

**BRAZILIAN FOREIGN POLICY HANDBOOK:
POSITIONS ADOPTED BY BRAZIL IN
2008-2009**

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS



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Brazilian Foreign Policy Handbook: Positions adopted by Brazil in 2008-2009

Translated by Graham Howells



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Explanatory Note

The aim of this publication is to give an overview of the guidelines of Brazil's foreign policy in a wide variety of areas. The country's present position on the world stage means that its diplomatic agenda has become increasingly complex. For this reason the systematic and continuous monitoring of the positions taken by Brazil at the international level has become a real challenge. This Handbook has been developed to meet this challenge.

The current edition brings together only documents from 2008 in 2009 and is an update of the Foreign Policy Handbook published by the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation in 2007 that adopted the same methodology and aims.

All the sources used in creating this publication are public and official documents: speeches, joint communiqués, press handouts, articles and interviews with senior authorities. The compilation is not exhaustive nor does it attempt to cover all the topics that make up the day-to-day work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The basic aim behind the collection of the Handbook was to bring together useful information and provide those interested, whether within the Ministry or outside it, with an overall view of the main positions taken by Brazilian diplomacy in 2008 and 2009.

Brasília, 21st June 2010



Principles and Guidelines of Foreign Policy

The major difference [of international policy under the present government] is that we have departed from the old dichotomy that used to be common: we have improved our links with Africa, China and India - but without offending the United States and the European Union, entities which have always had a very privileged position *vis-à-vis* Brazil. It should be noted that it was not Brazil that proposed a strategic partnership with the EU. The proposal came from that organisation. On the other hand, I do not need to look at the USA and Europe to observe the Middle East and Africa. Of course this has not happened because of this government. The idea of IBSA could not have been conceived if we did not have a solid democracy and a stable economy. The present government has helped greatly to seize new opportunities, without any prejudices.

Interview given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the *Estado de São Paulo* newspaper, Brasilia, 16th March 2008.

From its very beginning the present government realised that developing countries like Brazil could help make the international system more democratic.

It adopted a proactive position that attempted, without drama but also without timidity or subservience, to change the meaning of globalisation in favour of the great majority. We did not remain in the comfort zone of a peripheral country expecting the favour and protection of stronger ones. The creation of the G-20, which broke away from the concentrated power structure of WTO negotiations, is perhaps the best example of this attitude, which is at the same time open and pragmatic because it aims to achieve concrete results.... Brazil has a universalising role to play that is reflected in our ability to create links with the widest variety of discussion groups and with very different types of countries. When we diversified our partnerships we opened up opportunities for joint political action, expanding our export markets, increasing cooperation and creating a climate for a fertile and unprejudiced exchange of ideas.... Closer links with countries in the South have not meant that Brazil has loosened its ties with developed countries - they simply mean that we are now talking as equals, with no paternalism. The period of making exclusive choices is in the past. This is real universalism. Brazilian foreign policy has no prejudices and, contrary to what some critics say, does not work within ideological boundaries.... Brazil can work with others to create a less static and hierarchical world order. It is rare today, when dealing with any topic of global interest, for any group of countries to emerge in which Brazil is not present in one way or another.... Our international activities are fundamentally based on ethical, humanist principles that include social justice and are typical of the policies implemented by the present Government at the internal level as well. Our aim is to continue to maintain an active foreign policy with its own agenda that is aware of Brazilian interests but which, at the same time, is participating in the processes of integrating South America, which shows solidarity with other developing countries - starting with those in Africa - and which is open to the world.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

It is often the case that our long-term interests are best defended by an attitude of cooperation and understanding that brings about more results than confrontation. It does not matter if we are dealing with a large nation or a small one, respect has to be mutual. Brazil tries to treat each of its partners with the same attitude of conciliation, openness to dialogue and desire to reach a common denominator. The foreign policy we practice is without prejudice, based on the values of democracy, justice and equality, and springs from a genuine feeling of brotherhood.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at a ceremony to commemorate the Day of the Diplomat, Brasilia, 29th April 2008.

Today, we all know that what Brazil says will have a great influence on the process of negotiations. This state of affairs has not come about without effort. It has happened because Brazil has changed, because Brazil today is a powerful democracy, because Brazil is seen by the whole world as being part of the solution of problems, including questions as important as those of biofuels and food, and not as a part of the problem, because Brazil has dealt and is dealing with the social needs of its people and because Brazil also has a foreign policy which is at the same time open and pragmatic. It is open because the country is not afraid; it is pragmatic because it looks for concrete results. Brazil is not simply trying to twist and turn and juggle ideas without specific aims.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the graduation ceremony of the class of 2005-2007 of the Rio Branco Institute, Brasilia, 29th April 2008.

Brazil is an example of a developing country that has managed to control inflation, that has consolidated its democracy, that is a great power in terms of energy, that is finding new ways to face the problem of climate change, in short, a country that has faced very deep-rooted social problems and is

increasingly required to have a presence in the world; this is what we have to respond to.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Seminar commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Brazilian Centre for International Relations, Rio de Janeiro, 2nd September 2008.

Brazil can contribute to making the relationship between global powers more balanced and democratic. It can also act, together with other partners, to ensure that global governance is based on more equitable rules that are firmly founded on a multilateral system.... Brazil's diplomatic activity is based on a universalist concept that mirrors human and democratic values. It looks for an authentic reciprocity to counterbalance the inequalities of power and wealth found in international relations. The presence of Brazil as a global actor naturally has the aim of helping to extend the country's social and economic development plan by inserting it into networks of foreign relations. It also aims to make Brazil into a positive force for change in the international order.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

Throughout 2008, Brazilian diplomacy continued its efforts to increase Brazil's presence on the world stage based on a stubborn defence of the country's interests in the world and the reshaping of its profile as a result of the role it has been performing internationally, as well as its future potential. Foreign policy activities realised in 2008 and those planned for 2009 reflect Brazil's willingness to contribute to creating a fairer and more harmonious world order based on a multilateral, universalist and humanist point of view.

Message from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the National Congress, Brasilia, 2nd February 2009.

The first point I would like to make concerning President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's foreign policy for Brazil is that it really has become global. Previously, we had globalisation but our foreign policy was not global. Today, foreign policy is global. This has various implications on the levels of politics, culture, etc., but as we are passing through a financial crisis today, I would like to emphasise that the globalisation of Brazilian foreign policy, along with the resulting diversification of partners accompanying this process, has helped us face the crisis. The fact that we have a much larger array of partners in all areas of the world has lessened the impact of the crisis.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at a Seminar organised by the *Valor Econômico* and *Wall Street Journal* newspapers, New York, 16th March 2009.

Multilateralism is the term that governs multipolarity. Brazil presents a multilateral view of international relations. Multilateralism is of interest to Brazil because our international actions are based on pacifism and a commitment to international law. The path of multilateralism, with all its limitations, is helping to build a fairer world order. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's foreign policy is guided by a combination of international solidarity and the defence of Brazilian values and interests. These elements may at first sight even appear to be irreconcilable, but in the long term it is in Brazil's interest that friendly neighbouring countries overcome their situation of underdevelopment and do not give way to situations of socio-political unrest or armed conflicts. And it is from this world view that the concept of 'non-indifference' has emerged. 'Non-indifference' is not actually a principal but a humanist guideline within our foreign policy.... The present government has also decided to give concrete expression to the universalist aims of Brazilian foreign policy. A 'universalist foreign policy' implies that Brazil has no prejudices or preconceived views. We are interested in dialogue with all regions of the world. Brazil is a global

actor that has interests and responsibilities extending beyond our own region.... Brazil has taken a more assertive role in international decisions and its foreign policy is prepared to take on this role, guided by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva.... The country does not wish to merely react to international events: it wishes to give its opinion, offer its contribution, take part in decisions and bring a Brazilian perspective to international understandings.

Inaugural class given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the occasion of the opening of the International Relations Course of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 13th April 2009.

The foreign policy of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's Government is based both on the defence of national interest and the construction of a fairer and more democratic international order. At the same time, a central point of the present government's diplomacy is to show solidarity with other developing countries. This is not only the result of a generous or supposedly altruistic attitude; it coincides with what have long been the country's interests. Brazil's foreign policy has always been guided by the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states, but this principle must be infused with 'non-indifference', that is, a willingness to work through legitimate channels with other countries that find themselves in particularly difficult situations.... Another aspect of Brazilian foreign policy is its willingness to actively engage in creating the norms that regulate international relations. Our diplomacy attempts to help shape an international order within a multilateral and humanist perspective based on the main elements of peace, democracy, human rights and the promotion of development on a global scale. To this end, it is not sufficient to react to international events; we have to be proactive and creative.... Brazil has tried to adopt a universalist perspective in its foreign policy. We have interests and responsibilities on all continents and our overseas actions are not characterised by ideological choices or prejudices. Practising a '*tous azimuts*' form of diplomacy involves holding dialogues with countries that take opposite sides in the same conflict, with countries ruled by political regimes different to ours, and with countries with which we do not agree concerning certain aspects of the international agenda. No country can give itself the

luxury of having relations only with other countries similar to it or it will lose the opportunity for dialogue and cooperation aimed at achieving common causes. Rather than stagnant geopolitical structures, we prefer 'constructive engagement' in international questions simply because there is no international topic that does not interest us.... South-South cooperation is a fundamental aspect in Brazilian foreign policy. The building of a more democratic world order is not only the product of a moral necessity; it is in Brazil's interest that international relations are based on equitable rules. We have to translate structural change into institutional change.

“Working towards better global governance”, lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.



International Policy - General

The international situation today demands from Brazil a greater ability to react and a critical view of historical patterns. With the Cold War having been over for almost 20 years it no longer makes sense - even if it ever did - to judge foreign policy by its proximity to or distance from this or that other country. It is even less relevant today to speak of a supposed 'Third Worldism'. The opposition between East and West is over and the real contradiction in our world is that which places in opposition tendencies towards a single-centred hegemony (or even a possible new bipolarity) and those trends that foresee the emergence of a healthy multipolar structure. The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolised the end of the East-West conflict and had an extraordinary effect on the way in which states saw their own position in the world order. Today, another change is taking place: the fall of the North-South wall. This is a wall that is possibly even thicker, even though it is invisible, the fall of which will certainly be a slower and more complicated process. It will not provide the same media spectacle but nevertheless its effects will be no less long-lasting. Brazil needs to be prepared to become an actor in this process.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the**

Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.

The world we are living in is presenting us with a paradox. We see change everywhere: new discoveries in science, wonders of technology, inventions that change our lives and open up new prospects for millions and millions of people. At the same time, however, we still have hunger, wretchedness, exclusion and despair. This is the greatest threat to peace. This is the ground that can breed fundamentalists. It is not enough to fight against the consequences of inequality; we must attack the causes of those inequalities. The fruits of globalisation cannot remain on the privilege of the few. Men and women everywhere need to be able to see in their daily lives that the progress made is reflected in those lives. Developing countries need to place their problems at the centre of the debate and should take part in creating the international agenda. Brazil is ready to act without arrogance, megalomania or hegemonic pretensions, but with a sense that we are a great country and have something to say to the world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at an event celebrating the Day of the Diplomat, Brasilia, 29th April 2008.

We live in a world in which alliances are neither necessarily exclusive nor permanent. Of course there will always be geographical interest concerning the neighbour who is closest to us. I am speaking of the world as a whole. These alliances are different and movable. In certain aspects we may be allied to India and move away from United States; in others we may be allied to the United States and moving away from India. In other areas we are allies of Europe and differ from other countries. There are many situations and many structures that these situations incur or give rise to.

“How to be the Best of the BRICS”, lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Special Meeting of the National Forum of the National Institute for Further Studies (INAE), Rio de Janeiro, 3rd September 2008.

The world order is going through a period of change. We are experiencing crises and tensions that are linked to each other: the crises of food, insecurity of energy supply, climate change, violence and internal conflicts, obstacles to truly free trade, etc. Added to all this is the financial crisis created by speculative activities initiated at the centre of world capitalism the results of which have affected the whole planet. We shall not solve one problem without necessarily solving or at least reducing another.... In this globalised world international cooperation is vital; rich or poor, big or small, strong or weak, we are all involved. Brazil is naturally aware of all this; we realise the size of the dilemmas that exist. We try to act in accordance with our ability to respond to demands so that we do not feel that we are alone. Along with our partners and friends we can look to the future with confidence. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has said that a new political geography and world economy are appearing. For this new world to be mapped and explored we shall need to be bold, creative and persistent.

“Towards a New International Architecture”, lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

The international system is undergoing a process of change. The bipolar situation that was characteristic of the Cold War has not been replaced in a stable way by the unipolar domination of any country, nor even by a multipolar distribution of power such as that which occurred in the 19th century. It is true that many analysts today speak of a G-2, with the USA and China taking over to a certain extent the role the USA and the Soviet Union played in the

post-war period. However, the ideological components of this situation are not the same.... In addition, there is evidence that points to a redistribution of power in an international system in favour of developing countries. The G-20 itself is an illustration of this trend. The inclusion of developing countries, among them Brazil, in the G-8 discussions shows the same development. In a multipolar world developing countries will have greater opportunities to influence international decisions. An international system characterised by multipolarity has more chances of being ruled by norms than by the arbitrary actions of the hegemonic power.

Inaugural class given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the occasion of the opening of the International Relations Course of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 13th April 2009.

The topics that are essential to our concerns - the financial crisis, the new shape of world governance and climate change - have a powerful common denominator that points to the need to build a new international order that is sustainable, multilateral, less asymmetrical, free of hegemonies and enjoying democratic institutions. This new world is a political and moral imperative because it is not enough to remove the rubble of the model that has failed; we must complete the birth of the future. This is the only way to put right so many injustices and to prevent new collective tragedies.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the General Debate of the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 23rd September 2009.

South America

SOUTH AMERICAN INTEGRATION - GENERAL

South American integration creates an alternative centre of gravity to that which has always existed in the North. It thus prepares the way for the integration of the larger group of Latin America and the Caribbean. Without the integration of South America Latin American integration is simply a rhetorical trick, a dream based on cultural and linguistic realities that are undoubtedly important but which have no foundation in the social and economic structure.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

Brazil has made free trade agreements with all the countries of South America, as well as initiating infrastructural works that will benefit states like Acre, Rondonia and Roraima. In South America we cannot completely separate what is bilateral and what is multilateral in the region. The efforts we

are making are aimed at strengthening this integration between countries so that we may grow together and take a position in relation to the world.

Interview with Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the radio programme *Bom dia Ministro*, Brasilia, 7th August 2008.

Brazil's foreign policy is strongly based in South America. Our active policy of South American integration is founded on the understanding that prosperous and peaceful neighbours are good for our development and help Brazil to be included on the international stage, but this integration is in the interest of all South American countries because it increases the chances for development and well-being in the region.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

There are three levels of integration: (1) MERCOSUR, a customs union with a parliament that already has common policies in many areas; (2) South America, which is quite strongly integrated and I believe that from the point of view of foreign policy, international policy, it has an equal, or perhaps greater role to play than MERCOSUR because the great questions in the region generally transcend the exclusive scope of MERCOSUR and so it is very important from the point of view of the economy, trade, culture, etc., and (3) on a rather wider level, there is the whole group of Latin American and Caribbean nations, which recognises its different levels of development.

Lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 6th Course for South American Diplomats, Rio de Janeiro 9th April 2009.

PHYSICAL INTEGRATION

We already had the Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America (IIRSA), which had to be adapted to new priorities but basically consisted of infrastructural works in various countries which will for the first time create a real and effective link between the Atlantic to the Pacific at several points: in the mid-North of the continent, going via Peru or perhaps Ecuador; further South, passing through Bolivia, Argentina and Chile. Finally, for the first time South America will have proper connections between the Atlantic and the Pacific, something which North America achieved in the 19th-century. We have taken almost a century and a half to do what was done a long time ago in North America and which was one of the foundations of the North American internal market. I say this because I feel that one thing we have to think about is a South American internal market.

Lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 6th Course for South American Diplomats, Rio de Janeiro 9th April 2009.

[President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner] reiterate the interests both their countries have in speeding up the execution of priority projects for the physical integration of South America, especially in the areas of infrastructure, transport and telecommunications belonging to the countries and which meet the criteria for sustainable social and economic development, while preserving the balance of ecosystems. They have renewed their commitment to proceeding towards the full incorporation of the labour sector in the Initiative for Integrating South American Regional Infrastructure (IIRSA) within the framework of the South American Council for Infrastructure and Planning in Unasur.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of the Republic of Argentina, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Brasilia, 18th November 2009.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS (UNASUR)

In a world of large blocs that is increasingly being organised into regions, we must strengthen the integration of South America. The signing this year of the UNASUR Constitutional Treaty increases prospects of integration and provides a better balance for the various associative processes occurring in the region. It makes partial amends for a long history of reciprocal misunderstanding between South American countries.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 12th Ordinary Session of the MERCOSUR Parliament, Montevideo, 18th August 2008.

UNASUR has been an extraordinary achievement: the first treaty to be made exclusively between all the South American countries. It is a new body that has arisen to give the region the political framework that will bring together the forces of integration and strengthen South America's international identity. Last month we approved the creation of the South American Defence Council, an example of consultation, cooperation and coordination within UNASUR, and we have established the South American Health Council.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

With the creation of UNASUR we now have an economic and trade base that can take advantage not only of the associated infrastructure, but also of the possibility to take joint political action. Some months ago there was a serious political crisis in Bolivia and it was precisely UNASUR that was able to act. It would perhaps have been more difficult for the OAS, it would perhaps have been difficult for action to have been taken from outside South America, but UNASUR could do it.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at a Seminar organised by the *Valor Econômico* and *Wall Street Journal* newspapers, New York, 16th March 2009.

Last year the UNASUR Treaty was finally completed, comprising several sections: the section on free trade and commercial integration; the infrastructure section; the energy section, which has become very important in recent years; the defence section which in fact only came into being a little later with the creation of the Defence Council, now we have the Health Council and finally there are several others still being developed. I believe that UNASUR is an extremely lively and important process that will allow the region to organise itself and present a common front to the world. I often say that it is interesting that none of these countries has signed a treaty or a legal instrument as such between themselves, at least on a wider level.... We still have some questions to resolve but the truth is that even before it has been completely consolidated legally, and even though few countries have ratified it ... UNASUR is already a reality.

Lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 6th Course for South American Diplomats, Rio de Janeiro 9th April 2009.

In Brasilia in 2008, the leaders of South American countries signed the constitutional treaty for the first exclusively South American international organisation, UNASUR, which is based on three major points: the integration of the economy and trade by means of agreements between MERCOSUR and other blocs and countries; physical integration by means of infrastructural works, especially in the areas of energy and transport, and political integration by means of presidential summits and meetings of Foreign Ministers. The South American Defence Council has been another significant advance that aims to bring together the Armed Forces of the region and encourage mutual confidence.

Inaugural class given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the occasion of the opening of the

**International Relations Course of the Federal University
of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 13th April 2009.**

The UNASUR Summit will see the transfer of the temporary presidency from Chile to Ecuador. During the meeting presidential decisions will create four new ministerial councils for UNASUR: Infrastructure and Planning; Social Development; Combating Drug Trafficking; Education, Technology and Innovation. These will be added to the three which already exist: Energy, Health and Defence.

**Press release: “3rd Ordinary Meeting of the Council of
Heads of State and Government of the Union of South
American Nations (Unasur) and President Rafael
Correa’s Appointment as Temporary Chairman of the
Organisation”, Brasilia 7th August 2009.**

I would like to emphasise the importance of UNASUR as a forum for dialogue that is available to the countries of South America. Many critics have hastened to point out the problems between countries in the region and have concluded that these differences will lead to the premature failure of this South American organisation. But the existence of a permanent forum for dialogue is exactly what is needed to relieve tensions and avoid the adoption of irreconcilable positions.

**“Working towards better global governance”, lecture
by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual
Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August
2009.**

One thing I realise is that in the 21st century UNASUR will be able to make a radical change from the situation had obtained in the 20th century in

terms of de-colonising the mental attitudes of a good part of our elite and to make us begin to believe that the solution to our problems is in our hands and does not lie outside our continent.

Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula Silva at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Heads of State and Government of UNASUR, San Carlos de Bariloche, 28th August 2009.

[The Heads of State and Government of UNASUR have resolved] to strengthen South America as an area of peace, committing ourselves to establishing a mechanism of mutual trust in terms of defence and security, maintaining our decision to avoid resorting to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any other UNASUR state.... To reaffirm our commitment to strengthening our struggle and cooperation against terrorism and transnational organised crime and its related offences: drug trafficking and the sale of small and light arms, as well as rejecting the presence or actions of armed groups outside the law.... To reaffirm that the presence of foreign military forces, along with actions and resources linked to their own aims, must not threaten the sovereignty and integrity of any South American nation and in consequence, the peace and security of the region.

Decision of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of Unasur, San Carlos de Bariloche, 28th August 2009.

ARGENTINA

The strategic alliance between Argentina and Brazil is vital if we are to achieve our national objectives, which only make sense if they are understood as being part of a broader project of South American integration. This is why I believe that together we must strengthen MERCOSUR and create a consistent integration between South American countries.... Argentina and Brazil are together today and will be together tomorrow. Our future lies in

integration. We shall stand together in the defence of our freedoms, and the construction of our wealth and in the creation of fairer social conditions.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of a lunch offered by the President of Argentina, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Buenos Aires, 22nd February 2008.

Brazil is already the third largest investor in Argentina and after 2002 will become the biggest investor in terms of capital flow. Many Brazilian companies believe in Argentina: these businesses involve technologically advanced factories that are competitive in strategic sectors such as energy, food, drink, textiles, cement and steel. Equally, Argentinean capital is gaining ground in Brazil in crucial areas such as infrastructure, food and pharmaceutical products. I have stated emphatically that an industrialised and competitive Argentina will strengthen Brazil, MERCOSUR and our plans for South America. For this reason President Cristina Kirchner and I are examining concrete measures to strengthen this virtuous circle. We are already taking an important step forward in Brazil: the creation of a sovereign fund that will help Brazilian companies to invest in South America and Latin America.... Argentina and Brazil are not afraid of any divergences that may arise out of what we are creating together. We will react to them calmly and steadily, safe in the knowledge that our sovereign interests will always be strengthened within our common project. I will not tire of repeating: together, we shall have more sovereignty.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening ceremony of the Brazil-Argentina Business Meeting, in the presence of the President of Argentina, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Buenos Aires, 4th August 2008.

