue to coordinate their towards the implementation of WSIS monitoring mechanisms, as well at towards other forums and organisms related to the International Consultants on Targeted Security (ICTs). The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to promote and heighten close trilateral cooperation and training between the three countries in areas of digital inclusion, ICTs, both for development as well as for government and electronic governance as a means to reduce the digital divide that exists in their societies.

Joint Declaration at the First India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum Summit - Brasilia, 1September 13, 2006.

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Another objective of the Brazilian Government is to intensify its technical, scientific and technological cooperation, with the aim of increasing the competitiveness of national goods and services and give greater autonomy and technological capacity to the Country. Cooperation partnerships that stimulate invention and industrial development will be bolstered, especially in the area of biofuels. In the specific area of technical cooperation, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) has carried out activities in the areas of healthcare, agriculture, professional training and energy, amongst others, such as executing projects, signing agreements and carrying out prospecting, execution and evaluation missions.

Ministry of External Relations Strategic Guidelines, Pluriannual Plan 2008-2011 - Brasilia, May 4, 2007.

SPACE COOPERATION

The Agreement between Brazil and the Ukraine about Technological Safeguards Related to the Participation of the Ukraine in the Launching Operations from the Alcântra Launch Center (AST Brazil-Ukraine), does not contain the so-called "political" clauses included in the Agreement with the USA in 2000 and which were considered unacceptable by the (Brazilian) National Congress. The Agreement with the Ukraine is, therefore, distinct from the Agreement with the USA in 2000 and does not include the following precepts: prohibition to use revenues from the launches to develop launch vehicles; prohibition to cooperate with countries that are not members of the MTCR (Missile Technology Control Regime); possibility of a unilateral political veto; and the imposed obligation to sign new safeguard agreements with other countries.

Press release. "Brazil-Ukraine Agreement on Technological Safeguards" - Brasilia, November 11, 2004.

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The CBERS Program that has been developed jointly by Brazil and China since 1988 represents a successful example of South-South cooperation in matters of high technology and is one of the pillars of the strategic partnership between both countries. The CBERS program is today one of the principal remote-sensing programs in the whole world, together with the North American LANDSAT, the French SPOT and the Indian Resource Sat programs. The CBERS satellites, the development of which is under the responsibility of the National Institute of Space Research – INPE, in Brazil, involves elements of great importance in the context of the National Program of Space Activities (PNAE) coordinated by the Brazilian Space Agency (AEB).

In addition to promoting the innovation and development of the Brazilian space industry, the CBERS program generates employment in a high technology sector that is fundamental to the growth of the country. (...) In addition, Brazil and China are distributing CBERS images free of charge to neighboring countries and promoting projects for technical training in their use.

Press release. "Launching of the China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite CBERS-2B" - Brasilia, September 17, 2007.

Assistance To Brazilians Abroad

ASSISTANCE TO BRAZILIANS ABROAD

Decree No. 5.979, of December 6, 2006, which approve the regimental structure of the Ministry of External Relations (Itamaraty), created in Annex I, the General Under-Secretariat of Brazilian Communities Abroad (SGEB), with the duty to "take care of issues related to Brazilians abroad and foreigners who wish to enter Brazil, which include those involved in international legal cooperation". (...) With the creation of the SGEB, the Brazilian Government granted a new instrument to the Ministry of External Relations (MRE) to deal with the growing presence of Brazilians abroad as well as with the increasing flow of people between Brazil and other countries, which have multiplied demands made on our consular services.

General Under-Secretariat of Brazilians Communities Abroad, Internet Site of the Ministry of External Relations, visited on October 26, 2007.

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The growing number of Brazilians living abroad presents new challenges to the consular services, which should be prepared to provide services of assistance to an increasing number of individuals. Whenever situations of instability occur, such as those we are seeing now in the Gulf, special operations will be set up to provide assistance to Brazilian nationals who need protection or wish to return to Brazil. We should not forget that consular services are the calling card of Itamaraty (Ministry of External Relations) abroad. It is

essential that we show courtesy and interest in the problems and inquiries of those who seek the services of a Brazilian Consulate.

"Diplomacy in the Lula Government". Lecture given by Minister Celso Amorim at the Rio Branco Institute (the Brazilian Diplomatic Academy) - Brasilia, April 10, 2003.

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The recent news reports, accompanied by images that have had a powerful impact, relating to the tragic circumstances which led to the death of the Brazilian citizen, Jean Charles de Menezes, on July 22, increase the sense of indignation felt by the Brazilian government. As early as July 25, Minister Celso Amorim had a meeting in London with Mr. Jack Straw, Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, when he expressed the shock and perplexity of the Brazilian Government.