Another initiative that will bring many benefits to business, especially small and medium-sized ones, is the implementation of the system of payment in

local currencies that will operate, firstly between Brazil and Argentina, after next September. We hope that, based on the experience of Brazil and Argentina, the other Partner States will be able to join this initiative.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 12th Ordinary Session of the MERCOSUR Parliament, Montevideo, 18th August 2008.

In the wider framework of South American integration, collaboration between Brazil and Argentina, which today have the most advanced scientific and technological systems in the region, will be able to generate important positive effects in reducing inequalities in regional development.... Cooperation between Brazil and Argentina is an example of a balanced and mutually beneficial partnership that strengthens confidence and consolidates peace. With the artificial logic of the ‘rivalry’ of previous times having been overcome, we have been able to develop a wide-ranging partnership in the major areas of knowledge within science and technology. Together, Brazil and Argentina are showing the world a concrete example of the vitality and huge potential of South-South cooperation.

“Brazil and Argentina: Cooperation for development”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim in *Ciência Hoje* magazine, Brasilia, 23rd September 2008.

Actually, the major influence in bringing Brazil and Argentina together was political. When the two countries were freed from authoritarian military governments they realised that it was necessary to create a community of interests, that this community of interests could not be restricted only to political contacts and that it was important for the community of interests to be founded in the economic area, which is naturally basic. It was for this reason that from the very beginning the process of Brazil and Argentina drawing together gave so much emphasis to trade. Here I am referring to

the year 1985, when President Alfonsín ... and President Sarney ... began a process of dialogue that covered several aspects.

Lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 6th Course for South American Diplomats, Rio de Janeiro, 9th April 2009

Today the Mechanism [of Bilateral Brazil-Argentina Integration and Coordination (MICBA)] includes more than 20 projects among which are the system of payment in local currencies, cooperation between the BNDS-Banco de la Nación-Banco de Inversión y Comercio Exterior (BICE), the Garabi hydroelectric undertaking and various cooperation projects in the areas of defence, nuclear power, space, health, transport, science and technology. The meetings of the Mechanism for Integration and Coordination offer the opportunity for heads of state to review priority topics on the bilateral agenda. The direct involvement of the respective Presidents gives greater political power to carrying out these cooperation projects. This is an innovative mechanism that Brazil is operating only with Argentina and which reflects the closeness of the bilateral relationship as well as the firm intention to continue strengthening the strategic partnership between the two countries.

Press release: “Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Argentina”, Brasilia, 22nd April 2009.

The time is past when Argentina and Brazil argued over which country was more favoured by the USA or the European Union. During the last six years we have discovered that it is much better to make whatever effort is necessary so that, based on integration and the complementary nature of our abilities in science, technology, politics and culture, we build in our own countries everything we need to improve the lives of our people.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a lunch offered by the President of

Argentina, Cristina Kirchner, Buenos Aires, 23rd April 2009.

The Falkland Islands

The President of the Federative Republic of Brazil repeated his country's support for the legitimate rights of the Argentinean republic in the sovereignty dispute concerning the question of the Falkland Islands. The President of the Argentinean republic thanked Brazil for its permanent support in this question, which is of major importance to her country. In relation to this topic, both Presidents pointed out that adopting unilateral measures is not compatible with United Nations policy and noted the regional interest in achieving a peaceful and permanent solution as possible to the prolonged sovereignty dispute between the Argentinean republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the Falkland, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, together with the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the declarations of the Organisation of American States, MERCOSUR and other regional and multilateral bodies.

Joint declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of the Argentinean Republic, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Brasilia, 18th November 2009.**BOLIVIA**

During the last few months the governments of Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, which form the Friends of Bolivia Group, have been undertaking, at the request of the Bolivian government, efforts to bring together the main political figures in the country to contribute to a genuine process of dialogue and national conciliation. The Friends of Bolivia Group regrets that until now it has not been possible to bring about this situation and is making an emphatic appeal to all the political sectors in Bolivia to contribute towards establishing the conditions that will enable a broad-reaching and consistent dialogue to be held, leading to a sustainable solution of the problems affecting the country.

The governments of Argentina, Brazil and Colombia reiterate the confidence they have in the ability of Bolivians to find the necessary routes towards conciliation and agreement, and maintain their determination to continue to do everything possible to help in this process.

**Communiqué of the Friends of Bolivia Group, La Paz,
13th June 2008.**

The Brazilian Government is following with great concern the development of events in Bolivia and regrets the recurrence of violence and acts of defiance towards institutions and legal order. The Brazilian Government expresses its solidarity with the constitutional government of Bolivia and hopes that there will be an immediate halt to the activities of groups that are using violence and intimidation. The Brazilian Government asks all political elements to exercise moderation, to respect democratic institutions and to return to channels of dialogue and conciliation in the search for a negotiated and sustainable solution.

**Press release: “The Situation in Bolivia”, Brasilia, 10th
September 2008.**

During the last year, Bolivian exports to Brazil grew by 60%. Bilateral programmes for agricultural and industrial cooperation will help to modernise Bolivia’s production sector and diversify its exports. We wish to offer new opportunities for Bolivian products in the Brazilian market.... Brazil is not an island; we will not achieve lasting prosperity if our South American brothers are not prosperous. It is with this belief in mind that I state that Bolivia will always be able to rely upon Brazil and the Brazilian people.

**Speech of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the
opening ceremony of the Arroyo Concépcion-El Carmen
and El Carmen-Roboré stretches of the Bioceanic
Corridor. Arroyo Concépcion, 15th January 2009.**

CHILE

The friendship between our two countries is historical and our relationship has been going through an exceptional period in recent years. Since we launched the Renewed Alliance in 2006 we have revitalised commitments and adapted instruments to strengthen cooperation. The setting up of the bilateral Brazil-Chile Commission presided over by the respective Foreign Ministers will allow us to press forward with the main topics of the bilateral agenda, especially trade, investment, social areas, infrastructure and energy... Brazil and Chile must remain determined to make trade and investment a factor in their development. In 2008 mutual trade reached a record figure of US\$ 8.8 billion, so last year Chile was Brazil's second-largest trading partner in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Speech of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the closing session of the Brazil-Chile Business Seminar, São Paulo, 30th July 2009.

COLOMBIA

At the request of the International Red Cross Committee and with the consent of the Colombian Government, the Brazilian Government has given logistic support on Colombian territory, consisting of the loan of helicopters and military crew members, to operations to release six hostages held captive by the FARC guerrillas... The Brazilian Government hopes that this successful initiative will lead to the liberation of all the hostages who are still held far from their families and will create new possibilities for the process of peace and reconciliation among all Colombians.

Press release: "Release of Hostages held by the FARC", Brasilia, 5th February 2009.

The excellent level of our relations has been shown in the creation of the Bilateral Brazil-Colombia Commission which will allow us to carry out an

ambitious agenda of cooperation in areas of sustainable development in the Amazon, science and technology, agribusiness, education and culture. During the last four years trade has increased by 150%. In 2008 trade between the two countries reached the record level of US\$ 3 billion, with Colombian exports to Brazil increasing by 94%. The Trade Monitoring Commission that we have decided to set up will help to balance exchanges in the context of the crisis we are passing through. Brazilian investments in Colombia amount to US\$ 1.5 billion and companies are taking jobs, technology and competitiveness into the main sectors of the Colombian economy such as energy, infrastructure, steelmaking and the motor history.

Statement to the press by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit of the President of Colombia, Álvaro Uribe, 17 February 2009.

Obviously Brazil respects Colombia's sovereign right to make whatever international agreements it believes to be proper to preserve order in the country. However, the presence of foreign bases in South America always affects political - and even psychological - sensitivities that need to be taken into account. This type of arrangement - which may be called bases, installations or just a 'presence' - requires on the one hand transparency - and even legal guarantees - as much as it implies the use of foreign personnel and equipment.

“Working towards better global governance”, lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

ECUADOR

The Brazilian Government has received with extreme concern the news that the government of Ecuador is to appeal to judicial arbitration at the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce

with a view to suspending payment of its debt to the BNDES concerning plans for the construction of the San Francisco Hydroelectric Plant. The decision of the Ecuadorian Government was announced at a public event without prior consultation with or notification to the Brazilian Government. The BNDES will issue a statement concerning the allegations made by the Ecuadorian Government concerning the financial contract. The Brazilian Government feels that the nature and form of the measures taken by the Ecuadorian Government are not compatible with the spirit of dialogue, friendship and cooperation that are typical of relations between Brazil and Ecuador. Foreign Minister Celso Amorim has called home the Brazilian Ambassador in Ecuador for consultation.

Press release: “Decision of the Ecuadorian government to appeal to the International Chamber of Commerce in the case of the debt to the BNDES concerning the construction of the San Francisco Hydroelectric Plant” 21st November 2008.

On 8th January 2009 the Brazilian Government received from Ecuador, within the context of the ALADI Convention on Reciprocal Credits (CCR), a sum of money in payment of the instalments due in December for the BNDES funding for the San Francisco Hydroelectric Plant. The Brazilian Ambassador in Quito, Antonino Marques Porto, who had been recalled for consultation by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on 21st November 2008, is due to return to Ecuador at the beginning of next week. The Brazilian Government will continue to follow closely the development of its economic and financial relations with Ecuador.

Press release: “The Brazilian Ambassador in Quito Returns to Ecuador” Brasilia, 10th January 2009.

The Brazilian Government was happy to receive the news that ... the Foreign Ministers of Colombia and Ecuador have announced that by 15th November they will nominate their *chargés d'affaires* in Quito and Bogota

... and while congratulating the two governments, Brazil encourages both countries do continue working towards a full resumption of bilateral relations.

Press release: “Colombia-Ecuador”, Brasilia, 5th November 2009

GUYANA

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of Guyana, Bharrat Jagdeo, will hold a working meeting on 14th September in Bonfim (Roraima) on the occasion of the official opening of the bridge over the River Tacutu on the frontier between the two countries. The bridge will provide a direct physical link between Brazil and Guyana and is the first stage of a project for a road connection, that should be completed with the surfacing of the Lethem-Linden highway in Guyana, to provide a land link between Manaus, Boa Vista and Georgetown on the Caribbean Sea. . . . In 2008 the trade flow between Brazil and Guyana amounted to US\$ 21 million, of which about US\$ 20.8 million were accounted for by Brazilian exports.

Press release: “Meeting between President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of Guyana, Bharrat Jagdeo, on the official opening of the bridge over the River Tacutu, Bonfim, 14th September 2009.

With the official opening of the bridge over the River Tacutu we have taken a concrete and irreversible step forward. We are integrating Guyana and Brazil and bringing prosperity to new groups of people. This is the first physical link between two countries that have lived alongside each other for a long time. We are making our frontier a meeting point. We shall not only be neighbours, we wish to be partners in order to turn the potential of our Amazonian heritage into reality.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening ceremony of the International Bridge over the River Tacutu, Boa Vista, 14th September 2009.

PARAGUAY

The treaty specifies that the electricity produced by Itaipu is for Paraguay and Brazil. This is an essential point. Itaipu was constructed with this principle in mind and it has to be maintained.... It is in our interest that Paraguay develops, that Paraguay is stable, and that Paraguay should be able to take part in the development of a greater South America of which Brazil is a fundamental part.

**Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim
to *Terra Magazine*, Brasilia, 5th May 2008.**

The Brazilian Government is concerned at the news that social movements of country people are threatening to commit violent actions against Brazilian communities resident in Paraguay unless that country does not initiate immediately a programme of agrarian reform. The displays of animosity against Brazilian communities have been the subject of concern on the part of Brazilian authorities.... Brazilian authorities are confident that the Paraguayan Government will carry out negotiations in the best possible way and are happy to learn from President Lugo that his government will guarantee the necessary security to promote harmonious living and social peace in the agrarian communities. The situation of migration and landholding of Brazilian communities in Paraguay has been the object of bilateral agreements at the political level within groups created on the initiative of the respective Foreign Ministries. The Brazilian Government restates its willing agreement to cooperate with the Paraguayan Government in social programmes that will also help to improve conditions in the countryside.

**Press release: “Brazilian Communities in Paraguay”,
Brasilia, 22nd October 2008.**

In Asunción today the Governments of Brazil and Paraguay signed letters of agreement concerning the new payments Paraguay will receive in exchange

for hydroelectric energy from Itaipu. The letters of agreement increased to 15.3 (15 whole numbers and 3 decimal points) the multiplication factor applicable to the figures set out in Annex C (Financial Bases for Providing Electricity Services) of the Itaipu Treaty concerning energy provision. According to 2009 figures, the proposed increase will raise the annual payments made to Paraguay for energy credits from approximately US\$ 120,000,000 to about US\$ 360,000,000.

Press release: “Signing of Letters of Agreement on the provision of energy from Itaipu”, Brasilia, 1st September 2009.

PERU

I am fully aware of the role our governments can and should perform to encourage and promote business between our two countries. We have signed the agreement for economic complementation between MERCOSUR and Peru and have also signed a document to avoid double taxation and prevent tax avoidance, as an additional stimulus to the flow of trade and investment..... Our strategic alliance is based on a firm commitment to South American integration. We wish to construct the infrastructure in the areas of energy supply, transport and communication that is vital for uniting our continent. We have already gone from talk to action and have opened the bridge over the River Acre, the first to connect our countries.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening of the Brazil-Peru Business Seminar, Lima, 17th May 2008.

SURINAME

The Brazilian Embassy in Paramaribo has been supporting Brazilian victims of the attacks on the morning of 24th December and is still investigating the matter. Until now there has been no official confirmation of any deaths. The

great majority of Brazilians living in the area of Albina are gold prospectors in the interior of Suriname and French Guyana and often spend weeks in the jungle, out of touch with the world.... The Brazilians taken from Albino to Paramaribo have been temporarily accommodated in hotels in the capital and may also be brought to Brazil if they wish. At a meeting with the Brazilian Ambassador, the Foreign Minister of Suriname, Lygia Kraag, expressed on the part of President Ronald Venetiaan, the Suriname Government's deep regret at the incident.

**Press release “The Situation of Brazilians in Suriname”,
Brasilia, 29th December 2009.**

URUGUAY

Concerning the bilateral agenda between Brazil and Uruguay, there has been greater cooperation for integrating the two countries along their more than 1,000km of common frontier. The two governments are engaged in improving the living conditions of the people along the frontier by means of innovative solutions that are facilitating transport, work and trade as well as access to public services. At the regional level, the start of the operations of the MERCOSUR Structural Fund for Convergence (FOCEM) is an example of the efforts being made to correct inequalities and asymmetrical relations between the two societies and will be followed by other initiatives in the area of integrating chains of production and supporting small and micro-businesses. Brazil is Uruguay's main trading partner, taking first place among providers of goods and services and as the destination for Uruguayan exports. In 2007 the trade flow amounted to US\$ 2.07 billion, an increase of almost 30% over the previous year. In addition, Brazilian investment in the Uruguayan economy has been growing in recent years, especially in the areas of energy supply, finance and agribusiness.

**Press release: “Visit of the Uruguayan Foreign Minister,
Gonzalo Fernández”, Brasilia, 5th May 2008.**

The privileged partnership between Uruguay and Brazil has been restated as a response to an international situation that requires from us clarity of purpose, cohesion and solidarity. It is significant that your visit has occurred as we are celebrating the centenary of the 1909 Lake Mirim Treaty. This established more than the shared ownership of that lake by our two countries, it created an alliance between two peoples determined to share a future of prosperity and solidarity. The implementation of the Lake Mirim Waterway project will consolidate a truly boundless coexistence. This is why we are making an effort to push forward plans to build bridges, ports and waterways. The new bridge over the River Jaguarão and the repair of the present one will improve communications and trade between us. The opening of the BNDES office in Montevideo is another important step towards consolidating our plans for integration.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit of the President of Uruguay, Tabaré Vázquez, Brasilia, 10th March 2009.

VENEZUELA

The two presidents [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Hugo Chávez] will take the opportunity to discuss the question of energy and study the progress of the negotiations between Petrobras and the PDVSA. They will sign a bilateral agreement concerning the exchange of electrical power. Signing these documents will facilitate the sale of energy, bearing in mind the complementary capacity the two countries have for generating power according to the season of the year. In terms of cooperation in the frontier zone, the Presidents will examine activities aimed at creating an integration and development zone, as was agreed at Recife. They will pay particular attention to the discussion concerning the creation of an Area of Integrated Control (ACI) that will ease the movement of people and merchandise by rationalising customs, sanitary and migration services. In addition, a fibre-optic cable Internet connection will be set up between the State of Roraima in Brazil and Bolivar State in Venezuela. In terms of specialist industrial cooperation, the projects developed in Venezuela by the Brazilian Industrial Development Association (ABDI) and by the Venezuelan Ministry for Light Industry and Trade (MILCO) will be examined so that those two institutions can sign a new Term of Cooperation.

Press release: “Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Venezuela”, Brasilia, 27th June 2008.

Venezuela is Brazil’s largest trading partner, larger than any other country in the world, accounting for more than US\$ 4 billion per year.... Politically, it is also important to be so close to Venezuela: it is our neighbour and in spite of being Spanish-speaking, has cultural traditions very close to ours; it is a very mixed society with a much larger black component than any other countries in South America. We have to trust in our ability to exercise a positive influence without being seen to interfere, for contact with Brazil can only be good for Venezuela.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to *Carta Capital* magazine, 11th May 2009.

It makes me very happy to see the number of Brazilian businessmen who have signed agreements and deals with Venezuelan companies and the Venezuelan Government. And I am also happy to see that the transfer of Brazilian technological knowledge in the areas of industry and tropical agriculture will, in a reasonable period of time, be able to make Venezuela self-sufficient in food production and therefore a country that enjoys food security and does not have to import what is felt to be vital for the survival of the community, and at the same time I am happy to see that Venezuela is enjoying the industrial and technological development that can turn it into an industrialised country. When that happens, and many of you will live to see this, I believe that Venezuela will become a very important pole of development for the whole of South America and all of Latin America, and I feel that Venezuela will finally become a developed country.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a document-signing ceremony, El Tigre, 30th October 2009.



MERCOSUR

For some years this bloc of states seems to have been devalued. Economies have suffered problems and many of us have felt frustrated. The smaller partners have rightly felt that the benefits of integration have not reached them. We have decided to face these difficulties by doubling our bets on MERCOSUR. With more integration and more solidarity, we have consolidated where it was possible to consolidate.... Today we are gathering fruits of decisions taken during recent years. MERCOSUR has shown itself to be a vital instrument for increasing trade, encouraging investment and creating jobs. It has allowed our citizens to get to know each other better and feel they are increasingly a part of this joint project.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the Summit Meeting of the heads of MERCOSUR states and associated states, San Miguel de Tucumán, 1st July 2008.

During the period of more than 17 years since the Treaty of Asunción, intra-MERCOSUR trade has grown greatly and integration has taken on new dimensions. Today, sectors of organised civil society are mobilising and linking together at regional level. Above all they are anxious to achieve greater

representation in the formulation and implementation of integration policies. This desire arises in great measure from a clear perception of the importance of regional integration as an instrument for economic and social development in the MERCOSUR countries.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 12th Ordinary Session of the MERCOSUR Parliament, Montevideo, 18th August 2008.

We are developing institutional elements that are in harmony with bodies or mechanisms that already exist, starting with MERCOSUR which we understand as being the nucleus around which South American integration will develop. In spite of all vicissitudes, MERCOSUR has moved forward creating, for example, its own Parliament and a Fund for Structural Convergence. Although modest in size, FOCEM is an attempt to reduce imbalances within the bloc, as has been done in Europe. We have also worked to strengthen MERCOSUR's Common External Tariff and given growing attention to social questions, including ease of movement of people within the bloc.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

MERCOSUR must continue to make the progress that is needed, such as eliminating double payment of the Common External Tariff, so that it can become a real customs union providing proper compensation for the poorer countries. This is what has happened in Europe.

Lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 6th Course for South American Diplomats, Rio de Janeiro 9th April 2009.

Our integration process still faces difficulties but critics of regional integration cannot be unaware of certain realities. It has been thanks to the dynamism of South-South trade and in particular intra-MERCOSUR trade that we have been able to soften the impact resulting from the reduction of demand from developed countries. Our intra-bloc trade is already recovering its role as a powerful creator of growth and working as an important anti-cyclical factor. Statistics show that MERCOSUR has created benefits for all of us. In 2008 Brazilian imports from our partner states reached a record level of about US\$ 15 billion, a growth of 20% compared to the previous year. The profile of our trade also has an undeniable quality: more than 90% of Brazil's trade with MERCOSUR members comprises manufactured goods.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the 37th meeting of the Council of the Common Market, Asunción, 24th July 2009.

THE MERCOSUR PARLIAMENT

In Brazil and the other countries in the region, debates held in the MERCOSUR Parliament are followed with growing interest. Their public manifestations have great political significance such as, for example, the rejection of the European Union's Return Directive. When it deals with important topics on the international agenda such as food and energy security, climate change and financial crises, the Parliament gives voice to the anxieties and interests of our citizens. It also gives greater legitimacy and support to our countries' diplomatic actions, but above all the Parliament plays its greatest role as a space for the strengthening of democratic institutions within MERCOSUR. The consolidation of the Parliament is a sign that MERCOSUR forms part of the heritage of our societies, of the whole political community of the countries in the region.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 12th Ordinary Session of the MERCOSUR Parliament, Montevideo, 18th August 2008.

MERCOSUR parliamentarians have set out the basis for the representation of citizens of the region. The integration process will be characterised by direct elections that reinforce our commitment to democracy and transparency. The MERCOSUR Parliament must be consolidated as a channel for expression and debate on new directions to be taken by the integration process.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the 37th Meeting of the Council of the Common Market, Asunción, 24th July 2009.

THE FUND FOR THE STRUCTURAL CONVERGENCE OF MERCOSUR (FOCEM)

FOCEM has shown what we are able to achieve when we are willing to work towards an ambitious and daring programme of integration. FOCEM symbolises the practical recognition of imbalances and its impact is already being felt in communities whose needs include housing, sanitation, energy, transport and technological training. Approval has already been given to 23 projects, among them 13 presented by Paraguay and six by Uruguay, involving a total of US\$ 130 million from the Fund's resources. There are also projects for dealing with problems affecting everyone, as in the case of the campaign against foot and mouth disease.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 12th Ordinary Session of the MERCOSUR Parliament, Montevideo, 18th August 2008.

With ambition, dexterity and balance, we should be able to overcome differences within groups and tackle inequalities head on. Refining the mechanisms of FOCEM is a vital part of this effort. In 2010 almost US\$ 500 million will be spent, mainly to benefit Paraguay and Uruguay. We shall carry out productive integration projects that will help train entrepreneurs in the oil, gas and automobile sectors.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the 38th Meeting of the Council of the Common Market, Montevideo, 8th December 2009.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF VENEZUELA

The permanent entry of Venezuela will strengthen the background of South American integration. A MERCOSUR stretching from the Caribbean to Tierra del Fuego, with its huge potential for production, its energy capacity and its climatic and biological diversity will carry great weight in international relations. In a world of large blocs that is increasingly being organised into regions, we must strengthen the integration of South America.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 12th Ordinary Session of the MERCOSUR Parliament, Montevideo, 18th August 2008.

Foreign Minister Celso Amorim congratulates the Federal Senate for approving the Protocol for the Entry of Venezuela into MERCOSUR on 15th December. This decision, which has been the result of a broad and democratic debate within the Brazilian Legislature, reinforces Brazil's efforts to push forward integration in South America. With the membership of Venezuela MERCOSUR will constitute a bloc containing about 270 million inhabitants and a GDP of more than US\$ 2 trillion. In 2009 Venezuela, already the second largest purchaser of Brazilian merchandise in South America, will be the sixth-ranking destination in the world for Brazilian exports and will provide Brazil's second-highest foreign trade surplus.

Press release: "Approval by the Federal Senate of the Protocol for the Entry of Venezuela into MERCOSUR" Brasilia, 16th December 2009.



Central America, the Caribbean and Mexico

The priority that President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has always given to developing closer relations with our neighbours extends to the whole of Latin America and the Caribbean, which are seen as a necessary and logical link in South American integration. Thus, last December, at the Costa do Sauípe, on the coast of the state of Bahia, Brazil hosted the first Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development. This meeting, known as CALC, coincided with other summits: those of MERCOSUR, UNASUR and the Rio Group. The latter included the presence of Cuba, an important step towards détente and peace in our continent. It was the first meeting of its kind because, incredible though it may seem, never before in the 200 years of independent existence of all the Latin American and Caribbean countries had there been a meeting without the presence of United States or powers from other regions.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

CUBA

Change is already happening in Cuba. Brazil was quick to see this, the European Union is realising it and the USA will also do so. This will come about naturally because the embargo is an anachronism. It does not work, nor will it work.... Brazil is taking a position of making an effective approach in terms of business and trade. I feel that this will perform a positive role in the transitional phase, and not in the sense of being an intermediary because the Cubans have enough ability and pride to speak for themselves, but our position will eventually have an influence.

**Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim
to the *Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, 26th June 2008.**

Cuba and Brazil are united by links of history, culture and friendship that mean we share a commitment to a more equal and harmonious world. Many generations of Brazilians, mine included, have celebrated the social changes that Cuba has brought about in the last 50 years. These changes have made the country extremely developed in terms of health and education. Equally, we admire the feeling of solidarity that Cuba has shown to the disadvantaged countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.... Since 2002 our bilateral trade has increased fivefold, totalling US\$ 412 million last year. In order for this growth to be more balanced, on my last visit to Havana last year I set up an office of Apex [the Brazilian agency for encouraging exports – trans.].... We welcome the inclusion of Cuba in international agreements on civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. For this reason it is vital that there is an end to an embargo that has no economic, political ethical or moral justification.... The participation of Your Excellency in the First Latin American and Caribbean Summit makes it clear that Cuba also wishes to have a voice in the destinies of our region. This is the significance of the inclusion of Cuba the day before yesterday in the Rio Group, our traditional means of achieving political agreement. And it is for this reason that Brazil will, along with other nations, make an effort to revoke Cuba's exclusion from the Organisation of American States. That decision, when it was made, was firmly and intelligently opposed

by the great Brazilian Santiago Dantas, the Foreign Minister in President João Goulart's Government.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at a lunch offered to the President of the Republic of Cuba, Raúl Castro, Brasilia, 28th December 2008.

Brazil has had a good relationship with Cuba since the Sarney Government, when relations were restored. These relations have increased during the present government, involving much greater trade and the presence of Brazilian businesses in Cuba.... We have an interest in taking part in this process of natural and positive development which I believe Cuba's economy is undergoing.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the *Correio Brasiliense* newspaper, Brasilia, 3rd May 2009.

HAITI

The decision to send this strong Brazilian force to Haiti has changed the way in which the subject of the island has been dealt with. Firstly, because we are not alone; this issue has brought together a great Latin American and South American presence that has influenced the way in which political and developmental questions in Haiti are dealt with.... Haiti is much more similar to Brazil in many aspects.... It was the first country in the Americas to free slaves, which is also something for us to think about, so I believe that it is a country that we can and should help.... Today we are thinking much more about the development of Haiti than we ever have on all the other occasions when there was a foreign military presence on the island.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to *Terra Magazine*, Brasilia, 5th May 2008.

It was here, in 1804, that the seed of freedom in our Latin America and the Caribbean first germinated and we are certain it will be here that a new example of international cooperation will also grow, a cooperation aiming to reduce hunger, poverty and inequality. A cooperation that will improve the daily lives of people and create the conditions and opportunities of a life in which everyone will have the respect they deserve.... Brazil has been continually showing the seriousness of the effort we are making to revitalise and develop Haiti. In its belief that the work of the international community is not limited only to guaranteeing stability, the Brazilian Government has been trying to identify bilateral cooperation projects in various areas.

Speech and press release by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a document-signing ceremony, Port-au-Prince, 28th May 2008.

Brazil has a presence in Haiti and is trying to help in the process of recovery in this country. Up until now, every time organisations, be they the OAS or the UN, have operated in Haiti their actions have been purely directed towards question of stability and security. For the first time, Brazil is leading a peace action that is also aimed at development. Together with the United States, we have a plan that will be essential for the development of Haiti's productive sector involving the textile industry and many other activities in the area of biofuels.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at a Seminar organised by the *Valor Econômico* and *Wall Street Journal* newspapers, New York, 16th March 2009.

HONDURAS

The Brazilian Government condemns vehemently the military action that resulted in the removal of the President of Honduras, José Manuel Zelaya, from the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa today and his expulsion from the country. Military actions of this type constitute an attack on democracy and

are not conducive to political development in the region. When questions concerning the constitution arise they should be resolved in a peaceful way through dialogue and the democratic system. The Brazilian Government expresses its solidarity with the Honduran people and demands that President Zelaya is immediately and unconditionally returned to his position.

**Press release: “The Situation in Honduras”, Brasilia,
28th June 2009.**

Latin America and the Caribbean have been unanimous in condemning the military coup against the President of Honduras, Manuel Zelaya, which is an unacceptable step backwards in the process of strengthening democratic regimes on the continent. Deposing a democratically elected president is a dangerous precedent that we must avoid. Brazil supports the efforts of the Organisation of American States to re-establish democratic order in Honduras. We applaud the attempts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis within the framework of OAS resolutions.

**Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 5th
Ministerial Conference of the Community of
Democracies, Lisbon, 12th July 2009.**

As the members of the Security Council are aware, President José Manuel Zelaya, his family and closest associates have been under the protection of the Brazilian Embassy in Tegucigalpa since Monday, 21st September 2009. President Zelaya arrived at the Embassy peacefully and independently. He was received according to his legitimate station as constitutional President of Honduras and remains under the protection of the Embassy.... It is imperative that the *de facto* government of Honduras respects and fully complies with the Vienna Convention concerning the Brazilian Embassy, especially in terms of its inviolability and the safety of its staff and of those who are within the Embassy buildings. Brazil categorically rejects all threats against our Embassy and the safety of President Zelaya and those persons under his protection....

Brazil firmly supports the United Nations Charter and equally firmly supports democracy and the peaceful solution of controversies. Thus it could not deny protection to a democratically elected President who has been recognised by the whole of the international community as the only legitimate leader of Honduras.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the UN Security Council, New York, 25th September 2009.

MEXICO

Mexico and Brazil are two great countries which together account for more than half of the territory, population and production of Latin America and the Caribbean. We share values and ideals; we struggle to achieve peace, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of development with social justice. We are aware of our responsibilities within the region and the world.... The partnership we are building is based on powerful statistics: our trade has more than doubled since 2003, reaching a total of US\$ 7.4 billion last year. The global crisis has given us a challenge: not only to regain those levels of trade, but to surpass them, given the huge potential of these two emerging and highly dynamic economies.... Mexico and Brazil are determined to strengthen the areas in which they co-ordinate their activities and make joint decisions while defending respect for human rights. We also know that there can be no sustainable development without social justice for all. We are immensely diversified, multi-ethnic and multicultural countries, and above all we are democracies that are being strengthened by the increased participation of our people. In Brazil we have learned to admire the notable conquests of Mexican civilisation. The social struggles that have mobilised this nation throughout its rich history have helped to awaken the whole of Latin America and still challenge and inspire us to build fairer and less unequal societies. It is with this Mexico, proud of its past and confident about its future, that Brazil wishes to have an increasingly strong relationship.

Joint press release by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of Mexico, Felipe Calderón, after

a document-signing ceremony, Brasilia, 17th August 2009.

[The Presidents] recognised the importance the bilateral relationship has for Brazil and Mexico, not only for each of the two countries individually, but also as the basis for the significant role both play at regional and global levels. Within this context they reiterated the deep commitment of their countries to Latin America and the Caribbean and their solid intention to prioritise friendship, dialogue, political agreement and cooperation with all the countries in the region.

Joint communiqué on the occasion of the State Visit to Brazil of the President of Mexico, Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, Brasilia, 17th August 2009.



North America

CANADA

The Canadian Foreign Minister Lawrence Cannon will be received by his Brazilian counterpart Celso Amorim on the 16th in order to discuss topics on the bilateral, regional and global agendas. The two Ministers will examine trends in bilateral trade – the total volume of which grew by 24.7% in 2008 compared to the previous year – and the flow of investments between the two countries, as well as measures for increasing investments. They will also talk about the forthcoming Summit of the Americas and cooperation with the Government of Haiti and with MINUSTAH. The Ministers will also look at possible measures to overcome the international financial crisis within the context of their preparation for the next financial G-20 meeting. In addition, they will discuss topics such as the Middle East situation and the reform of international organisations, especially the United Nations and the multilateral financial institutions. Foreign Minister Cannon’s visit follows the visit of the then Foreign Minister Peter Mackay to Brazil in February 2007 and that of Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to Canada in May 2007.

Press release: “Visit of the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lawrence Cannon”, Brazilia, 13th February 2009.

THE UNITED STATES

[The visit of Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice to Brazil represents] the continuity of a very intense dialogue that has been maintained between Brazil and the United States. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has visited the United States twice and President Bush has visited Brazil twice. I have spoken very often with the Secretary of State and it has been an open dialogue on various topics.... We have of course exchanged ideas concerning Latin America, and also about the Middle East, where she and I have recently been. We have also spoken about biofuels, an area in which both countries have interests that are similar while not being identical. We simply claim that ethanol made from sugar cane is more efficient and many people in the United States agree with us.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo*, Brasília, 16th March 2008.

In terms of the United States, in spite of the differences we do not attempt to hide, we maintain a mature and mutually respectful partnership. The constant dialogue between our two countries includes topics ranging from bilateral interchange and trilateral cooperation for the benefit of the poorest countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Central America, to the political situation in the Middle East and the WTO.

“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”, lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.

Over the years Brazil and the United States have strengthened their bilateral links to such an extent that these have reached the level of strategic dialogue on

regional and world issues. Our open and multi-ethnic societies, both firmly committed to democratic principles and values, have made a significant contribution to improving the easy dialogue between our countries. I sincerely believe that together we shall be able to take advantage of the opportunity to further consolidate relations between Brazil and the United States so as to continue to strengthen multilateralism and create partnerships in fundamental areas as well as those in which we are already involved such as biofuels, Haiti and cooperation in Africa.

Message of congratulations from Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to Senator Hillary Clinton, 1st December 2008.

We have a profound relationship with the United States, as was shown by the reciprocal visits of President Luiz Inácio da Silva and President Bush in 2007. We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning Cooperation in Biofuels, set up a Brazil-USA Forum for CEOs and increased our shared cooperation in third countries such as São Tomé e Príncipe (against malaria) and Guinea-Bissau (to strengthen the Legislature), as well as various biofuel agreements with countries in Central America and the Caribbean. Brazil and the United States have also signed a pioneering agreement to exchange experiences in policies promoting racial equality.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

As they are both multi-ethnic, democratic societies that enjoy greater cultural diversity, the United States and Brazil have many similarities and common ideas. I share your intention to seek from a multilateral point of view political solutions to the major problems that threaten collective security in today’s world. Equally, I share your concerns about finding urgent and deep-reaching answers to respond to the serious financial and economic crisis that, starting in the developed world, is threatening developing countries.

In recent years Brazil and the other countries in Latin America have been able to rebuild their economies with unequalled social and political gains. This effort on the part of tens of millions of men and women must not be frustrated.

Message from President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Present to the United States, Barack Obama, Brasilia, 21st January 2009.

The United States has the obligation and an extraordinary opportunity to establish a new relationship with Latin America. This is not the Alliance for Progress of the 1960s, much less the policy of interference that also occurred in the 1960s, but the establishment of a relationship of partners, helping poorer countries to develop and showing itself as a friend in helping to build what needs to be built.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the Seminar “Brazil: A Global Partner in a New Economy; Solid Strategies for Challenging Times”, New York, 16th March 2009.

I believe that we are experiencing a period of new opportunities for the United States. The meeting of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva with President Obama was excellent. We already had a good relationship with the previous administration and the commercial exchange between Brazil and the United States has doubled over the last five or six years. People make many comments, during all this discussion about ALCA, saying that Brazil was leaving the USA to one side. Well, ladies and gentlemen, you can see that Brazilian trade with the USA, especially Brazil’s exports to the USA, has grown more than that of any other country that has a free trade agreement with the USA.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at a Seminar organised by the *Valor Econômico* and *Wall Street Journal* newspapers, New York, 16th March 2009.

Multilateral Forums in the Americas

THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN SUMMIT ON INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CALC)

Today we are bringing together Latin American and Caribbean leaders to affirm our regional identity and to debate a common future. We wish to give our responses to the hopes for well-being and prosperity expressed by our peoples. In the 200 years that have passed since we have achieved independence this is the first time that the region has spoken with one voice. We were living in the same situation but looking into the distance, seeking solutions that were often at hand all around us. This Summit carries a simple but basic message: we shall only overcome the challenges facing integration and development if we recognise our Latin American and Caribbean destiny. We should do this without any spirit of confrontation with anyone. Our unity should be understood as a contribution to a new multipolar and multilateral world. There are many challenges, as are indicated in the topics we have chosen for our discussions: the crises in the areas of finance, energy, food and the environment. The uncertainties which the world is passing through have made it more urgent for us to join forces and demonstrate leadership in the search for innovative and harmonious solutions. The different mechanisms for integration in our region provide us with a solid point of departure.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (CALC), Costa do Saúpe, 16th December 2008.

The Heads of State and Government examined from a Latin American and Caribbean point of view questions concerning integration and development in the context of the challenges represented by the crises in finance, energy, food and climate change. They expressed their conviction that political, economic, social and cultural integration in Latin America and the Caribbean is a historical aspiration of their peoples and a vital factor in making progress towards sustainable development and social well-being in the whole region. They also stated the importance of regional integration for the interaction of Latin America and the Caribbean with the rest of the world.... They pointed out how important it was that dialogue and cooperation between Latin American and Caribbean countries should create tangible and mutually beneficial results that correspond to the high hopes for development and prosperity in their respective societies, based on the exchange of experiences and knowledge founded on the legacy accumulated by existing regional institutions. They emphasised the importance of promoting dialogue with other countries and regions in the world.

The Salvador Declaration of the Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (CALC), Costa do Saúpe, 17th December 2008.

THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

This summit demonstrates that our region rejects rigid formulae, narrow thinking and unilateral impositions. The integration of the Americas involves political dialogue and cooperation for development.... The success of this summit depends on all the countries in the region committing themselves fully to this undertaking. Our actual deeds and actions will show that there is no longer any place in our continent for the politics of isolation. By means of

solidarity, inclusion and respect for differences we shall be able to establish the bases of a new period of development in the Americas. We shall make real the dream of guaranteeing that all countries have access to opportunities for economic growth, education, health, security and peace.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 5th Summit of the Americas, Port-of-Spain, 18th April 2009.

THE RIO GROUP

During the difficult years of the 1980s the desire to end the conflicts in Central America brought Latin American countries together. By means of the Contadora Group and the Support Group (which later became the Rio Group) the continent united to bring peace to the region. Today we are moved by that same spirit of dialogue and cooperation and we know that together we shall be stronger in responding to the challenges of an increasingly globalised economy.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at a lunch offered to the President of Costa Rica, Oscar Arias, during his official visit to Brazil, 30th July 2008.

Both Presidents agreed on their commitment to support the mechanisms for consultation and political agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean, stating their the process of strengthening the Rio Group will help to increase the region's abilities to resolve and deal better with the challenges the region faces. They emphasised the will of their governments to join forces to ensure the success of the 21st Summit of the Rio Group which will be held in Mexico in 2010.

Joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of El Salvador, Mauricio Funes, Brasilia, 9th September 2009.

THE ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

Within the Organisation of American States Brazil was responsible for producing the Plan for the Inter-American Convention against Racism and all Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance. The Inter-American Convention seeks to increase measures for promoting racial equality and broadening the scope of protective measures against all forms of discrimination and intolerance. I am making an appeal here to all the countries in the region that we should finalise as soon as possible the negotiations concerning this international instrument. This Convention will make a significant contribution to promoting and protecting human rights and the Americas. If there is one area in which the OAS has been a pioneer, it is precisely in the question of the affirmation of human rights. This was the case with the Convention on Women's Rights and has happened in other cases. It is very important that this should apply also in the area of racial discrimination.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean Countries preparatory to the Durban Review Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Brasilia, 17th June 2008.

Of course the OAS was created at a specific time and served a specific purpose ... but it is more complex than the motives that gave rise to it. The OAS was a pioneer in various areas, for example, in the case of the Convention on the Rights of Women; the inter-American Convention was, I believe, the first in this area because on a global level it is more difficult to achieve results in this context. The OAS continues to be useful, for instance, in monitoring elections. And although there is a Latin American and Caribbean organ, UNASUR, it will often be useful to have the OAS present.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to students of the Rio Branco Institute, Brasilia, 5th June 2009.

Europe

THE EUROPEAN UNION

This meeting has a special importance in terms of strengthening Brazil's relationship with the European Union. We have adopted the Action Plan for a Strategic Partnership which will be the main plank for dialogue and cooperation. The Partnership is a result of a convergence of interests that goes beyond the values and principles we defend in international arenas. At this time of such uncertainty and disturbance on the global scene we can work together in areas that are vital to our countries and the international community. Since we launched the Partnership at the Lisbon summit in 2007 the expectations concerning the potential of this alliance have been met. This year our commercial exchange grew by 26% to a total of more than US\$ 77 billion, in other words, 20% of Brazil's overall trade. Direct investment on the part of European Union members in Brazil in 2007 came to US\$ 18 billion, accounting for 54% of our receipts for that year.... The Action Plan goes much further than economics and trade, embracing a wide range of areas for joint action. It emphasises our commitment to strengthening the multilateral system, including the areas of peace and security. It is making a significant effort in increasing cooperation in the areas of society and the environment. It is emphasising diversification of cooperation in science, technology, innovation, education and culture, and the bringing together of

several different societies. What we want is a dialogue in harmony with the partnership that has been born in an already mature state. We shall examine how we can contribute to global governance in crucial areas such as disarmament and non-proliferation, sustainable development, climate change and energy policies. We have decided to prioritise cutting-edge areas such as biotechnology and nanotechnology and we shall negotiate a cooperation agreement in the area of nuclear research so that Brazil can take part in the ITER Project for generating nuclear energy. This is an ambitious agenda.

**Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva
after the 2nd Brazil-European Union Summit, Rio de
Janeiro, 22nd December 2008.**

European businesses have been setting up shop in Brazil for over a century, thus consolidating an exemplary alliance between our countries. São Paulo is a real European industrial city: it contains hundreds of businesses that create thousands of jobs. The amount of investment in Brazil by countries belonging to the European Union totals US\$ 14 billion and today Brazilian capital is beginning to make the return journey, carrying with it Brazilian technology and experience.... It is not surprising that between 2003 and 2008 trade between the European Union and Brazil rose from US\$ 30 billion to US\$ 82 billion and we are creating the conditions to take this development further and identify new horizons for cooperation.... Under the presidency of Sweden, I am convinced that we shall be able to make the strategic partnership between Brazil and the European Union a powerful voice in defence of fairer and more harmonious global governance. We are counting on European leadership to help ensure that the G-20 fulfils its solemn promise to quickly conclude the Doha Round. Only in this way shall we make international trade and effective instrument for development, especially in the poorest countries.

**Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during
the closing session of the 3rd Brazil-European Union
Summit, Stockholm, 6th October 2009.**

The 3rd Summit reflects the intensification and deepening of relations between Brazil and the European Union. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the European Union authorities will examine the implementation of the Strategic Partnership Action Plan launched at the Rio de Janeiro Summit on 22nd December 2008, and which is the central framework for bilateral dialogue and cooperation. The Plan contains concrete proposals for joint action in the following areas: promoting peace and security by strengthening the multilateral system; promoting economic, social and environmental partnership; promoting cooperation in the fields of science, technology and innovation; promoting regional and triangular cooperation for the benefit of developing countries; exchanges in the areas of education and culture, and the bringing together of civil societies.

Press release: “3rd Summit Meeting of the Brazil-European Union Strategic Partnership”, Stockholm, 6th October 2009.

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

On 16th May President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will participate in the 5th Latin American and Caribbean-European Union (LAC-EU) Summit in Lima. This group meets every two years at the highest level to discuss matters of common interest. The main topics at this meeting of Heads of State and Government will be “poverty, inequality and inclusion” and “the environment, climate change and energy”. The Summit will be preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers or their representatives on 15th May, the main focus of which will be the topics of “migration” and “inter-cultural dialogue”.... The two regions are connected by strong historical and cultural links and share values and viewpoints concerning several themes of global interest. The LAC-EU group met for the first time in Rio de Janeiro in 1999 and is a forum for dialogue aimed at strengthening relations in the areas of politics, economics, finance, education, science, technology and culture, and on the human and social levels.

Press release: “5th Latin America and the Caribbean-European Union (LAC-EU) Summit”, Brasilia, 14th May 2008.