Press release. "Following up investigations on the death of the Brazilian citizen Jean Charles de Menezes in London" - Brasilia, August 18, 2005.

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Last night, July 19, Minister Celso Amorim spoke by telephone with the Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, and this morning with the Secretary of State of the United States, Condoleezza Rice, to discuss the crisis in Lebanon and the situation of Brazilian citizens in that country. Both parties declared the importance of an immediate cease-fire. Minister Amorim stressed the disproportionate nature of Israel's military reaction. With specific reference to the situation of the Brazilian citizens, he requested their collaboration to ensure, together with the Israeli authorities, the containment of

military activities, as a way of reducing the risk of Brazilian nations being affected. Minister Amorim also spoke today with Turkey's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdullah Gul, and thanked him for the support given by the Turkish authorities to the evacuation of Brazilians from that region. Minister Celso Amorim called an urgent meeting at his office this morning with the Israeli Ambassador to Brazil, Tzipora Rimon, to whom he showed great concern with the escalade of the military conflict in Lebanon and with the situation of Brazilian citizens in that country. In addition, he requested that the Israeli military forces not attack those areas identified as having great concentrations of Brazilian inhabitants or where convoys travel to transport Brazilian nationals being evacuated from Lebanon. Through talks with the Institutional Security Office and other bodies of the government, as well as with leaders of the Lebanese community in Brazil, Itamaraty (Ministry of External Relations) will continue to act with the objective of evacuating Brazilian citizens from that region.

Press release. "Situation of Brazilian citizens in Lebanon" - Brasilia, July 20, 2006.

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With the arrival yesterday, August 21, of the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) flight from Aden, carrying 102 passengers aboard, the evacuation of Brazilian citizens from Lebanon, which began on July 18, has been concluded. In all, 2,950 Brazilians have been evacuated, of which, 2,678 were transported on 14 Brazilian Air Force flights and on four flights by the Brazilian airline companies TAM, GOL, BRA and VARIG. The remaining 272 people are those who returned to Brazil by their own means or who decided to remain in the regions out of the combat zone, so as to return later to Lebanon. The Brazilian evacuation operation from Lebanon was accompanied by humanitarian assistance, and 4,2 tons of medication were sent by the

Ministry of Health and 5,2 tons of supplies and foodstuffs collected by the Lebanese community in São Paulo. This aid was transported by FAB flights, including the flight which took Minister Celso Amorim to Beirut, on July 15. In addition, nearly 3,2 tons of donations colleted by the Lebanese community were transported by a VARIG flight. The Brazilian Consulate-General in Beirut remains on the ready to provide normal consular services to Brazilian citizens who have decided to remain in Lebanon.

Press release. "Operation to evacuate Brazilians from Lebanon" - Brasilia, August 22, 2006.

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The Presidents recognized the importance of the role played by Brazilians in the United States and by US citizens in Brazil. They committed to improve bilateral cooperation and consular activities, through the expansion of their respective consular services.

Joint Declaration during the visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the United States- Camp David, March 31, 2007.

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With regard to assistance provided to Brazilian communities living abroad, the number of Brazilian nationals who have emigrated has grown significantly in recent years. In the light of this new reality, the Consular services are being renovated, and will include the opening of new Consulates, with the aim of providing protection to Brazilians who live outside the Country. The Brazilian Government should be prepared to meet the needs of their nationals in situations of emergency, as was seen from the successful operation to evacuate Brazilian citizens from Lebanon, during the July-August 2006 conflict.

Ministry of External Relations Strategic Guidelines, Pluriannual Plan 2008-2011 - Brasilia, May 4, 2007.

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The Ministry of External Relations received the news that the Metropolitan Police of Scotland Yard has been sentenced to pay a fine of 175,000 pounds sterling plus the costs of the case; 385,000 pounds for having circumvented security regulations and the health of the population in an operation that killed the Brazilian Jean Charles de Menezes. Even though they did not identify the individuals responsible for the tragedy, the decision recognizes the responsibility of the Metropolitan Police in the case and paves the way for new initiatives in favor of the family of that innocent Brazilian citizen. The Ministry of External Relations renews its solidarity and the support of the Brazilian Government to the family of Jean Charles de Menezes and will continue to watch the case and provide all assistance possible.

Press release. "Police officers involved in the death of Jean Charles de Menezes are Acquitted" - Brasilia, May 11, 2007.