IBERIAN-AMERICAN SUMMIT

At the San Salvador Summit Brazil hopes to work alongside its Iberian-American partners to achieve cooperation in areas such as training and employment, education, culture, health, security, human rights and migration. Brazil will also share its experience in the planning and implementation of the National Youth Policy that was launched in 2005 and of the “Second Half” project which works to achieve the social integration of young people through sport.

Press release: “The 18th Iberian-American Summit of Heads of State and Government”, El Salvador, 29th October 2008.

At this time it is becoming even more urgent for our community to also speak with one voice on the question of migration because of its relationship to employment and income and because of its impact on young people, above all in the light of the European Union’s Return Directive, which we regard with concern. The Iberian-American Summit is the best place to discuss this topic frankly and calmly. Portugal, Spain and Latin America are bound by strong historic and cultural bonds and Brazil in particular has received with open arms millions of immigrants and descendants of Europeans who are now fully integrated into Brazilian society. For this reason I am asking everyone to make an effort to construct a positive agenda concerning migration and to recognise the contribution of the immigrant to our societies.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the first Plenary Session of Heads of State and Government at the 18th Iberian-American Summit, San Salvador, 30th October 2008.

The 19th Iberian-American Summit, which will be held under the *pro-tempore* presidency of Portugal, will have as its main theme “Innovation and

Knowledge”. During the Summit the Iberian-American Inova Programme will be launched, a project aimed at cooperation in applied research and technological innovation in business, with an emphasis on micro-, small and medium-sized businesses in Iberian-American countries. The Financing Body for Studies and Projects (FINEP) of the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology will provide secretarial services for the programme. As well as debating innovation and knowledge in Iberian America, the Heads of State and Government will have the chance to discuss topics of global interest, among them climate change and responses to the international economic and financial crisis.

Press release: “The Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Portugal for the 19th Iberian-American Summit”, Estoril, 29th November 2009.

GERMANY

The Brazil-Germany Action Plan for a Strategic Partnership that we have just signed opens the way for new prospects of cooperation between two countries that have a rich heritage of success. Our Alliance in combating hunger and reforming the Security Council enables us to explore other ways of strengthening and democratising the multilateral system. Your Excellency’s initiative has enabled the launch of the Heiligendamm Process which has opened the way for a more structured dialogue between the G-5 and G-8. We trust that Germany will act with the same sense of leadership to help overcome the differences that are holding up the conclusion of the Doha Round. Brazil has made a great effort to achieve a fair result in the negotiations because only in this way can we guarantee that developing nations have the chance to create wealth and to grow.... Brazil, within MERCOSUR and the G-20, and Germany within the European Union, are in a position to exercise an innovative and constructive form of leadership.... Our commitment to strengthening multilateralism also encourages us to increase our cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, in fighting terrorism and organised crime, and in respect of human rights. Brazil and Germany have a very special responsibility within the Convention on Biological Diversity. Within a few

days we shall pass the baton to Germany at the meeting in Bonn. We are confident that the leadership of Germany will help us arrive at a balanced system of access to the distribution of benefits arising out of genetic resources.

Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and press conference on the occasion of the official visit of the Federal Chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel, Brasilia, 14th May 2008.

At the invitation of President Horst Köhler, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will make a state visit to Germany on 3rd and 4th December 2009, accompanied by a business mission.... The occasion of the visit is the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the German Federal Republic and the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.... During the period 2003-2008 Brazilian-German trade grew by more than 180%, reaching a record total of US\$ 20.9 billion at the end of last year. In the first four months of 2009 Germany it was the greatest direct investor in Brazil, investing nearly US\$ 2 billion.

Press release: “State Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the German Federal Republic”, Brasilia, 1st December 2009.

The President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, and Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel decided today to continue to strengthen their close and deep relations in the political, cultural, economic and social areas. They agreed to increase the political dialogue between Brazil and Germany based on the Action Plan for a Strategic Partnership in the following areas: Global Governance; Climate Change and Biological Diversity; Disarmament and Non-Proliferation; Defence; Science, Technology and Innovation; Sustainable Development and Energy, and Cooperation in the Economy and in Business.

Joint press communiqué on the occasion of the visit to Germany of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and of his meeting with the German Chancellor Angela Merkel, Berlin, 3rd December 2009.

In the South of Brazil in the 20th century German immigrants built what is today an important industrial centre called Novo Hamburgo, down in Rio Grande do Sul. Cooperation with Germany enabled Brazil to take a leap forward in its industrialisation during the 1950s and 60s. The automobile and consumer goods industries were the driving force behind Brazilian development in the second half of the 20th century.... We have to be clear about the importance Germany has for Brazil and the importance Brazil has for Germany. The truth is that between us there is a flow of trade exchange that still falls short of what can be expected from countries the size of ours, with our potential and our wealth. Last year this exchange amounted to almost US\$ 21 billion and this year it has fallen to US\$ 13 billion because of the economic crisis. This shows that we are still not properly exploiting the full potential of commercial exchange between Brazil and Germany.... We have to take to Brazil the excellence and scientific and technological competence of Germany, especially when it comes to innovation.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the Brazil-Germany Business Seminar, Hamburg, 4th December 2009.

SPAIN

It is with the greatest displeasure that the Foreign Minister ... learned of another event on the 5th March when Brazilians were denied entry to Spain by immigration authorities at Madrid airport. A few weeks ago, Foreign Minister Celso Amorim expressed to the Spanish Foreign Minister the Brazilian Government's dissatisfaction at the repeated application of these restrictive measures and emphasised the importance of giving dignified and suitable treatment to Brazilian citizens entering Spain.

Press release: “Refusal of entry into Spain by Brazilian citizens”, Brasilia, 6th March 2008.

The Spanish people have made an extraordinary contribution to the development of Brazil and the large-scale Spanish investment in the country has greatly increased our balance of trade. We have a strategic partnership with Spain and I believe that after the matters that we are announcing here - whether it be the Product Development Policy, the PAC, or the development we are going to see in Brazil based on the need for Petrobras to exploit the pre-salt deposits, the Tupi oilfield in which Spanish companies are our partners - the opportunities for exchange between Spain and Brazil will greatly increase.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the visit to Brazil of the President of the Spanish Government, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, Brasilia, 15th May 2008.

The working visit to Brazil of the President of the Spanish Government, Señor José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, reflects the mutual interest in strengthening the Brazil-Spain Strategic Partnership and forms part of the process of intensifying bilateral dialogue at the highest level following the visit to Spain President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in September 2007. The two presidents reviewed the main topics on the bilateral agenda from the political, economic-commercial, cultural and scientific and technological points of view. They also examined their respective regional groupings and exchanged ideas concerning matters of common interest on the global agenda.... When they evaluated the main items on the bilateral agenda, Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero emphasised the dynamic nature of economic-commercial relations between the countries, with Spain being one of the largest investors in Brazil.... The two Presidents expressed their satisfaction at the high quality of their bilateral dialogue and repeated their willingness to continue with initiatives aimed at strengthening the relationship

between Brazil and Spain. Within this context they stressed the importance of signing the Action Plan for Science and Technology last February as well as the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement in the Area of Defence, an extremely important legal landmark for all cooperative activities between the two countries.

Joint declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of the Spanish Government, Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, Brasilia, 15th May 2008.

Trade between the two countries grew from US\$ 2.53 billion in 2003 to US\$ 6.55 billion in 2008 - an increase of about 160%. The total of Spanish investment in Brazil came to US\$ 35 billion in 2008, making Spain the second-highest investor in Brazil.

Press release: “The Visit to Brazil of the First Vice-President, Minister of the Presidency and Spokeswoman of the Spanish Government, Maria Fernández de la Vega”, Brasilia, 3rd August 2009.

FRANCE

Current mechanisms for global governance are not capable of dealing with the systemic and interrelated nature of the various challenges we are facing. The scale of the economic crisis has created a unique opportunity to begin a broad reform of international institutions. Brazil and France wish to offer the world their shared vision of a new multilateralism that has been adapted to the multipolar world. We cannot deal with the problems of the 21st century with international institutions that are a legacy of the 20th. Together with other world leaders we need to forge an “Alliance for Change” with the aim of promoting this view of a more democratic world order based on greater solidarity and justice. This is what the citizens of the world are expecting of us and it is only by achieving it that we shall overcome the challenges of our century.

“Alliance for Change”, article by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of France, Nicolas Sarkozy published in the *Folha de S. Paulo* Newspaper, São Paulo, 7th July 2009.

Relations between Brazil and France are going through a period of significant expansion. There is a broad range of interests and common point of view between our two countries. Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Nicolas Sarkozy have met on many occasions.... The Brazil-France Strategic Partnership, the Action Plan of which was signed in December last year, involves the implementing projects in various areas such as science and technology, defence, energy, the environment, the economy, migration, education and cooperation with third countries. Brazil and France share almost 700 km of frontier, France’s largest terrestrial boundary.... It is in this context that the construction of the bridge over the River Oiapoque, which should be completed in 2010, appears. The two Presidents decided to create a France-Brazil Biodiversity Centre the aim of which is to guarantee the conservation, sustainable use of resources and fair and equitable division of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. Initiatives in the area of defence based on a commitment to the transfer of technology involving the technical, operational and training areas, are an important part of our Strategic Partnership. Our economic relations are flourishing: bilateral trade has increased greatly in recent years. Last year France was the sixth-largest source of direct investment in Brazil. Brazil and France have the potential for becoming great partners in trilateral technical cooperation. Together with Mozambique, we have already trained agricultural specialists; in Cameroon we are about to create a support project for aquaculture. In Haiti ... we are working to create a rural milk-bank to improve mother-and-child health in the population.... The partnership between Brazil and France is not restricted to diplomacy, international politics and economic exchange. There is more than one kind of association between us; there is a real collusion between our two peoples. French culture has attracted generations of Brazilians, especially in the arts and sciences. In turn, the diversity of Brazilian culture has aroused deep interest in French society and its intelligentsia. The great impact of the Year of Brazil in France in 2005 and the Year of France in Brazil this year is proof of this closeness....

The strengthening of bilateral relations between Brazil and France has become part of an increasing harmony at the multilateral level. Our two governments share the perception that the Strategic Partnership should help to find common answers to the challenges of the modern world. Brazil and France have the same view concerning the need for a fairer, more democratic and harmonious international order.

“Working towards better global governance”, Lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

Today, Brazil is France’s main trading partner in Latin America, outside the OECD. We are France’s fourth-largest trading partner. French-Brazilian trade increased in 2008, reaching a total of US\$ 9 billion, a rise of 12.8% compared to 2007.... In the area of defence, we have signed agreements to build the first Brazilian nuclear-powered submarine, as well as for other conventional submarines, and for the construction in Brazil of 50 helicopters by the Helibras company. These agreements, which involve about R\$ 24 billion, are extremely important for the economy, defence and technical development of Brazil, being based on the transfer of knowledge, and also in terms of international cooperation. We have created a French-Brazilian Biodiversity Centre that will strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of both countries and promote the training of new talents.... In 2005, with the Year of Brazil in France, there was a 27% increase in numbers of French tourists visiting Brazil, as well as a 20% increase in enrolments in Portuguese language courses in France, compared to the previous year. During the Year of France in Brazil, more than 390 events were held in 22 Brazilian states, involving activities ranging from art to science.... Through the Coordinating Body for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) we have provided scholarships for our students to have the chance to become familiar with another culture and exchange experiences and knowledge. Of the approximately 4,400 scholarships distributed by CAPES this year, 27% are for studying in France. The number of scholars in France financed by CAPES has practically doubled between 2003 and 2009, and

since 2007 we have more scholarship students studying in France than in the United States. This is an extremely important fact, indicating a preference Brazil is beginning to have for France and is increasingly revealing the synergy between the two countries and the need for us to talk together even more.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a lunch at the Forum on French-Brazil Innovation at the closing ceremony of the year of France in Brazil, São Paulo, 10th November 2009.

When President Sarkozy took office he took great step forward in consolidating what was already a great political and cultural friendship ... into the form of a professional relationship between the French and Brazilian states. In other words, as well as being friends, we need to share strategic thinking for the next 50, 100 years or, who knows, the whole of the 21st century. And we have begun to establish within this idea of a shared strategy between France and Brazil, the agreements on the submarine, the agreements on the helicopters, and the agreements on the fighter aircraft that preserve the same principles we agreed on in Brasilia.... France is the only country in Europe that can proudly boast of having 700 km of Amazonian frontier with Brazil. It is an immense privilege to be at the same time a European and an Amazonian country. In the same way, France has a very strong cultural influence on the African continent, so if we ... do not transform these natural characteristics into a political force that will mean us negotiating not just as France or Brazil, or even France and Brazil, but as a team of political forces ... it will be much more difficult for us to make the changes in the modern world that have to be made, from the question of the climate to that of global governance.

Declaration following the joint press conference given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of France, Nicolas Sarkozy, Paris, 14th November 2009.

ITALY

From whatever point of view we look at this relationship, whether political, economic or cultural, we can recognise each other. There can be no alternative, because to date we have in Brazil more than 30 million descendants of Italians who came from the most widely differing areas of Italy. These are people who, at different times in history, sought out Brazil as a new home. These brave men and women were always welcomed generously and have made a valuable contribution to creating the Brazilian nation.... President Napolitano and I agree that this human link between our two countries is without a doubt the most valuable heritage in the relationship between Italy and Brazil. My visit coincides with the first fruits of the Strategic Partnership we launched in 2007. During the last five years bilateral trade has doubled, reaching a total of US\$ 8 billion. We have increased our cooperation in the economic, trade and financial areas, as well as in science and technology. There has been progress in dialogues between governments, regions and in the triangular cooperation to the benefit of third countries.

**Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva
after a meeting with President Giorgio Napolitano,
Rome, 10th November 2008.**

The president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, and the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Silvio Berlusconi, restated their interest in providing a greater stimulus to the Strategic Partnership between the two countries that is based on democratic values in terms of the human rights and fundamental freedoms that Brazil and Italy share and which direct their view of the future of international relations. Brazil and Italy also restate their common desire to strengthen multilateralism, the defence of international peace and security and promoting the development of social justice.... In the context of increasing dialogue at the highest political level, they examined elements of bilateral cooperation and established priorities in terms of strengthening it, with emphasis on the economic-trade, finance, cultural and scientific-technological areas.... The two Heads of Government expressed their satisfaction at the holding of the Business Forum which brought

together representatives of the Confederations of Industry of the two countries with the aim of increasing economic cooperation and commercial exchange, while emphasising the opportunities for investment offered by the Brazilian Accelerated Growth Programme (PAC).

Joint Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Silvio Berlusconi, Rome, 11th November 2008.

PORTUGAL

Portugal played an important strategic role in defining the European Union-Brazil agreement we signed in Lisbon. Brazilian companies no longer see Portugal as a small country because they know that the country offers an exceptional opportunity as a doorway through which to carry our industries and products, which can be taken from Portugal to the rest of Europe.... Our artists work in Portugal with no problem at all, as do Portuguese artists in Brazil. If, in their strategic relationship with the European Union, Brazil and Portugal make the best use of the economic potential of the two countries, within 10, 15 or 20 years we shall have an infinitely better trade balance than we have today, with more Portuguese investment in Brazil and more Brazilian investment in Portugal. And who knows, we may be able to rebuild that more human and more brotherly relationship that Portugal and Brazil built up during their joint history.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at a lunch in his honour offered by the President of the Republic of Portugal, Anibal Cavaco Silva, Rio de Janeiro, 8th March 2008.

The two leaders [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and José Sócrates Carvalho Pinto de Sousa] congratulated each other on the celebrations commemorating the 200 years since the Transfer of the Portuguese Court to Brazil, an event

marked by major celebrations in both countries. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva recalled with satisfaction the visit to Brazil of the President of the Portuguese Republic, Aníbal Cavaco Silva, last March to mark the launch of the anniversary celebrations. The Heads of Government also noted with satisfaction the excellent state of relations between the two countries and agreed that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Consultation signed in 2000 is creating a significant framework for the development of many initiatives that have deepened and intensified not only the relationship between senior officials of both countries, but also interchange in many areas of bilateral cooperation.... They also congratulated each other on the project of the Year Brazil in Portugal in 2010 and the Year of Portugal and Brazil in 2011.

**Joint declaration of the 9th Brazil-Portugal Summit,
Salvador, 28th October 2008.**

The relationship between Brazil and Portugal has developed vigorously, along with the institution of bilateral summits. The last of these was held last October when President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva received Prime Minister José Sócrates in Salvador, the first stopping-place of the Portuguese Court on its journey to Brazil in 1808. At the level of political consultation, the contacts I have had with my colleague Luis Amado have been deep and fruitful. Our agreement on major positions on the international level is a guarantee that Brazil and Portugal intend to take joint actions to achieve peace, development and human dignity. During the last five years bilateral trade has increased threefold, amounting to more than US\$ 2.2 billion in the first 11 months of 2008. Portugal is the seventh-largest investor in Brazil, with more than US\$ 8 billion of investments in areas such as energy, telecommunications and tourism. Brazil has increased its share in the Portuguese economy both in the financial area and in sectors of advanced technology. One notable example is the case of Embraer, which will set up two aircraft component factories in Evora – an investment estimated to be worth 150 million euros.

**“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by
Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at**

the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Brazil and the United Kingdom, two of the greatest trading powers in the world, agree in their judgement that an open system of global trade will bring prosperity to all countries in the world and will help to bring millions of people out of poverty. We firmly believe that, at the time of economic uncertainty on global scale and high food prices, what we need to do is to open up markets and expand trade, and not resort to protectionism.

Joint statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Gordon Brown, Sapporo, 9th July 2008.

In 2008 bilateral trade flow showed a growth of 20.7%, reaching a total of US\$ 6.3 billion. Brazil is the greatest receiver of British investment in South America.

Press release: “Visit to Brazil by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Gordon Brown”, Brasilia, 24th March 2009.

The President and the Prime Minister congratulating each other on the progress in developing the Strategic Partnership between the two countries since the State Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the United Kingdom in 2006. The Prime Minister’s visits to Brazil provided an opportunity to raise this partnership to a new level.... They reiterated their joint view of a world without hunger and poverty in which the benefits of education and health would be widely distributed and in which everyone would be able to live with dignity and safety. They underlined the vital importance of

democracy and the State of Law and economic growth by means of inclusive trade and open markets, as well as the need to urgently confront the threat of climate change and undertake the reform of international institutions to make them more legitimate, effective and representative.... The Prime Minister highlighted the contribution of the Brazilian community to the United Kingdom's vibrant multicultural society and both leaders committed themselves to ensuring that the flow in both directions of students, visitors and executives would be encouraged, that immigration procedures would be transparent and non-discriminatory, respecting the dignity of individuals, and to work together to eliminate illegal practices such as people-trafficking.

**Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil
of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Gordon
Brown, Brasilia, 26th March 2009.**

RUSSIA

The 3rd October 2008 is an extremely important date for Brazil. It is when we celebrate the 180th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia. Since 1828, our relations have been based on the solid principles shared by our governments and peoples. Among these I would emphasise the efforts of Brazil and Russia to create a more just and democratic international order. We also have shared interests in building a new multipolar international order and give special importance to the role of the United Nations Organisation in maintaining peace and security worldwide. More recently, we have established a Strategic Scholarship and a Technological Alliance between our two countries. In addition, the dialogue we are developing today within the BRICs signals a new direction of cooperation in questions of mutual interest. The basis of the Strategic Partnership lies in our notable similarities. We are giants in terms of territory and population and both have major natural resources. We have explored to the limit the complementary nature of our political, economic and cultural relations. We have mutual admiration for the cultural wealth and diversity of our peoples and congratulate ourselves on the increasing exchange in terms of literature, music, the arts and sport, areas in which we can further strengthen our relationship. I would point out as concrete expressions of our mutual cultural enrichment the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre

School in Brazil and the Brazilian football schools in Russia. The vast heritage we have already built up in the widest variety of areas is a solid basis for broadening and diversifying partnership.

Message from Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov on the occasion of the 180th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Russia, Brasilia, 3rd October 2008.

The two Presidents (Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Dmitri Medvedev) will review topics concerning cooperation between Brazil and Russia in the areas of the economy and trade, agriculture, energy, space and science/technology. They will also look at increasing the amount of reciprocal investment in their countries, including Russia's interest in taking part in infrastructure projects in Brazil in the areas of railways, hydroelectric power, nuclear energy and gas and oil pipelines. The volume of bilateral trade has been growing constantly and by August of this year had already overtaken the 2007 record of US\$ 5.4 billion. Between January and October 2008, the flow of trade totalled over US\$ 7.3 billion and Brazil and Russia have set a target of US\$ 10 billion for the volume of their trade in 2010.

Press release: "The Visit to Brazil of the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitri Medvedev, Rio de Janeiro, 24th November 2008.

The Presidents [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Dmitri Medvedev] emphasised that Russia and Brazil share common values concerning international law, the principles of democracy, sustainable development, guaranteeing international peace and security, and the defence of human rights.... They reaffirmed the similarity of the positions of Brazil and Russia in terms of the need for consolidating the vital role of multilateralism in the modern world. They emphasised once more the importance of maintaining the essential

and coordinating role of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). They agreed on the need to strengthen and reform that Organisation to react suitably to modern demands and to reflect developing political and economic realities. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva thanked the Russian Federation for its support for Brazil's candidature for a permanent seat on a reformed UNSC, on the understanding that a decision should be taken by General agreement on increasing the size of the Security Council both in terms of permanent members and non-permanent ones. The Brazilian President reiterated Brazil's support for Russia's entry into the World Trade Organisation (WTO), pointing out that country's importance in international trade. He emphasised that the presence of Russia in the WTO would help it to achieve full integration into the world economy and would contribute to strengthening the multilateral trade system.... The Presidents restated the importance they give to the use and exploration of outer space for peaceful ends and emphasised the readiness of both Governments to increase mutual communication in this area of special importance. The two leaders gave full support for bilateral projects already under way to modernise the Brazilian Satellite Launch Vehicle (VLS) and expressed their determination to promote a technological partnership to develop a new generation of launch vehicles.

**Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of
the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitri
Medvedev, Rio de Janeiro, 26th November 2008.**

Brazil and Russia are closer together than geographical distance would suggest. We are territorial giants with large, ethnically diverse populations and we operate complex economies. We have rich and creative cultures and are represented at debates concerning the most important topics on the global agenda. We share a commitment to a multipolar and fairer international order and this has led us to establish a Strategic Partnership and a technological alliance to which we wish to give a concrete meaning by broadening and deepening our cooperation.... We in Brazil have always admired the successes of the Russian nation: its history, its scientific development the vast range and wealth of its artistic production, and its sporting achievements. The Russian people have shown the world their sacrifice and courage, their determination

and conquests when they held the destiny of humanity in their hands. The immense diplomatic heritage we are continuing to build reflects our efforts to cooperate more closely with the benefit of our peoples and of the world and it is a sign of our determination to continue to work to make the friendship between Brazil and Russia an unbreakable link.

Press Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva after the document-signing secretary with the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitri Medvedev, Rio de Janeiro, 26th November 2008.

SERBIA

The Brazilian government has noted with great concern the acts of violence in Serbia involving attacks on diplomatic missions in Belgrade. The Brazilian Government is confident that the Serbian authorities will re-establish order in such a way as to guarantee the safety of the population and the proper protection for the missions and diplomatic personnel in that country. The Brazilian Government repeats its appeal for moderation and restates its conviction that a peaceful solution for the Kosovo question should continue to be sought through dialogue and negotiation under the auspices of the United Nations within the legal context of Security Council Resolution 1,244 (1999).

Press release: “Attacks on diplomatic missions in Belgrade”, Brasilia, 22nd February 2008.

Kosovo

The latest United Nations Resolution concerning the situation in Kosovo defended the territorial integrity of what came to be Serbia, which at the time was still in fact Yugoslavia. This was ignored by this unilateral declaration. This is something which is happening without the participation of United Nations - indeed it ignores a United Nations resolution - and we do not find this to be a good precedent. On the other hand, it is clear

that on the street the great majority of the people of Kosovo actually want this. But you have to balance these questions because if we are to seek - if each ethnic group, or each culture, or each language, or even each dialect were to seek - to create our own nation-state, this would be a recipe for anarchy in international relations. So how do you balance the need for more democracy in international relations with respect for the territorial integrity of states? This is a great challenge. The case of Kosovo is complex and Brazil has not recognised Kosovo's independence because it feels that the Security Council's decision has not been completely respected.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the *Roda Viva* programme, São Paulo, 24th March 2008.

TURKEY

At the invitation of the President of Turkey, Abdullah Gül, the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will visit Turkey from the 20th-22nd May, accompanied by a group of about 30 Brazilian businessmen representing the areas of energy, tourism, infrastructure, defence, aviation, food, machinery and equipment, among others. This will be the first visit of a Brazilian president to Turkey.... The presidential visit forms part of the context of increasing bilateral relations in political, commercial and consular areas. Examples of this are the increased flow of trade and investments and a surge in tourism that has been helped by the establishment of an airline route between São Paulo and Istanbul by Turkish Airlines. Trade between Brazil and Turkey has more than doubled from 2003 to 2008, increasing from US\$ 395.2 million to US\$ 1.15 billion, an increase of more than 190%. Petrobras is making significant investments in Turkey, prospecting for oil and natural gas in the Black Sea along with its Turkish partner, TPAO.

Press release: "The Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Turkey", Brasilia, 19th May 2009.

THE UKRAINE

Ukrainians discovered Brazil a long time ago. In other words, it is 120 years since the first Ukrainian immigrants came to live in Brazil and today there is a community of 450,000 people of Ukrainian descent living here and helping Brazilians to build Brazil. But, from the economic and political point of view, we have been very far from each other. Some of the reasons for this we are aware of, but now there is nothing that can hold back the development of relations between Brazil and the Ukraine. We have many, many points in common. The Ukraine and Brazil have many things in common in terms of development, in terms of the creation of partnerships between Brazilian and Ukrainian businessmen, and in terms of improving the quality of life of the Brazilian and Ukrainian peoples.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a meeting with the Prime Minister of the Ukraine, Yulia Tymoshenko, Kiev, 2nd December 2009.

The visit of the President of the Federal Republic of Brazil to the Ukraine reflects the willingness of both countries to engage in more dialogue and bilateral cooperation in the widest range of areas, with special emphasis on the two countries' joint space research project.... The two leaders repeated the importance of the historic relationships of friendship between the Ukraine and Brazil in the context of which there appears the important contribution the Ukrainian community has made to Brazilian society.... In terms of space research, they restated their commitment to the partnership that is underway to launch the Cyclone-4 space vehicle by the binational "Alcântara Cyclone Space" Company from the Alcântara Launch Centre in the state of Maranhão, an undertaking that both countries consider to be of strategic importance.

Joint Statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of the Ukraine, Victor Yushchenko, Kiev, 2nd December 2009.

THE VATICAN

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will return to topics of common interest that were first approached on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of Pope Bento XVI, the first papal visit to the Americas since the start of his pontificate in April 2005. The Brazil-Holy See Agreement will be signed, which deals with the Legal Statute of the Catholic Church in Brazil, the original proposal of which was presented by the Holy See to the Brazilian Government in September 2006. Brazil's foreign policy agenda has many points in common with that of the Holy See, especially in those areas concerning the construction of global conditions to ensure greater political, economic and social equity and the resolution of conflicts between countries, based on international law.

Press release: “Private Audience between President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and His Holiness Pope Bento XVI”, Brasilia, 7th November 2008.



Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRICs)

The BRICs stand for an international scenario based on multilateralism and international law that includes greater participation of developing countries in decision-making. By reason of their political, economic and social nature, the BRICs can be a bridge between the developed and developing worlds, encouraging sustainable development and a more balanced international agenda.

**Press release: “Meeting of the BRICs in Ekaterinburg”,
Brasilia, 12th May 2008.**

After many years of existing only in the minds of analysts, the BRICs have decided to take action. The fact is that it will be difficult for the G-7 to meet and take decisions from now on without listening to the BRICs. The block will become increasingly influential and today’s meeting (yesterday) began to outline an agenda which was both political and economic.

**Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim
to the newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo*, Ekaterinburg,
17th May 2008.**

The BRICs are fashionable. The acronym was created by financial analysts and was mainly associated with the impact the group formed by Brazil, Russia, India and China has had - and will increasingly have - on the global economy. Containing almost half of the world's population, 20% of its surface area, abundant natural resources and diversified economies that are sustaining their growth, it was natural that they should be felt to be a group with an indisputable economic weight that is equivalent today to 15% of the world's GDP. In the face of the slowdown of the North American economy and the uncertainties that are appearing concerning the development of international trade and finance, the BRICs have helped keep the world's economy on the rails. This is an exemplary example of the ability of 'non-rich' countries to mitigate the possible effects of the crisis that began mainly in the developed world. Now the four countries have decided to broaden the agenda of their joint activities. They are seeking to strengthen themselves politically from the start of this century as a bloc that will help to balance and democratise international order. The BRICs are an example of how countries with different cultures can unify around common projects that work for peace, multilateralism and respect for international law. The convergence that we shall be able to develop, without prejudice to the plurality of points of view, will reinforce the actions of our four countries in various events and multilateral discussions.

**“The BRICs and the Reorganisation of the World”,
article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha
de São Paulo* newspaper, Brasilia, 8th June 2008.**

Today the city of Ekaterinburg is hosting the leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and China - the so-called BRICs - who are holding their first meeting. This meeting celebrates more than just the first summit of the BRICs: it marks a profound change in the way in which our countries are working together in a world that is undergoing profound changes. In Ekaterinburg we shall confirm a commitment that aims to bring new answers to old problems, and to offer bold leadership to overcome inertia and indecision. After all, the world is facing today challenges of great complexity that demand urgent solutions. We are faced by threats that affect all of us - to which some have contributed much while others find themselves innocent victims of their consequences.

However we are living in the midst of outdated paradigms and discredited multilateral institutions. The current economic crisis is simply increasing a growing feeling of puzzlement and impotence in the face of climate change and the risk of world shortages of food and energy. Clearly, modern society needs to rethink a system which is defiantly encouraging the waste of the Earth's natural finite resources at the same time as it condemns millions of people to poverty and despair.

“The BRICs Come of Age in Ekaterinburg”, article by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in the *Valor Econômico* newspaper, 16th June 2009.

We have agreed on the steps necessary to promote dialogue and cooperation between our countries in an increasingly proactive, pragmatic, open and transparent way. Dialogue and cooperation between BRIC countries is advantageous not only for the common interests of the economies of emerging markets and the developing countries, but also to help construct a harmonious world in which there is lasting peace and common prosperity.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the BRICs, Ekaterinburg, 16th June 2009.

Between 2003 and 2007 the growth of countries in the BRIC Group accounted for 65% of expansion in global GDP. In 2003 the BRICs were responsible for 9% of global GDP. In 2008 the economies of the four countries taken together comprised 15% of the world economy, with a total GDP of US\$ 8.9 trillion. In terms of parity of purchasing power this figure is in excess of US\$ 15 trillion, 21% of the total. Trade between the four countries developed significantly and with a great degree of complementarity in the 2003-2008 period. Brazil's trade with Russia grew from US\$2 billion in 2003 to US\$8 billion in 2008; trade with India increased from US\$1 billion to 4.7 billion, and with China from US\$6.7 billion to US\$36.4 billion. Taken

overall, Brazil's trade with the other countries of the group grew from US\$9.8 billion in 2003 to US\$49 billion in 2008 - an increase of 500%.

Press release: "Summit of Heads of State and Government of the BRICs", Ekaterinburg, 16th June 2009.

The BRIC meetings which preceded and prepared for the Ekaterinburg Summit showed that the group's agenda of topics went far beyond the area of economics, which is where analyses of the group's rise had initially been based. Political concerns have come to occupy an important part of this agenda, as is shown by the communiqués the group has already produced. Among these issues we can point out not only reform of the UN, but also climate change, the debate on energy and food security, the Millennium Development Targets in combating poverty, and financing international cooperation. I am convinced that after Ekaterinburg other topics will be incorporated into the agenda and Brazil will be ready to play its part based on its diplomatic tradition of seeking negotiated solutions and formulae that strengthen multilateralism in questions of international security.

Interview granted by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the Russian agency *Itar-Tass*, Ekaterinburg, 16th June 2009.

Brazil is well-known for its tradition of diplomatic action in defence of peace and multilateralism in the world we live in, which is undergoing rapid change, and has now adopted the need for reform and strengthening of multilateral institutions, be they financial or political, as one of the priorities of its foreign policy. With the BRICs we are trying to offer an alternative in terms of political mediation and diplomatic coordination. We are sure that the consolidation of the group will contribute to finding more effective solutions to the challenges of today's world, which is characterised by deep imbalances in decision-making processes and by new sources of instability in various

environments, from the economic and financial to that of security, from the environmental to that of health, to give only a few examples.

Interview granted by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the French newspaper *Les Échos*, Ekaterinburg, 16th June 2009.



Asia and Oceania

ASIA - GENERAL

Our interest in drawing closer to the Asian continent was reiterated during the Ministerial Meeting of the Latin America-East Asia Cooperation Forum (FOCALAL), which Brazil hosted in 2007. On that occasion the countries of MERCOSUR and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) met for the first time. A more structured ministerial MERCOSUR-ASEAN meeting has already been scheduled for November of this year. I recently made a groundbreaking visit to Vietnam (the first by a Brazilian Foreign Minister) and also to Singapore. They are two very different countries but share the same dynamism and speed of change. There are plans for President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to visit Asia in 2008 with a view to consolidating this new priority.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

The rise of Asia is one of the most important events in a new world and it is happening at this very moment. Growth and development in Asia are creating worldwide opportunities, and the same applies to South America. Trade flows between MERCOSUR and Asian countries have become increasingly significant. They have come to equal the amount of trade with more traditional partners such as the European Union and the United States.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the 1st MERCOSUR-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Brasilia, 24 November 2008.

CHINA

Since the re-establishment of diplomatic relations in 1974, Brazil and China have been going through a continuous process of drawing closer together which has reached unprecedented dimensions in recent years, especially in the areas of trade and science/technology. The exchange of high-level visits has been at the same time a reflection of and a factor in this intensification of bilateral relations. This week we shall welcome to Brazil the Chinese Vice-President, Xi Jinping, and next May President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will pay a return visit to China as part of a series of reciprocal visits carried out by him and President Hu Jintao. It has been in this context of greater political closeness that bilateral trade has grown at an impressive rate in recent years. Trade between the two countries has gone from US\$6.6 billion in 2003 to US\$36.5 billion in 2008, a growth of over 550%, with both governments expecting the total to reach US\$30 billion by 2010.... There have also been significant results in other sectors, in particular in science and technology, a crucial area for the development of both countries.

“Cooperation between Brazil and China in Space Research”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim and the Minister for Science and Technology, Sergio Rezende, in the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper, São Paulo, 19th February 2009.

It is 35 years since China and Brazil established diplomatic relations and began a period of cooperation that has become stronger, especially in recent years. Based on friendship and mutual respect, we have continually improved channels for dialogue and progressed side by side in developing important projects. We have dynamic, complementary economies and for this reason we have able to increase cooperation in various areas such as energy, aviation and the exploitation of mineral resources. We have a successful cooperation project in science and technology with the flagship satellite programme, the benefits of which we have shared with other developing countries. Bilateral trade is reaching record figures and every year we have been making an effort to broaden and diversify our trade. In 2009 China became Brazil's main trading partner.... China and Brazil are two giants united by their permanent desire to improve the living standards of their people. By reason of our interests and size we are destined to meet, united, at various discussion tables on the international scene and in various coalitions.

**Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during
the opening ceremony of the Centre for Brazilian Studies,
Beijing, 19th May 2009.**

Brazil's exports to China are concentrated in products such as soya, iron ore, oil and cellulose. These are important products and we want to increase these exports, but we have to diversify them to ensure the long-term expansion of bilateral trade.... In Brazil the Government and private sector are actively working on the 'China Agenda' that includes positive actions in the area of trade and investment. The setting up in Beijing of an office of the Brazilian Agency for Promoting Exports and Investments will support the Brazilian Foreign Office's Department for Trade Promotion in encouraging and supporting new partnerships between Brazilian and Chinese business. By the end of 2009 a Brazilian Consulate will be operational in Canton, which hosts one of the largest trade fairs in the world and was a pioneer in the process that turned China into a commercial power. The agreements we signed today between the Chinese Development Bank, the Bank of Brazil and the Itaú Bank complete the framework for the expansion of trade.... Today, China and Brazil are more important than some people think. In other words it is not possible for the rich

countries in the world to take any economic decision ... without taking into account the existence of China, without taking into account the existence of Brazil, without taking into account the existence of India, without taking account the existence of Russia and without taking into account the existence of other important countries, including African countries such as South Africa.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the closing ceremony of the Brazil-China Seminar: “New Opportunities for a Strategic Partnership”, Beijing, 19th May 2009.

The two Presidents [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Hu Jintao] agreed in their conclusion that during the years of diplomatic relations, bilateral cooperation has been productive and friendly, providing mutual benefits. The creation of the Strategic Partnership in 1993, the exchange of presidential visits in 2004, holding the First Session of the Sino-Brazilian High-Level Committee for Agreement and Cooperation (COSBAN) in 2006, the implementation of the Strategic Dialogue in 2007 and the three bilateral meetings between the leaders of the two countries in 2008, are a demonstration of the closeness between the two countries in terms of dialogue and relations. This year there have already been important high-level meetings on the occasion of the G-20 Summit in London and the visit to Brazil of Vice-President Xi Jinping of the People’s Republic of China. In reaffirming the even greater significance of the ongoing consolidation of the Strategic Partnership within the highly complex international structure, both leaders repeated their commitment to carrying forward the bilateral relationship based on a strategic and long-range perspective. They restated their desire to increase mutual trust even further and to intensify and raise the level of cooperation, based on principles of mutual respect, equality and reciprocal benefit.

Joint communiqué issued by the Federative Republic of Brazil and the People’s Republic of China on the Ongoing Strengthening of the Strategic Partnership, on the occasion of the visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to China, Beijing, 19th May 2009.

TAIWAN

The Brazilian government is aware that a project is being considered to carry out a referendum in Taipei concerning the presentation of a request by the island to be a member of the United Nations under the name of 'Taiwan'. The Brazilian Government repeats its firm support for the 'One China Policy' and the peaceful efforts to reunify Chinese territory. The Brazilian government feels that carrying out this referendum will not be helpful to achieving peace, stability and security in the region.

Press release: "Referendum concerning the request for 'Taiwan' to become a member of the United Nations, Brasilia, 6th March 2008.

SINGAPORE

Singapore was a founder member of ASEAN and is the main the financial centre and most important port in Asia. It also stands out in certain sectors of high technology products. Singapore is today Brazil's main trading partner among the ASEAN countries. Our bilateral trade grew by 350% between 2003 and 2007, increasing during that time from US\$75 million to US\$2.6 billion. Thanks to its position as a regional business centre, Singapore is home to the offices and representatives of various Brazilian companies with business in Asia. It is also the second-highest Asian external investor in Brazil after Japan, with a significant presence in activities linked to shipbuilding and deep-water oil prospecting. In 2005 the Singapore Trade Office was set up in São Paulo and the official Singaporean investment agency is due to open an office in Brazil in 2008. There are promising prospects for cooperation in science and technology. It is also worth remembering that in September 2007, at a parallel meeting to the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, an Understanding of Cooperation Concerning Trade and Investment between MERCOSUR and Singapore was signed.

Press release: "Visit of Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to Vietnam and Singapore", Brasilia, 22nd February 2008.

THE PHILIPPINES

In spite of the geographical distance separating us, we are united by common historical links. Filipinos and Brazilians share the legacy of multicultural peoples that have been forged in diversity and in the desire for development. We represent two great countries with consolidated democracies, diversified economies and an extensive environmental heritage. We also face the challenges particular to developing societies; the struggle against poverty and inequality is our common aim.... This background of change creates conditions that are propitious for intensifying relations between our two countries. A clear indicator of this potential is increasing bilateral trade. Between 2004 and 2008 this increased from \$400 million to more than a billion, but there is still a large capacity for increasing and diversifying trade in a balanced way.... I know that Your Excellency was in Pernambuco for the opening of the Porto de Suape container port and we hope that others will follow in the footsteps of Tecon Suape and increase their investment and infrastructure in Brazil. Brazilian businesses are also finding in the Philippines a solid platform for their activities in Southeast Asia; the opening of an office of the Vale do Rio Doce Company in Manila is an important step in this direction.

by President Luiz Speech Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Brasilia, 24th June 2009.

INDIA

The visit of the President of India is especially symbolic since he has chosen Brazil as the destination of his first journey abroad since taking office in 2007. Not only that, it is taking place within the context of the vigorous expansion of the Strategic Partnership in its multilateral as well as bilateral dimension, which is seen in the participation of both countries in the G-20, in IBSA (along with South Africa) and in the BRICs (alongside China and Russia). President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva visited India in 2004 and 2007 and the Indian Prime Minister came to Brazil in 2006. Foreign Minister Celso Amorim carried out a bilateral visit in 2007 and Minister Pranab

Mukherjee last February. Brazil and India are developing an extensive agenda of cooperation in areas such as renewable energy, education, commercial development, social development, health, space programmes, defence and culture. India is Brazil's fourth-largest trading partner in Asia and Brazil is India's largest trading partner in Latin America. Last year bilateral trade the first time reached a total of US\$3.1 billion, a growth of about 200% compared to 2003.

Press release: "State Visit to Brazil of the President of the Republic of India", Brasilia, 14th April 2008.

The growing closeness between Brazil and India arises out of our aspirations and potential: we are two powerful democracies in the developing world. Internally, our commitment to democracy is reflected in the positions we have taken in multilateral debates in favour of a fairer and more balanced international order. We have created a solid partnership in the United Nations with the aim of making the Security Council more representative of modern reality, including among its members developed and developing countries from various parts of the world. We are united in WTO negotiations - at the G-20 - to make the outcome of the Doha Round successful, balanced and aware of the interests and needs of poor and developing countries. We are also united when we talk to the G-8 countries and make it clear that it is no longer possible to exclude the major emerging economies from discussions concerning priority topics on the international agenda. India and Brazil are facing similar challenges in promoting sustainable development; climate change is demanding alternatives to the current model of global development, but the new consensus that must be reached must not hamper economic growth or frustrate efforts to reduce poverty in our developing countries.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of India, Pratibha Patil, Brasilia, 16th April 2008.

The Preferential Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and the Republic of India that was signed in New Delhi on 25th January 2004 came into force today, 1st June. This is the first extra-regional trade agreement signed by MERCOSUR to come into force.... The main aim of the agreement is to provide ease of access to the MERCOSUR and Indian markets, which will not only increase the flow of merchandise but also the opportunities for investments on both sides. MERCOSUR has offered preferential treatment in 452 tariff lines and India in 450. The ACP is the first step towards creating a MERCOSUR-India free trade area. Along with the MERCOSUR-SACU (Southern Africa Customs Union), the signing of which was completed on 3rd April, the MERCOSUR-India ACP is a further step in the gradual process of creating bases for the future negotiation of a trilateral MERCOSUR-India-SACU commercial understanding.

Press release: “MERCOSUR-India Preferential Trade Agreement”, Brasilia, 1st June 2009.

INDONESIA

Our two countries are great multi-ethnic democracies. We are improving our political institutions to give our peoples the benefits of growth together with social justice. Both our societies value tolerance and respect differences. We have learned to recognise, within variety and diversity, an inestimable potential wealth.... Relations between Indonesia and Brazil are an extraordinary example of the potential for partnerships between countries from the South. With the establishment today of a Mixed Commission we are taking a great step towards coordinating mechanisms and initiatives for consultation and cooperation between our governments. Our diversity provides countless opportunities for cooperation in the fields of education, culture and sport, job training, science and technology, health and justice.

Toast offered by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of a lunch offered by the President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Jakarta, 12th July 2008.

Between 2003 and 2007 trade between Brazil and Indonesia rose from a total of US\$575 million to US\$1,580 billion, an increase of more than 176%. But these figures fall short of the potential of our economies and the positive period our countries are going through.... The Vale do Rio Doce Company is one of the main producers of nickel in Indonesia and the Riau Pulp Company has invested in cellulose production in Brazil. This shows that the way has been opened and that new partnerships are possible.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the closing ceremony of the Brazil-Indonesia Business Meeting, Jakarta, 12th July 2008.

JAPAN

A million and a half people of Japanese descent live in Brazil, constituting the largest Japanese community outside Japan. This community is completely integrated into Brazilian society today. We consider the Japanese who came here to be Brazilian in all senses. They are active in the arts, politics, diplomacy, in short, in all sectors of our national life, and always making an extraordinary contribution. The human dimension is actually one of the main legacies of our bilateral relations. In Japan today there are more than 300,000 Brazilians ... the third-largest community of Brazilians overseas. Our compatriots are contributing with their efforts to creating the well-being and prosperity of Japanese society and it is important to hear that Japan values the presence of those Brazilians there in the same way that we value the presence of the Japanese in Brazil.... Today we possess all the possibilities to reassume - and even increase - our partnership with a new round of investments and the opening up of new areas of cooperation ranging from Digital TV to ethanol.... Our two countries have similar positions - as has been pointed out - on the most widely different topics of the international agenda. We are working together on the question of climate change, on the question that is so important, so vital and so deeply felt in Japan, of nuclear disarmament, and also on the question of cooperation for development.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the official opening ceremony of the Brazil-Japan Exchange Year, Brasilia, 17th January 2008.

The holding of the Brazil-Japan Exchange Year is more than a cause for celebration; it offers a valuable chance to renew a 100-year-old friendship that has created benefits for both countries. Based on what has already been built, we can advance on new fronts of joint action. In the field of energy we can work together on biofuels; in the area of cutting-edge technology we are developing together a new Digital TV system.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the official ceremony commemorating the arrival of Crown Prince Naruhito of Japan and the presentation of medals related to the Centenary of Japanese Immigration to Brazil, Brasilia, 18th June 2008.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

In recent years the Republic of Korea has been increasing its investment in Brazil, especially in the areas of the motor industry, electronics, minerals, steel, agriculture and finance. It has also shown interest in the Accelerated Growth Programme (PAC) and the bullet-train project between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. In terms of science and technology, understandings are going forward in the areas of my genetics and nuclear energy. The Republic of Korea is Brazil's third-largest trading partner in Asia; in 2007 bilateral trade reached a total of US\$5.4 billion and from January to September in the following year it had already passed US\$6.4 billion.

Press release: "Visit to Brazil of the President of the Republic of Korea, Lee Myung-bak, Brasilia, 18th November 2008.

I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Korean community in Brazil who, with their great spirit of discipline, determination and entrepreneurial ability, have integrated into our society and contributed towards its development. During the last 50 years our two countries have achieved remarkable advances in consolidating their democracies, modernising their productive bases and improving the lives of their populations. The work of our countries in the G-20 is evidence of the increased responsibilities we are called upon to assume in the new configurations of international relations. The frequent exchanges of visits and cooperation between Brazil and South Korea in the world debating forums constitute another proof of the importance we give to our partnership. We enjoy a solid institutional base that includes bilateral instruments with great practical application that range from the elimination of double taxation to legal cooperation, from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to industrial cooperation. This rich background indicates the maturity we have reached in political dialogue between our two governments and opens up favourable prospects of increasing bilateral relations, especially in the areas of high technology and biofuels.

Greeting by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the electronic site celebrating the 50th anniversary of relations between Brazil and South Korea, Brasilia, 22nd June 2009.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Brazilian Government learned with pleasure that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) has fulfilled the promises - made during the Sixpartite Negotiations for disarming the Korean Peninsula - to present a declaration concerning its nuclear programme to the Chinese government, which is presiding over the negotiations, and to dismantle its nuclear installations, as in the case of demolishing the cooling tower of the Yongbion nuclear complex. The Brazilian Government hopes that those initiatives, as well as the complementary actions promised by the US Government - which has made the first moves to lifting some of the sanctions applied to North Korea -

will be effective steps towards the positive development of the sextartite negotiating process and the disarming of the Korean Peninsula.

**Press release: “Nuclear Declaration by North Korea”,
Brasilia, 30th June 2008.**

Diplomatic relations between Brazil and North Korea were established in March 2001 and the North Korean Embassy in Brasilia was installed in January 2005. The Brazilian Embassy in Pyongyang has been authorised by Decree No. 6,587, dated 20th September 2008, and is in the final phase of being installed. In 2008 bilateral trade came to a total of US\$381.1 million.

**Press release: “Visit to Brazil of the Minister Overseas
Trade of North Korea”, Brasilia, 8th May 2009.**

The Brazilian Government vehemently condemns the nuclear tests carried out by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) today, 25th May. The test violates Resolution 1,718 passed by the UN Security Council on 14th October 2006. Brazil wishes to express its expectation that the DPRK will return as soon as possible, and as a state without nuclear arms, to being a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NNPT). Equally, the Brazilian Government appeals to the DPRK to sign, as soon as possible, the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and to strictly observe the moratorium on nuclear tests. Brazil also hopes that the DPRK will return in a constructive frame of mind to the Sextartite Negotiations with a view to removing nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula, and appeals to all parties to refrain from committing acts that might aggravate tensions within the regional and global contexts.

**Press release: “North Korean Nuclear Test”, Brasilia,
25th May 2009.**

EAST TIMOR

Brazil and East Timor are developing an intense cooperation programme in areas essential to consolidating the emerging state of East Timor, such as education, justice, security, health and job-training.... Brazil has also been cooperating with East Timor within the context of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (Países de Língua Portuguesa - CPLP), especially in the areas of education and sport. Representatives of the CPLP are attending courses on trade negotiations and the training of diplomats provided by the Rio Branco Institute.... Brazil harbours a deep sense of solidarity concerning East Timor, the only country in Asia and Oceania that has Portuguese as its official language, and which became independent in 2002. The first elections in East Timor since it became an independent state were held in 2007.

**Press release: “Visit of the President of East Timor”,
Brasilia, 29th January 2008.**

East Timor has entered the community of nations making the fundamental values of the UN its own. The United Nations has been one of the foundations of the work of building the state of East Timor. A famous Brazilian, the much-missed Sérgio Vieira de Mello, led East Timor’s process of transition to independence.... It is with great pride and a feeling of responsibility that Brazil has taken part in the march of the Timorese people towards self-determination. The progress they have achieved is encouraging and is motivating us to renew joint working programmes and launch new cooperative initiatives.

**Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during
his visit to the National Parliament of East Timor, Dili,
11th July 2008.**

VIETNAM

Relations between Brazil and Vietnam were established in 1989 and have become increasingly strong in recent years with the greater frequency of high-

level visits and the increase in trade. Bilateral trade increased almost 7 times between 2003 and 2007, rising from US\$47 million to US\$323 million. In 2006 league Vietnamese Trade Office opened in São Paulo and in 2007 the Brazil-Vietnam Chamber of Commerce was created. The two countries have established a target of US\$1 billion to be achieved by 2010.

Press release: “Visit of Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to Vietnam and Singapore”, Brasilia, 22nd February 2008.

Brazil and Vietnam have historical backgrounds that are very different, but today find themselves with many common areas in their internal and external agendas. This is an excellent moment to intensify our relations. Our countries are committed to reducing poverty and inequality and are aiming at achieving economic growth without losing sight of the ruling principle of social justice. We are also united in increasing our relations with an increasingly large number of other countries all over the world. Our governments and businesses are aware that diversification of partners and markets can only bring advantages and greater security in the long term. We wish to give value to the potential of South-South relations whether in terms of trade and investment or in terms of cooperation and the exchange of knowledge and experience.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the closing ceremony of the “Brazil-Vietnam: Building New Partnerships” business seminar, Hanoi, 10th July 2008.

CENTRAL ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

The Brazilian government strongly condemns the recent series of terrorist acts in Afghanistan. The latest attack carried out today in Kabul caused the deaths of 12 people, including six UN officials, and left many people wounded.

In showing its sympathy and solidarity with the families of the victims, the Brazilian Government, as well as the Secretary General of the United Nations, reaffirms its condemnation of attacks against civilians and those working for international organisations. Equally, it reiterates its support for the forces of the Government, the Afghan people and the international community in support of restoring peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Press release: “Attack in Kabul”, Brasilia, 28th October 2009.

KAZAKHSTAN

Brazil was one of the first countries to recognise Kazakh independence. The opening of embassy in Astana in 2006 and the exchange of presidential visits strengthened our bilateral relationship. We are reducing the distance between us and increasing opportunities for cooperation.... There has been tangible progress in trade, and commercial exchange between the two countries has multiplied five times in the last five years, although it is still far from reaching its full potential. We need to work together with our business communities to expand and diversify even further these exchanges and to encourage reciprocal investment.... We can work together to improve the production of meat, wheat and agricultural produce in semi-arid regions. Kazakhstan is an energy-rich country that is trying to diversify its economic structure and, like Brazil, is in a position to lead the revolution in biofuels. I am confident that new opportunities will open up for Embraer to demonstrate the competitiveness of its aircraft in Central Asia. The opening of the Vale do Rio Doce office in Almaty last year will help Kazakhstan to realise its vast mineral potential. When it shortly becomes the major world producer of uranium the country will reveal the strategic role it is being called upon to play in the global economy.... We wish to construct an agenda that will help to reducing the imbalances of power and to make international decision-making more democratic. We share the idea of a multipolar world and the importance of breathing new life into international institutions.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a lunch offered by the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, Astana, 17th June 2009.

The Heads of State (Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Nursultan Nazarbayev) emphasised the positive trend of the development of bilateral relations and the similarity of their positions in relation to solving questions of regional and global security, as well as modern questions of international politics. They mentioned the growth of the political and economic roles of both countries in regional and international organisations and repeated their commitment to improving their activities. In this context the Heads of State reaffirmed their positions concerning the reform of the UN Security Council in order to ensure greater participation by developing countries as permanent or non-permanent members, thus making the organisation more legitimate and effective. Brazil once again thanked Kazakhstan for its support for Brazil's hopes of achieving a permanent seat on an enlarged UN Security Council. The two leaders reasserted the importance of international initiatives in the areas of disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful resolution of controversies. They agreed that advances towards the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction should be accompanied by consistent moves in the direction of disarmament, above all of nuclear weapons. Brazil once again congratulated Kazakhstan on signing ... the Agreement to create the "Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia" which has been in force since last March. They supported the strengthening of the multilateral trade system in the belief that free and balanced trade is essential for development and for fighting poverty.

**Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit of
President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Kazakhstan,
Astana, 17th June 2009.**

IRAN

Iran is a country about which Brazil cannot remain indifferent, firstly because it is a great market.... Last year it bought goods worth almost US\$2 billion from Brazil and sold practically nothing as the oil it produces is not exactly what we need to buy.... We have to maintain our mutual relations. Do we agree with everything the Iranian leaders say or do? No. It is an important country with 70 million inhabitants and an ancient

culture.... Brazil is against proliferation but now it is necessary to separate the question of nuclear non-proliferation from the question of the right to develop nuclear technology for peaceful ends. How can we arrive at a normal state of affairs? For example: the Security Council has imposed sanctions on Iran and we are not in favour of this, but as the Security Council has adopted this measure, we fall in line. Today we do not impose unilateral sanctions.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the magazine *Caros Amigos*, Brasilia, 1st February 2009.

We do not hold back from criticism, as is shown by our criticism of the statement by the Iranian leader concerning the Holocaust, but we do not refuse to engage in dialogue, and it is through dialogue that we may exert influence on other countries. Whether people like it or not, Iran is an important player in the Middle East question. It is a powerful country with 70 million inhabitants and it does no good to try to ignore it. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva will not hesitate to give his opinion, that of Brazil, to President Ahmadinejad or to whoever wins the election in June. If you only wish to invite and speak to people you agree with, you will meet very few people.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the magazine *Carta Capital*, Brasilia, 11th May 2009.

It would be better for the whole of the Middle East if everyone agreed to create a zone that was totally free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. However, this does not mean that the Iranians do not have the right to develop their atomic energy industry for civilian purposes. We must recognise that Teheran has that right because we wish to make progress in solving the Iranian problem. The Iranian

response might possibly be to agree to more rigorous inspections of Iranian nuclear installations.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to *Radio RUVR - The Voice of Russia*, Brasilia, 5th August 2009.

The Brazilian government wishes to express its satisfaction at the occasion of the new high-level meeting in Geneva on 1st October between representatives of permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, the USA, France, the United Kingdom and Russia) and Germany, with representatives of Iran concerning the Iranian nuclear programme. Brazil feels that the constructive attitude shown by all parties is positive and welcomes the possibility of this dialogue being developed. The Brazilian government also wishes to express its satisfaction at the direct involvement of the United States in these talks and the resumption of high-level bilateral contacts with Iran. Brazil repeats that strengthening dialogue is the only viable option for dealing with the Iranian nuclear question.

Press release: “High-Level Meeting concerning the Iranian Nuclear Programme”, Brasilia, 2nd October 2009.

The two leaders expressed their unshakeable rejection of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, the existence of which represents a serious threat to international peace and security, as well as to human survival. In this context, they reaffirmed their commitment to disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation as well as emphasising the importance of taking practical measures in the area of disarmament, bearing in mind the need for a successful conclusion to the 7th Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference (2010). The two Presidents gave their support to a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Middle East and

expressed their support for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and both parties condemned the systematic return to the use of violence against civilian populations.... Both leaders expressed their satisfaction with the increased bilateral political dialogue, examples of which are not only the continuance of the bilateral mechanism of political consultation established in 2000 which had its 7th meeting in the second half of this year in Tehran, but also the recent exchange of visits by foreign ministers between the two countries (Teheran, 1st and 2nd November 2008 and Brasilia, 26th and 27th March 2009).

Joint Communiqué on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Brasilia, 23rd November 2009.

Iran and Brazil are two great developing countries; they have common aspirations in terms of economic and social progress. Our potential for cooperation in the areas of science and technology, trade and investments is great.... We intend to carry out together projects in the area of generating electricity and we are going to take to Iran Brazil's experience with vehicles powered by gas and ethanol.... In an ever more multipolar world it is vital to reinforce South-South relations and consolidate the mechanisms of integration in our regions. We look positively on Iran's efforts to create a common market in Central Asia with the Economic Cooperation Organisation.... We recognise Iran's rights to develop its nuclear programme for peaceful purposes, fully respecting international agreements. This is the path Brazil has been following, in line with our Constitution, which forbids the production and use of nuclear weapons. Nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament should go together, and Brazil hopes to see a Middle East that is free of nuclear weapons, as is the case in our beloved Latin America. Therefore, Your Excellency, I encourage you to continue to engage with interested countries to find a fair and balanced solution to the Iranian nuclear question.... Iran is capable of performing a decisive role, not only in the Middle East but also in Central Asia. We are sure that the centuries of experience you have in your culture will enable you to create harmonious international order in your own region. The Iranian

contribution will be particularly important in achieving unity among the Palestinians, without which their freedom cannot be achieved.

Press release by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit of the President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Brasilia, 23rd November 2009.

PAKISTAN

The Brazilian Government notes with extreme concern the level of violence in Pakistan, where a series of terrorist attacks carried out in recent weeks has left more than 250 members of the civilian population dead and hundreds of others injured.... In presenting its condolences to the families of victims, the Brazilian Government reiterates its strongest condemnation of all acts of terrorism and sincerely hopes that the Pakistani people will be able to return to following the path of peace and stability.

Press release: “Attacks in Pakistan”, Brasilia, 28th October 2009.

UZBEKISTAN

Your visit to my country, the first by a Head of State from Uzbekistan, opens a new page in our relations. It indicates the determination of both developing countries to broaden their cooperation in the wider areas of the international agenda. Faithful to its history, Uzbekistan is still a meeting point of different peoples and cultures in Central Asia. Like Brazil, it is a multi-ethnic and multicultural country.... The agreements we have recently signed provide us with the base for a partnership that benefits from the complementary nature of two economies that are rapidly expanding. This is shown in the figures concerning trade, which tripled between 2003 in 2007.... I am absolutely convinced that Uzbekistan and Brazil will find themselves better positioned to face the new world that will emerge from this crisis. In this new situation our countries will benefit from strength and international institutions. Brazil is a tireless defender of the reform of

the United Nations, especially of the need to increase the number of permanent members of the Security Council. Uzbekistan's valuable support for our bid encourages us to persevere with confidence in achieving our aspiration. I am convinced that, with this pioneering visit of President Karimov, we are taking concrete steps to reducing the distance between our countries and that we are coming to know each other more and better. Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia, it is also strategically located at the heart of Asia and is the cradle of an ancient civilisation. Those who wish to face new frontiers should look to the examples of the traders who made Bukhara and Samarkand a meeting point between East and West.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit of the President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, Brasilia, 28th May 2009.

The two Parties [Brazil and Uzbekistan] commit themselves to increasing cooperation in the areas of culture, science and technology, energy, education, the arts, tourism and sport and health, among others.... Encouragement will be given to direct contact between universities, scientific and cultural centres, museums and libraries, as well as organisations that deal with science, culture and the arts.... They commit themselves to co-operating in consolidating the priority areas of law, democracy, political pluralism and respect for human rights, using regional means for this end as well as the mechanisms set out in the Charter and Conventions of the United Nations.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, Brasilia, 28th May 2009.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Australia today is not only continuing to invest in Brazil, especially in the area of food, it is also an important player in the field of international relations at the UN, particularly in the WTO. But it also receives investment from Brazil. Curiously, we have today two major investments, one of them the Vale do Rio Doce, the other Friboi, both companies working in areas in which Australia has always been strong - frozen foods and meat and food production, as well as mining.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Seminar Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Brazilian Centre for International Relations (CEBRI), Rio de Janeiro, 2nd September 2008.

Brazil is Australia's main trading partner in Latin America and the main receiver of investments from that country. The volume of our bilateral trade rose from US\$598 million in 2003 to US\$2,483 billion in 2008. Australian investment in Brazil reached a total of US\$1,153 billion in 2008, making Australia the ninth-largest investor in Brazil, ahead of Germany, the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Press release: "Visit to Brazil of the Australian Foreign Trade Minister", Brasilia, 24th August 2009.

NEW ZEALAND

Brazil has been the main target of New Zealand's 'Latin American Strategy' since it was launched in 2000. Bilateral relations between Brazil and New Zealand have developed significantly during this time thanks to the efforts of both governments, which have followed the aims of that Strategy.... In this context, the Ministers recalled the visit to New Zealand by the President's

Special Adviser for International Affairs, Professor Marco Aurélio Garcia, in 2006, the visit of Foreign Minister Peters to Brazil in 2007, as well as the visits of Phil Goff as Trade Minister in 2007 and as Minister for Foreign Affairs in 2004.... These developments not only mirror the successes achieved in our bilateral arrangements, they also help to strengthen and increase mutually advantageous cooperation in the multilateral area between the Federative Republic of Brazil and New Zealand.

**Joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the meeting
between the Foreign Ministers of Brazil and New
Zealand, Wellington, 28th August 2008.**



The India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum

The IBSA Forum includes India, Brazil and South Africa and has its origins in the first days of the government of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva; it brings together three great democracies, three great multicultural societies, one in each developing continent in the world. It promotes diplomatic coordination, increased trade and investment and cooperation between its members in many areas, including the academic and cultural. IBSA has encouraged us to launch the idea of a trilateral trade agreement between MERCOSUR, India and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

The work of IBSA has concentrated on three main areas: (i) finding agreement on positions concerning topics on the international agenda, (ii) economic/trade and scientific/technological cooperation, and (iii) technical cooperation to benefit developing countries through the IBSA Fund. The

IBSA Fund for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation finances technical cooperation projects in relatively less-developed countries. Since 2004, Brazil has contributed about US\$3.5 million to the Fund, which was honoured by the United Nations in December 2006 with the prize for the best South-South cooperation initiative. The Fund has invested US\$1.5 million in projects such as solid waste treatment in Haiti and promoting family agriculture in Guinea-Bissau. Various other projects are being looked at, including water resource management projects in Laos, the fight against AIDS in Burundi and social inclusion through sport in Palestine.

**Press release: “5th Ministerial Meeting of the IBSA”,
Brasilia, 9th May 2008.**

Five years after it was founded, IBSA is already an important organisation on the international scene. It is not possible to speak of South-South relations without mentioning our alliance. It is best described as being a coalition of great democracies in the South, an area for cooperation between developing countries determined to redefine their place in the community of nations.... I am happy to see that the Forum is renewing itself without losing ground where it has made progress. This is the challenge that has motivated our determination to make IBSA more agile and effective. To this end we are bringing together 16 IBSA cooperation groups and calling a meeting to discuss focal points. The events involving the business, cultural and academic worlds and the Women’s Forum that were organised by India reinforce our aim of making IBSA a real meeting point for societies and cultures. IBSA has no headquarters nor permanent secretariat, nor even a document defining its structure, but the alliance exists, a cohesive and enlarged organisation carrying out its tasks on solid foundations. We have proved that there were deep-rooted reasons for our nations coming together and taking full advantage of that proximity.

**Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during
the opening of the 3rd IBSA Summit Meeting, New
Delhi, 15th October 2008.**

The IBSA forum brings together three great developing nations that are important multi-ethnic members of their respective continents. In addition to increasing the political dialogue between participants concerning major themes on the international agenda, the group is developing projects in developing countries such as Haiti, Guinea-Bissau and Palestine. The formation of the group is evidence of the greater capacity for action or developing countries in the shaping of the international order.

Inaugural class given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the occasion of the opening of the International Relations Course of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 13th April 2009.

IBSA was formed in 2003 and brings together three great developing countries from three different continents that contain multicultural, multi-ethnic and democratic societies. Together, the three countries have a population of about 1.4 billion people and a nominal GDP of more than US\$ 3.2 trillion. Today, IBSA has 16 working groups responsible for intergovernmental cooperation in areas that include, among others, agriculture, science and technology, tourism, culture and tax administration. Also, discussion groups have been set up for parliamentarians, academics, women and figures from the business world, who meet annually. The IBSA Fund was set up to finance cooperation projects in poorer countries and has already developed initiatives in Haiti, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Projects are also under way in Palestine, Burundi and Laos. In 2006 the IBSA Fund was honoured with the United Nations 'South-South Partnership Prize'.

Press release: "6th Ministerial Meeting of the IBSA Forum", Brasilia, 28th August 2009.

Originally planned as an area for diplomatic connections, IBSA has become a broader instrument for political agreement and trilateral cooperation, enjoying the participation of sectors of civil society and parliaments. The

IBSA Facility Fund for Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger has already carried out projects such as solid waste treatment in Haiti and encouraging family farms in Guinea-Bissau. Among other enterprises being studied are projects to manage water resources in Laos, fighting AIDS in Burundi and social inclusion through sport in Palestine.

**Press release: “5th IBSA Ministerial Meeting”,
Brasilia, 9th May 2008.**

Africa

AFRICA – GENERAL

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva ... has returned Africa to the central position it should always have in Brazil's foreign policy. We have reinforced, and in some cases created, bilateral links with a significant number of African countries, including of course our partners in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, the inspired creation of José Aparecido de Oliveira.... We have also established a more structured dialogue with the African Union. Together with Nigeria, we are promoting the first Africa-South American Summit in Abuja.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

The 2nd Conference of Intellectuals from Africa and the Diaspora, held in Salvador ... brought together about 400 eminent experts. Our relations

with Africa, the continent from which millions of men and women were forced to come through the slave trade, are a priority for Brazil's foreign policy. Brazil is enormously proud of the African presence in its society and we have the second-largest black population in the world. By increasing cooperation, cultivating trade and strengthening our cultural relations, we are repaying a historic debt and at the same time creating mutually beneficial partnerships with the African continent.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean Countries preparatory to the Durban Review Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Brasilia, 17th June 2008.

For the first time, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has realised Brazil's dream of having a proper policy in relation to Africa, and Brazilian is represented in 20 African countries. Some have claimed that Brazil's aim of increasing its partnership with Africa was "a little poetic", "a little lyrical" and that it would have no foundation in reality. Nevertheless, in 2008 Brazilian trade with Africa increased from US\$ 5 billion in 2002 to US\$ 26 billion. If we took Africa as a single country, it would today be our fourth-largest trading partner after the United States, China and Argentina and ahead of Germany and Italy, for example. The increasingly bold activities of Brazilian investors have been seen in the areas of specialist cooperation in agriculture, health, the fight against AIDS, etc.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at a Seminar organised by the *Valor Econômico* and *Wall Street Journal* newspapers, New York, 16th March 2009.

The priorities for relations with Africa that my Government has decided upon have become state policy that goes beyond speeches and expressions

of sympathy; it is backed up by concrete actions. Brazil is not coming to Africa to expiate the guilt of a colonial past; neither do we see Africa as a large reserve of natural wealth to be exploited. Brazil wishes to be a partner in development projects; we wish to share lessons and experiences, to join forces and unite our abilities. This is the only way in which we can become actors and not merely victims in transforming the present world order. I have personally dedicated myself to this aim.... Today we have 34 embassies in African countries and Brasilia is one of the world capitals with the largest number of African embassies.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening ceremony of the 13th African Union Assembly, Sirte, 1st July 2009.

Closer relations with Africa are a priority for Brazilian foreign policy. President Luiz

Inácio Lula da Silva has already made ten journeys to the continent since he took office, visiting more than 20 countries. Few other non-African – or even African – leaders can claim the same. As a special guest at the African Union Summit in Sirte in July, the President repeated his commitment to a cooperation of shared aims with the African Commission. In Ghana we have set up an office of the Brazilian agricultural research company, Embrapa. We are developing a model cotton plantation in Mali and are working to construct a factory to produce antiretroviral drugs in Mozambique. The development of Africa is primarily the responsibility of Africans themselves but it is the duty of the countries that have benefited most from the suffering of Africans to help development in this continent, which is still so poor but which has such great potential.

“Working towards better global governance”, Lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

THE AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SUMMIT (ASA)

We have gathered here to take the step forward in consolidating an alliance between two continents that are determined to shape their own future. South America and Africa are building a bridge for dialogue and collaboration. We wish to reduce distances, bring people together and consolidate a partnership for development and peace. This was the bold vision that first brought Africans and South Americans together at Abuja in 2006. The mechanism formulated by President Obasanjo is today at the centre of our diplomatic agenda.... The 21st century finds us increasingly united and there is no global challenge that cannot be faced together by Africa and South America. Also, there is no global challenge that can be met without South America or Africa. Regional integration, multilateralism and South-South cooperation the instruments we shall use to build a fairer world.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the 2nd Africa-South America Summit, Isla Margarita, 26th September 2009.

The first Africa-South America (ASA) Summit was held at Abuja, Nigeria in 2006. The ASA consists of all 12 South American countries and 53 African ones, as well as the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the African Union (AU). Brazil and Nigeria are the Regional Coordinators of the ASA and Venezuela is the *pro-tempore* Secretary. As well as providing an area for political dialogue, the ASA looks for bilateral cooperation in various areas in which lines of action and projects are located in eight Working Groups jointly presided over by an African and a South American country.... As well as being the Regional Coordinator and co-President of two Working Groups (Science and Technology and Energy, Infrastructure and Transports), Brazil houses the headquarters of the Committee of ASA Ambassadors. Moreover, it has launched a series of cooperative activities, among them organising a seminar on trade negotiations that was held in May this year and, on the occasion of the 2nd Summit, will publish a catalogue of reference works to provide more knowledge about the countries in the two regions.

Press release: “2nd Africa-South America (ASA) Summit”, Isla Margarita, 26th September 2009.

THE AFRICAN UNION

Brazil greatly appreciates the role of the African Union in promoting peace and democracy in Africa. Above all we admire the continuance ... of the cumulative advances that guide the African niche market. You cannot construct a continent harmoniously overnight. Consolidating democracy is a gradual process and Brazil applauds the growing awareness that no one is better suited than Africans themselves to deal with their own problems and develop their own solutions. Africa shows signs of maturity and adhesion to the common values that have inspired the development of African unity by assuming responsibility for following through the aims of this organisation. We support the healthy involvement of regional African organisations in looking for paths to the peaceful progress of its members. We also know that it is not easy to respect the challenges of peace, stability and security in the face of conflicts, many of them inherited from colonialism or stirred up by external greed. The African Union’s efforts and initiatives in promoting dialogue in mediation processes during peace missions deserve the support of everyone.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening ceremony of the 13th African Union Assembly, Sirte, 1st July 2009.

THE COMMUNITY OF PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING COUNTRIES (COMUNIDADE DOS PAÍSES DE LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA - CPLP)

Our membership of the CPLP has been fruitful for the community of about 250 million people who make their common language a powerful instrument for mobilisation and awareness. Together with the other sister-countries in Africa and East Timor, we are committed to economic development, social justice and strengthening democracy.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during his visit to the exhibition entitled “A New World, a New Empire – The Portuguese Court in Brazil” Rio de Janeiro, 7th March 2008.

The CPLP has an important place in Brazil’s foreign policy. Brazil has set up a Mission in Lisbon to deal exclusively with CPLP matters. We have increased our financial support for the Community and are broadening the range of our specialist cooperation: 40% of Brazilian specialist cooperation goes to CPLP countries. We give great importance to the political and diplomatic agreement between CPLP countries. Stabilising democracy in Guinea-Bissau and consolidating institutions in East Timor presents us today with a challenge similar to that of the pacification of Angola and Mozambique in the past.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

ANGOLA

Brazil is developing major specialist cooperation projects with Angolan, especially in the areas of health and education.... There are more than 30 Brazilian companies operating in Angola and last year bilateral trade amounted to more than US\$ 2.1 billion. From 2003 to 2007, this figure increased by a factor of almost nine. During the same period, Brazilian exports rose from US\$ 235 million, to US\$ 2.1 billion. The exchange of trade should continue to grow with the help of the US\$ 1 billion line of credit announced by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during his visit to Angola last year.

Press release: “Visit to Brazil by the Foreign Minister of Angola, João Bernardo Miranda, Brasilia, 16th July 2008.

The Brazilian Government notes with satisfaction the efforts of the Angolan Government to carry out the electoral process in the spirit of the commitment of the member-countries of the CPLP to democracy, the state of law, human rights and social justice. The Brazilian Government is confident that counting the votes will take place normally and will help continue strengthening the democratic institutions that are so necessary for the consolidation of peace and development in Angola.

**Press release: “Legislative Elections in Angola”,
Brasilia, 8th September 2008.**

CAPE VERDE

Brazil provides Cape Verde with a wide-ranging programme of specialist cooperation, mainly in the areas of job-training, higher education and health. Cape Verde receives the second-highest level of specialist cooperation from Brazil in the world, and the highest level on the African continent. Bilateral trade has increased from US\$ 9 million in 2000 to 32 US\$ 36 million in 2007.

**Press release: “Visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
of Cape Verde, Victor Borges”, Brasilia, 5th June 2008.**

GUINEA-BISSAU

The Brazilian government welcomes the holding of presidential elections in Guinea-Bissau on 28th June, which were carried out in a peaceful and orderly way, according to the statements of international observers, among whom were three Brazilian representatives from the CPLP’s Electoral Observation Mission. Holding the presidential elections early, as laid down by the Constitution of Guinea-Bissau is an important step in the process of returning the country to institutional normality after the assassination of President João Bernardo Nino Vieira in March this year. The Brazilian government is confident that the investigation of this crime will carry on in conditions of normality and that the elections will help to strengthen democratic institutions, a consolidated peace and the process of national reconstruction in Guinea-Bissau.

Press release: “Presidential Elections in Guinea-Bissau”, Brasilia, 29th June 2009.

On a visit to Bissau in 2005 President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva promised to help the country in the process of consolidating its democracy and expressed the hope that internal reconciliation would help the country’s people live together in democracy and diversity. We have tried to contribute towards Guinea-Bissau’s democracy at times of political and institutional instability by means of financial help and sending specialist missions to work in the elections. In 2007, together with Condoleezza Rice of the United States, and António Isaac Monteiro of Guinea-Bissau, I signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at supporting the Parliament of Guinea-Bissau in coordinating legislative provisions. As the coordinator of the Specific Configuration of the Guinea-Bissau Peace Building Commission for Guinea-Bissau, Brazil defends the adoption of measures that bring together economic development and social inclusion, the essential elements in finding a solution to other, long-term problems, such as security.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol. 18, No. 2, Sept/Oct/Nov 2009.

Guinea-Bissau is an important recipient of Brazilian specialist cooperation involving projects in the areas of education, defence, health, job-training, and support for agriculture and stock breeding. Brazil has made donations for the organisation of the legislative elections in November 2008 and for the presidential elections that have been brought forward to this year. Brazil presides over the UN Peacebuilding Commission for Guinea-Bissau and the Brazilian Government has already announced that during its new mandate in the UN Security Council, it will endeavour to prioritise the case of Guinea-Bissau.

Press release: “Visit of Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to Guinea-Bissau”, Brasilia, 23rd October 2009.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique is today an important magnet for investment. Very briefly, Mozambique's mineral and energy production will be the determining factor in Southern Africa's impact on the world. Some of our major companies are already working in this country.... We are all aware of the historical points of contact between Mozambique and Brazil and our similarities help us to share experiences and facilitate contacts. We have a real legacy of friendship and fellow-feeling that makes our relations easier.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the closing session of the Business Meeting, Maputo, 16th October 2008.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

The visit of the Chancellor of São Tomé and Príncipe returns the visit of Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to that country in May 2008. Among the more important initiatives in our bilateral relationship are cooperative actions in public management, electronic government, health, education and food security. During the meeting between Foreign Minister Carlos Tiny and his counterpart Celso Amorim, cooperation agreements will be signed in the areas of fishing and the implementation of the Literacy Solidarity programme in São Tomé and Príncipe.

Press release: "Visit to Brazil of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of São Tomé and Príncipe, Carlos Tiny", Brasilia, 19th January 2009.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bilateral trade between Brazil and South Africa came to a total of US\$ 2.5 billion in 2008, comprising US\$ 1.7 billion in exports and US\$ 773 million in Brazilian imports. Last April, the Preferential Trade

Agreement was signed between MERCOSUR and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the organisation to which South Africa belongs.

Press release: “Visit to Brazil of the President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma”, Brasilia, 8th October 2009.

We have in the past celebrated the struggle of the South African people against apartheid. Today we are paying homage to leaders like Comrade Zuma who sacrificed their own freedom to defend the freedom of their people. We admire the diversity of the democracy that is being built. Like Brazil, South Africa is now engaged in another battle. Our countries are overcoming a legacy of centuries of exclusion. We are in a hurry to eliminate all forms of discrimination. The Brazilian Government and society have been mobilised to defeat racism, that special and perverse form of exclusion. This aim is more than a vital aspect of democracy; it is the recognition of the greatest legacy Africa has given to our culture: the ability to mould a rich community out of different ethnic groups, different religions and different national origins.... South Africa and Brazil are taking their place in the world as sovereign nations and we wish to have a closer partnership between us. Trade between our two nations has multiplied three times, reaching a total of US\$2.5 billion in 2008. Brazilian businesses - like Marcopolo, the Vale [do Rio Doce Company – *trans.*] and Odebrecht - are already investing in South Africa, while South African companies are betting on Brazil. We have set up a Working Group to catalyse these initiatives.... The future of our partnership will also include up-to-date areas such as biotechnology, astronomy, nanotechnology and information technology. This is the motivation for the activities of the Joint Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation that held its first meeting in May this year. Another area of huge potential is that of energy. Brazil’s experience with biofuels and South Africa’s dominance in liquefying coal and natural gas make us natural partners as a time when the international community is looking for clean and renewable sources of energy. We wish to include our neighbours in our partnership and we are doing this with the signing

this year of the Preferential Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and the Southern African Customs Union.... We are building a fairer, more democratic and multipolar world in which developing countries will be protagonists. We want a world without wars and for that reason we are also co-operating in the area of defence, preserving peace in the South Atlantic.

Press Conference granted by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva together with the South African President, Jacob Zuma, Brasilia, 9th October 2009.

EGYPT

Foreign Minister Celso Amorim will pay an official visit to Egypt.... As well as bilateral matters, the agenda of the meeting includes the Middle East situation, especially the Israel-Palestine conflict, and the situation in Africa. During the visit a Memorandum of Understanding for Establishing a Mechanism of Strategic Dialogue between Brazil and Egypt will be signed. The increasing relations between Brazil and Egypt are also reflected in bilateral trade. Commercial exchange between Brazil and Egypt has risen from US\$ 410 million in 2002 to US\$ 1.63 billion in 2008 an increase of 296% during that period.

Press release: “Visit of Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to Egypt”, Brasilia, 24th December 2009.

NIGERIA

I have been to Nigeria twice and hosted President Obasanjo at the 7th September celebrations in 2005. I now have the privilege of having him here with us and our bilateral agenda concentrates on looking for partnerships that will favour economic development and social justice in our society. The huge increase in our bilateral trade also shows how close Nigeria and Brazil are to each other. Our trade has multiplied fivefold between 2002 and 2008, amounting to more than US\$ 8 billion.

Today, Nigeria is our largest trading partner in Africa and tenth-largest in the world. Brazil is the second-largest market for Nigerian exports.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the official visit of the President of Nigeria, Umaru Yar'Adua, Brasilia, 29th July 2009.

SOMALIA

The Brazilian Government observes with great concern the spiral of violence in Somalia that has left more than 30 victims in recent days and led to the attack on the airport at the capital Mogadishu on 22nd October, in an attempt to bring down the aeroplane carrying President Sheikh Sharif Ahmed on an official visit to Uganda. The Brazilian Government condemns the violence being used by Somali factions to achieve their political ends and urges them to respect the Federal Transition Government and to use dialogue as a way of resolving their differences.

Press release: “The Situation in Somalia”, Brasilia, 25th October 2009.

THE SUDAN

Brazil's position in the discussions on human rights in the Sudan is an example of constructive participation free from automatic alliances on the Council of Human Rights. During the 2nd Session of that body in 2006, an impasse between the European Union and the African Group might have led suspending the monitoring of the human rights situation in Darfur.... Brazil voted in favour of the draft resolution presented by the African Group which finally guaranteed the mandate of the special reporter to monitor the humanitarian crisis in the region. Some months later, with the worsening of the situation in Darfur, Brazil supported the European Union's efforts to hold a Special Session on the situation in the Sudan and helped to bring together the positions defended by the two groups. This action guaranteed the approval by consensus of the resolution to send a Group of Experts to Darfur.... from Brazil's point of view, rather than simply

penalising the Sudanese Government, it is better to improve the human rights situation of the Sudanese people.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, Article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol.18, No. 2 – Sept-Oct-Nov 2009.

ZIMBABWE

I was in Zimbabwe at the end of last year when many countries were criticising the possibilities of a rapprochement between Robert Mugabe’s Government and the opposition led by Morgan Tsvangirai.... I spoke with Mugabe, the opposition leaders and the main foreign mediator, the then South African President, Thabo Mbeki. I made clear to all of them the position of the Brazilian Government that dialogue and conciliation between political forces was the best way of achieving stability and development in Zimbabwe. Really improving the conditions of life of the people on the ground was more important than making dubiously effective accusations concerning violations of human rights, which would contribute little to bringing peace to the country. Some months later, the formation of a coalition government proved to be crucial for the return of normality to political, economic and social life, with real gains for the people of Zimbabwe, as almost everyone recognises today.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, Article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol.18, No. 2 – Sept-Oct-Nov 2009.



The Middle East

In Syria I met the Foreign Minister and the President; in Jordan I met the Foreign Minister and the King; In Ramallah, Palestine, I met the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister ... and in Egypt I met the Foreign Minister and the President.... As I have said, Brazil is welcomed everywhere for discussions and Brazil does not only discuss with other parties - it enjoys the confidence of those with whom it holds discussions.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Rio Branco Institute, Brasilia, 16th January 2009.

Brazil's experience of being home to large Arab and Jewish communities that live together in harmony debunks the myth that the Middle East is condemned to living with the conflicts and suffering it has experienced for decades. We maintain an open and frank dialogue with all the countries in the region and it was in this spirit that I received recently the Presidents of Israel and the Palestinian Authority. I repeated to Shimon Peres and to Mahmoud Abbas Brazil's position on the conflict in the Middle East. We defend the right of the Palestinian people to have a viable state and live their lives with dignity alongside a secure and sovereign Israeli state, but seeking understanding

in this and other regional topics demands the inclusion of new discussion partners who are genuinely interested in peace. In order to have a dialogue it is necessary to build channels of confidence unselfishly and courageously. These are the same values and principles that should prevail in the search for peace in the Middle East.

Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva after signing documents on the occasion of the visit of the President of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Brasilia, 23 November 2009.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN-ARAB COUNTRIES SUMMIT (ASPA)

The ASPA Forum, of which Brazil is the South American Coordinator, was created in 2005 at the 1st Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Brasilia. Made up of 34 countries (12 South American and 22 Arab, as well as UNASUR and the League of Arab States), ASPA not only provides a base for political dialogue, it also operates in five broad areas: economic, cultural, scientific/technological, environmental and social. During the last four years nine meetings have been held at ministerial level on Culture, Water Resources, the Economy, the Environment, Social Matters and Foreign Affairs. In the area of cultural cooperation, the ASPA Library and Institute for South American Research, based in Morocco, has been opened.

Press release: “2nd South American-Arab Countries Summit”, Brasilia, 28th March 2009.

We wish to take concrete and lasting steps to consolidate cooperation between the Arab World and South America. We are reducing physical distances, bringing together world views and integrating peoples and cultures. To this end, we are strengthening economic and commercial exchange, setting up air links, launching specialist cooperation projects to fight desertification and we are going to build the ASPA Library in Algeria. At the same time, we shall have a South American research Centre in Tangier. We shall take

advantage of the similarities between our countries to exploit the possibilities of an increasingly internationalised economy. The increased growth of bi-regional exchange has confirmed what we already knew existed: the huge potential for South-South trade which, in terms of South America and the Arab countries has increased from US\$ 11 billion in 2004 to US\$ 30 billion last year, an increase of 170% in just four years.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening session of the 2nd South American-Arab Countries Summit, Doha, 31st March 2009.

SAUDI ARABIA

This is the first visit of a Brazilian Head of States to that country.... In 2008, Saudi Arabia was Brazil's largest trading partner in the Middle East and commercial exchange between the two countries has more than quadrupled since 2002. Last year it amounted to US\$ 5.47 billion (US\$ 2.56 billion of Brazilian exports and US\$ 2.91 billion of imports).

Press release: "Visit of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Saudi Arabia", Brasilia, 15th May 2009.

We can begin a new type of relationship which includes a real transfer of technology for modernising local industry.... We eagerly expect to receive Saudi investment in the agribusiness sector. Brazil is already an important provider of foodstuffs and raw materials to Saudi Arabia, but it can also become a strategic partner for that country's food security.... For those who are afraid of distances or of the unknown, it is good to recall the example of the Arab immigrants who came to try their luck in Brazil and were warmly welcomed there. The Arab community has won a deserved space in all sections of Brazilian society. In spite of our different historical problems, I am convinced that Brazil and Saudi Arabia are countries that should take advantage of their similarities. We have similar aims and can work together for the benefit of both our peoples.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at a lunch at the Saudi Arabian Chamber of Commerce, Riyadh, 17th May 2009.

IRAQ

Concerning the situation in Iraq, both parties [Brazil and Jordan] show their support for efforts to achieve national reconciliation and stability in the country. Both sides also emphasise the need to include all sectors of Iraqi society in the political process in order to build a secure, stable and united Iraq.

Joint communiqué on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the King of Jordan, Abdullah II, Brasilia, 23rd October 2008.

The Brazilian Government received with deep concern the news of the terrorist attacks in Iraq on Tuesday, 8th December that left a large number of people dead and wounded. One of the attacks, on the Karkh Civil Courthouse, also damaged the building where the Brazilian Embassy in Baghdad will operate. While repeating its rejection of all forms of terrorism, the Brazilian Government offers its sincerest condolences to, and its solidarity with, the families of victims, the people and the Government of Iraq.

Press release: “Attacks in Iraq”, Brasilia, 8th December 2009.

ISRAEL

The Brazilian Government deplores the land-based military incursion by Israel into the Gaza Strip, which will further aggravate the Israel-Palestine conflict. Repeating previous declarations calling on both parties to abstain from acts of violence, the Brazilian Government supports all efforts, including

those of the UN Security Council, to achieve an immediate ceasefire in order to bring about an immediate re-start of the peace process. Holding an international conference following on from the meeting at Annapolis, as was suggested by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, will represent an important step towards re-establishing peace in the region based on the recognition of the right to constitute the Palestinian State and the continued existence of Israel in a state of security.

**Press release: “Land-based Israeli Offensive in Gaza”,
Brasilia, 3rd January 2009.**

We encourage the new Israeli Government to commit itself completely to the peace process. There should be an immediate stop to the serious obstacles preventing the resolution of the coexistence of the two states, examples of which are the Israeli settlements and the frequent use of force. More than ever, persuasion by the international community is an essential ingredient for achieving peace. Brazil believes that the relevant actors in the region who are prepared to act constructively should have the opportunity to take part in the process. Involving developing countries outside the region in the discussions will also give the process more legitimacy and would bring new ideas to the peace talks. Brazil encourages the convening of such a conference following the Annapolis meeting.

**Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the
International Conference in Support of the Palestinian
Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, Sharm-el-
Sheikh, 2nd March 2009.**

The visit of President Peres, whose efforts to advance the Israel-Palestine peace process won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994, is the first by an Israeli Head of State to Brazil since that of President Zalman Shazar in 1966.... The visit is happening at a time of special closeness of our bilateral relations, which have traditionally been based upon the presence of a large and active

Jewish community in Brazil. Foreign Minister Celso Amorim has paid three visits to Israel, in 2005, 2008 and January 2009, and the Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs, Avigdor Liberman, was in Brazil last July. In recent years the Brazil-Israel relationship has been strengthened with a growing level of trade, which reached a historic level of US\$ 1.6 billion in 2008 - more than three times the figure for 2002 – and with the development of bilateral cooperation in the areas of culture and science/technology. In 2007 the free trade agreement was signed between MERCOSUR and Israel, the first partnership between the bloc and a non-regional partner.

Press release: “Visit to Brazil of the President of Israel, Shimon Peres”, Brasilia, 9 November 2009.

The visit of President Shimon Peres to Brazil offers us an extraordinary opportunity to renew our old friendship, a friendship that dates from the birth of the State of Israel and which was reaffirmed when Oswaldo Aranha presided over the historic session of the United Nations in 1947 that approved the creation of the State of Israel. At that time the international community hoped that there would be peace in the Middle East, a region that had suffered from so many colonial adventures. It hoped for prosperity for the people living there, and this was also the hope of Brazil and Brazilian diplomacy. Peace in the Middle East is hoped for by all of us. The interested parties have been identified, the difficulties are known and the solutions exist, but peace and reconciliation can only be reached through dialogue and negotiation. We reject all acts of terrorism carried out under whatever pretext by whatever agents.

Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit of the President of Israel, Shimon Peres, Brasilia, 11th November 2009.

The Brazilian Government has received with deep concern the news that the Israeli Government has approved the construction of 900 new houses in

the settlement at Gilo, in East Jerusalem. The decision of the Israeli Government to expand a settlement located in Palestinian territory violates United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning this topic and contravenes obligations accepted by Israel within the ‘roadmap’. It represents a severe blow to international efforts to re-start the peace process in the region and is a new obstacle to achieving the aim of a future Palestine State that is geographically united and economically viable. The Brazilian Government calls upon the Government of Israel to review the decision that was announced, in order to increase the political conditions necessary for Israelis and Palestinians to return to the negotiation table in order to reach an agreement to bring about the creation of two states.

Press release: “Expansion of Settlement on the West Bank”, Brasilia, 19th November 2009.

LEBANON

The Brazilian government has followed with great concern the increase of political tension in Lebanon which has already caused the deaths of at least 11 people, most of them civilians, in confrontations between rival groups since 7th May. At the same time as calling on the various political forces in Lebanon to engage in dialogue and abstaining from the use of force, Brazil repeats its firm commitment to supporting the Lebanese Government in its efforts to defend public order, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the unity of Lebanon under the terms of UN Security Council Resolutions 1,559 and 1,701. The Brazilian Government restates its support for the efforts of the international community to overcome the critical impasse in the country, based on the Arab League Initiative. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is closely following the situation of the Brazilian community in Lebanon in order to provide whatever assistance that may be needed.

Press release: “The Situation in Lebanon”, Brasilia, 9th May 2008.

The Brazilian Government welcomes the formation of the new Ministerial Cabinet in Lebanon that was announced on 10th November. The Brazilian Government trusts that the new Cabinet led by the President of the Council of Ministers, Mr Saad Hariri, will enjoy the best opportunity to promote national unity and strengthen the sovereignty, independence and unity of Lebanon, with the support of all the country's political bodies. Brazil hopes that, under this new Cabinet, Lebanon will be able to continue along the path of development and progress and that Brazil and Lebanon will be able to increase their fruitful bilateral cooperation to the benefit of both their peoples.

Press release: "Formation of the new Ministerial Cabinet in Lebanon", Brasilia, 12th November 2009.

THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

As long as the Palestinian problem remains unsolved, none of the other problems in the region will be solved. It is clear that we cannot hope for the Palestinian problem to be solved so that others, such as dialogue or peace in Lebanon, may arise. However, we know that the deep-seated solution to the problems of the Middle East lie with the Palestinian people. In this situation it is recognised worldwide - and we are happy to see that leaders in all parts of the world recognise the need for a Palestinian State, that they condemn the occupation of Palestinian territories and at the same time see the solution as being the one proposed by the Arab League: the recognition of two states, along with the problems and questions concerning Israel.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the occasion of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at the South America-Arab Countries Summit, Buenos Aires, 20th February 2008.

It is vital that resolution 1860 should be fully implemented. Humanitarian aid and normal, legitimate trade should be able to operate freely in Gaza. Preconditions for complying with a Security Council decision are not acceptable.

Brazil notes with satisfaction the willingness of Palestinian political bodies to create a government of reconciliation.... On my visit to the region during the conflict I handed over in the name of the Brazilian people 14 tons of food and medicines to help the humanitarian situation in Gaza. This was not an isolated event; in the donors' conferences in Stockholm and Paris Brazil contributed a total of US\$ 10.5 million. The aid we gave in Paris was the largest contribution Brazil has ever made and one of the largest from non-Islamic developing countries.... Today I have the honour to announce that the Brazilian Government has decided to give another US\$ 10 million for reconstruction projects in Gaza.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, Sharm-el-Sheikh, 2nd March 2009.

We cannot ignore the suffering of the Palestinian people, nor is it possible that after so many years of negotiations that have frequently been interrupted by military actions, we still do not have a cohesive and economically viable Palestinian State. It is important that the new Israeli government commits itself firmly to the peace process based on agreements previously arrived at and on the Arab peace plan. For this reason I shall continue to defend, as I did in the 2006 UN General Assembly, the call for a peace conference with a broad basis of representation, including developing countries. We also applaud the efforts being made for inter-Palestinian reconciliation. There will be no solution to the serious problems in the Middle East without the participation of all the relevant actors. The Annapolis meeting was a first step in the direction of transparent and democratic debate concerning the directions to be taken to achieve peace in the region. We need to arrive at solutions that will allow us to bring together all the parties involved in the conflicts affecting the Middle East, within the terms of United Nations Resolutions and International Law.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening session of the 2nd South American-Arab Countries Summit, Doha, 31st March 2009.

A just and long-lasting peace in the region will depend on establishing a prosperous, cohesive and unrestricted Palestinian State that will guarantee Israel's security and will have its rights and those of its people respected. The international community must not be satisfied with anything less than this. The expansion of settlements on the West Bank should be stopped and the frontiers of a future Palestinian State should be maintained. Palestinians should have the maximum possibility to move freely in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip is unacceptable. Human dignity cannot continue to be ignored and Brazil believes that no agreement can be reached through exclusion and isolation. We advocate dialogue among all parties that genuinely wish to build a better future for coming generations.

Press statement by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Palestine National Authority, Mahmoud Abbas, Salvador, 20th November 2009.

SYRIA

The Brazilian Government learned with great satisfaction the news of the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Syria as announced on the occasion of the recent visit to Damascus of the Lebanese President, Michel Sleimane. Brazil, which proudly boasts one of the largest communities of Syrian and Lebanese origin outside those countries, welcomes the rapprochement between the two fraternal countries and peoples and hopes that the gesture will make a decisive contribution to promoting stability and progress on both sides.

Press release: "The Establishment of Full Diplomatic Relations between Syria and Lebanon", Brasilia, 25th August 2008.

Brazil began to hold dialogues with Syria long before several western countries did so. Today, there is almost a pilgrimage to Damascus because everyone recognises that Syria is going to play an important part in the world

by reason of being one of the few Arab countries that has any influence on Hamas, for example. You can only influence the behaviour of Hamas in two ways: either accepting Hamas at the negotiating table, which may happen one day, or by means of those who have influence over it, and Syria is one of those countries.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the meeting on “Foreign Policy, Social Dialogue and Social Participation”, sponsored by the General Secretariat of the Office of the President of the Republic, Brasilia, 13th May 2009.



The United Nations

REFORM OF THE UN – GENERAL

The United Nations is the only political arena that brings together all the world's different value systems. The BRIC countries all agree that it is vital to bring about a wide-ranging reform of the UN in order to keep it at the centre of the world order that we desire. Postponing reform indefinitely, including that of the Security Council, increases the risk of eroding its authority.

“The BRIC Countries and the Reorganisation of the World”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim in the *Folha de São Paulo* newspaper, Brasilia, 8th June 2008.

Reform of the United Nations is the keystone of the agenda of change. Multilateralism is the proper expression of multipolarity. The multipolar world that will emerge in this century must find its logical parallel in the strengthening of multilateral institutions.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

The challenges facing us cry out for reform in global governance. The decision-making structures of certain bodies of the UN itself and the Bretton Woods institutions - adopted more than 60 years ago - are out of date. They no longer reflect current economic and political reality. Current structures are defective both in terms of legitimacy and efficacy.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development, New York, 26th June 2009.

It is not possible that after 65 years the world is still organised according to the same norms and values that prevailed during the Bretton Woods Conference. It is not possible for the United Nations and its Security Council to be ruled by the same patterns that emerged out of the Second World War. We are living in a period of transition on the international stage and moving towards a multilateral world, but this world is also multipolar following the experiments in regional integration such as have occurred in South America with the setting up of UNASUR. This multipolar world will not conflict with the United Nations; on the contrary, it can be a means of revitalising the UN - a UN with the political and moral authority to solve the problems in the Middle East guaranteeing the coexistence of Palestinian and Israeli States; a UN that can confront terrorism without stigmatising ethnic or religious groups, but rather attacking their deep-seated causes and promoting dialogue between civilisations; a UN that can provide effective help to countries - like Haiti - that are trying to rebuild their economies and their social fabric after restoring their political stability; a UN committed to the African Renaissance we are seeing at the moment; a UN that can adopt efficient policies to preserve and

spread Human Rights; a UN that can move forward along the path to disarmament, establishing a real balance between it and non-proliferation; a UN that increasingly leads initiatives to preserve the environment; a UN that, through ECOSOC, can agree upon ways to deal with the economic crisis, and a UN that is sufficiently representative to confront the threat to world peace by means of a remodelled Security Council that is open to new permanent members.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening of the General Debate of the 64th General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 23rd September 2009.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The basic shape of the present multilateral world order was set out in the 1940s. We now have to redefine the role of developing countries within this institutional order which is more than 60 years old. Within this context we find the initiative of Brazil and its G-4 partners to bring about a fair and broad-ranging reform of the United Nations, including the expansion of the number of permanent seats on the Security Council. In 1945 the UN had 50 member states, whereas today it has 192. The situation of the Security Council is not sustainable but more permanent members, especially those in the developing world, will contribute towards a greater level of democracy in the Council. It will always be difficult to reconcile the ideals of equality and democracy with the practical need to have an efficient Council capable of acting with the speed demanded by circumstances, so reforming the Council will have to find a difficult balance between the criteria of representativeness and efficacy.

“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”, lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.

The United Nations has been discussing the reform of the Security Council for 15 years. The current structure, which has been frozen for 60 years, is less and less responsive to the challenges of the modern world. This distorted representation is an obstacle to the multilateral world we all wish to see. In this sense, I feel that it is very auspicious that the General Assembly has decided to make an early start to negotiations concerning the reform of the Security Council.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the General Debate of the 63rd General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 23rd September 2008.

Reform of the UN, especially its Security Council, arises out of the need to increase the legitimacy, transparency and representativeness of its decisions. Even without solving all existing problems (such as that of the veto, for example), a larger Council will send member states a message about trusting the ability of the UN to adapt to new times.

“Towards a New International Architecture”, lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

Today, 15th October, the General Assembly of the United Nations elected Brazil to a two-year mandate as a non-permanent member of the Security Council (from 1st January 2010 to 31st of December 2011). Brazil received 182 votes out of a total of 183 countries that voted. Thus Brazil will occupy for the 10th time an elective seat on the Council, a number equalled only by Japan.... Under the terms of the United Nations Charter the Security Council has the main responsibility for looking after international peace and security and has the power to decide about the “existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression” (Article 39).

The Council decides what measures should be taken to confront these threats - including setting up peacekeeping operations. Brazil's priorities as an elected member of the Council include creating stability in Haiti, the situation in Guinea-Bissau, peace in the Middle East, efforts towards achieving disarmament, promoting respect for International Humanitarian Law, developing peacekeeping operations and promoting measures to link the defence of security with increased socio-economic development. Brazil is a founder-member of the UN and has a long tradition of helping in peacekeeping operations. In 1956 Brazilian troops were sent to Suez with the first United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF 1). Since then Brazil has taken part in more than 30 United Nations peacekeeping operations, involving about 20,000 men. At the present time Brazil has sent more than 1,300 soldiers, military observers and police personnel to three continents. The largest contingent is in Haiti where a Brazilian General is also the military commander of the United Nations Stabilising Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which is made up of representatives of 17 countries. Brazil was a member of the Security Council during the periods 1946-47, 1951-52, 1954-55, 1963-64, 1967-68, 1988-89, 1993-94, 1998-99 and 2004-05.

Press release: "The Election of Brazil to the United Nations Security Council", Brasilia, 15th October 2009.

THE G-4 BLOC

[President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Chancellor Angela Merkel] re-stated their understanding that reforming the United Nations, and especially the Security Council, is the central element of reform of global governance. They agreed that reforming the Security Council should include expanding the categories of permanent and non-permanent members, to include developing and developed countries, in order to adapt the Council to current realities. The President and the Federal Chancellor agreed to continue their close bilateral cooperation within the G-4 on this matter. The two countries committed themselves to increasing their joint work with other UN members to achieve substantial progress during the current session of the General Assembly.

Joint press communiqué on the occasion of the visit to Germany of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and his meeting with the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, Berlin, 3rd December 2009.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The Brazilian Government learned with great satisfaction of the extension until 26th February 2009, of the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Mission in East Timor (UNMIT). Security Council Resolution 1,802 (2008) was adopted unanimously and is an important re-statement of the international community's commitment to East Timor. In defending the extension of the Mission to the Security Council on 22nd February, the Brazilian Ambassador to the UN pointed out the progress that had been made in strengthening democracy in that country, as well as national reconciliation, and emphasised that Brazil is fully committed to East Timor's long-term development and stability. The Brazilian Government feels the United Nations should remain in East Timor for the time necessary to build a national state and repeats its commitment to continue to collaborate towards the construction of a stable, democratic, secure and prosperous sovereign Timorese state. Brazil re-states its condemnation of the attacks perpetrated against President José Ramos-Hurtado and Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão, and repeats its good wishes for the quick recovery of the Timorese President.

Press release: "Extension of the Mandate of the United Nations Mission to East Timor", Brasilia, 27th February 2008.

THE UNITED NATIONS STABILISATION MISSION IN HAITI (MINUSTAH)

Brazil did not go into Haiti because of the Security Council; it went into Haiti because the country feels it should help a state with which we have many cultural and ethnic affinities: the first state to abolish slavery in the Americas and one which was running the risk of becoming a narco-state. Thus, we acted within the United Nations mandate and helping in the development of

Haiti. For the first time there is a Mission in Haiti and is not only concerned with Haiti's security ... but also with its development, and this is something over which Brazil has a certain influence, and I believe, a positive one that has a recognised by Mr Préval himself, who was elected by a majority of the population in a process which, by Haitian standards, was very calm.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the *Roda Viva* programme, São Paulo, 24 March 2008.

An example of our solidarity with the most vulnerable states in the region is our commitment to Haiti. We decided to join the United Nations stabilising Mission in that Caribbean country, taking over military command of the operation and adopted a multidimensional focus - an innovation in UN Peacekeeping operations - which, without abandoning security, has, in spite of great difficulties, confronted the social and political causes of instability. Brazil could not stand aside from the situation of a genuinely failed states in Haiti at the probably have repercussions throughout the whole region. We were moved by an active feeling of solidarity, in other words, non-indifference.

“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”, lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.

Brazil has made a clear choice in favour of multilateralism. The Brazilian contribution to MINUSTAH in Haiti has been a concrete demonstration of this commitment which reflects our ‘non-indifference’ in the face of the difficult situation a nation with which we have so many affinities is going through. Moreover, it fits in with the Brazilian tradition of co-operating with UN peacekeeping operations based on our principles of collective action to prevent threats to international peace and security.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

Yesterday, 13th October, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution No. 1,892 renewing the mandate of the United Nations Stabilising Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until 15th October 2010. The resolution was unanimously adopted and reiterates the feeling of the international community that a United Nations presence in Haiti is still vital for re-establishing security and political and institutional order in that country, as well as for creating sustainable basis for economic and social development. Brazil has a long-standing commitment to Haiti; there are 1,266 Brazilian military personnel in MINUSTAH (which has a total of almost 7,000 personnel from 17 different countries). Military command of the operation - a post occupied by Brazilians since the Mission was established in 2004 - is currently in the hands of General Floriano Peixoto.

Press release: “Renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Stabilising Mission in Haiti”, Brasilia, 14th October 2009.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

The reactivation of the UN’s Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC, is an important initiative. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was very emphatic when he asked Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon to call an extraordinary meeting of ECOSOC. It is important that one of the UN’s multilateral organs should be involved in this discussion of the economic crisis and it is necessary to take a global view and debate the matter within a large international forum. Later, when it is time to take concrete decisions, the IMF and World Bank can play their part.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to *O Globo* newspaper, New York, 29th September 2008.

Brazil can help to make the relationship of forces within the global environment more balanced and democratic. It can also act, along with other partners, to make world governments follow more equitable rules firmly linked to the multilateral system. This was the only reason why President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva proposed calling a meeting of ECOSOC to discuss the financial crisis in all its aspects. The UN is still the most democratic and representative forum in which to discuss global topics.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The peoples of Africa do not need paternalistic attitudes but partnerships to realise the potential of their huge natural and human resources.... It is within this broad view that Brazil is acting in favour of Guinea-Bissau on the Peacebuilding Commission. We are defending projects that tackle the basic causes of instability and violence in that country and we need to do away with the trade barriers that prevent the development of the huge agricultural potential of many African countries.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula Da Silva during the High-Level UN Meeting on Africa’s Development Needs, New York, 22nd September 2008.

Another good example of this multilateralist philosophy is the assistance we have tried to give, as the coordinating country of the Peacebuilding Commission, to Guinea-Bissau. We have tried to help a fellow-Portuguese-speaking country and at the same time draw the attention of the international community to the African problems that make up a major part of the Security Council’s work.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL COURT

Both parties [Brazil and the European Union] re-state the importance of the International Penal Court in preventing crimes against humanity, war and genocidal crimes, in the fight against impunity and in achieving lasting peace and reconciliation.

Joint Action Plan of the 2nd Brazil-European Union Summit Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd of December 2008.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Brazilian Government learnt with great satisfaction today, 6th November, of the election of the Brazilian Professor Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade to the post of judge at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) with a mandate of nine years, starting from 2009. Professor Cançado Trindade received the support of 163 members of the UN General Assembly, where he had the highest number of votes, and of 14 members of the Security Council. The vote in favour of Professor Cançado Trindade was the highest recorded in the history of elections to the Court.... His election to the ICJ is a recognition of his distinguished career in the field of International Law, as well as of Brazil's tradition in this area, which dates back to Rui Barbosa's participation in the Hague Conference. The ICJ is the main judicial organ of the United Nations, with its headquarters in The Hague, in the Netherlands. Its function is to deliberate on legal questions involving different states and reply to questions from the UN's specialist bodies or agencies. Professor Cançado Trindade will be the fifth Brazilian to be a member of the Court's board of judges, following Francisco Rezek (1996-2006), José Sette Câmara (1979-1988), Levi

Fernandes Carneiro (1951-1955) and José Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo (1946-1951).

**Press release: “The Election of Prof. Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade to the International Court of Justice”,
Brasilia, 6th November 2008.**



International Trade

THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) – GENERAL

If we observe the set of multilateral instruments available to us, the WTO is one of the most developed. It is obviously not as developed as we would like to be, but it is one of the most developed. We may compare it to other economic bodies such as the IMF or the World Bank, the voting in those bodies is weighted, which gives a totally distorted picture. In the WTO, decisions have to be taken by consensus and in theory any country can stop or cause problems for a WTO action.... The main reason for us to be so attached to the WTO is that it forms part of that type of multilateral construct that has always been the aim of Brazilian foreign policy. I would even say that, to a greater or lesser extent, no matter what their policies, the governments (of Brazil) have always had this aim: to strengthen this multilateral system in order not to remain at the mercy of the law of the jungle, so to speak, a situation which to great extent existed before the creation of the WTO. This was not completely the case, as I have said, because we had GATT, but it was to a great extent true. This is an important point.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to students of the Rio Branco Institute, Brasilia, 6th August 2008.

The WTO is vital to our national plan, to fulfilling our wishes, to our constant effort to strengthen multilateralism. This is not a policy of the Government of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, nor was it a policy of the previous Government, nor a policy of the Government in which I served as a minister; this has been Brazilian government policy for a long time. The points of emphasis may have varied according to the time along with the way of carrying out specific actions, but it has been a constant concern.... We are defenders of multipolarity and multilateralism is the form in which multipolarity is expressed. The multipolar or multicentric world - the two expressions are contradictory in a geometrical metaphor - find their expression in the strengthening of the multilateral system and multilateral solutions. Among these multilateral institutions, I would say that the WTO is probably one of the most efficient, if not the most efficient, that exists.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the Seminar Celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Brazilian Centre for International Relations (CEBRI), Rio de Janeiro, 2nd September 2008.

The WTO is an important asset but it may lose its importance if its members are not prepared to invest the necessary political capital to equip it for the 21st century agenda, an agenda which will inevitably be linked to sustainable development in all its forms.... We are still coming to terms with the effects of one of the most severe economic downturns in history, a crisis that began in the rich countries, but for which the poor countries are paying the highest price. In spite of the WTO rules to prevent the spread of protectionism, the defensive actions that have appeared since the crisis may still turn into powerful disintegrative forces.

Statement by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 7th Ministerial Meeting of the WTO, Geneva, 30th November 2009.

RESOLVING CONTROVERSIES IN THE WTO

We have appealed to the WTO's system for resolving problems and have won our case against the USA concerning cotton, and against the EU concerning sugar. The Round would not have progressed as far as it has if Brazil had not taken these steps. What should not be done is to charge developing countries an unrealistic price for concessions to be made in their agricultural systems, especially in agricultural subsidies. The reason for this is that there is no advantage in Brazil accepting these demands and India and Argentina not doing so; Brazil has the obligation to find an answer that will be relevant to all these countries.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the newspaper *Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, 26th June 2008.

Brazil has had many cases under examination by the WTO for a long time. In the case of the United States, we have one which is now in its final stage, to decide on the cost of retaliation. This case has run its normal path but if, in the context of Doha, we can reach a suitable settlement about cotton, it would be much better; we would not have to operate the retaliation mechanism, and this is what we have been trying to do. It is not a question of me having made a threat; this retaliation case has been going on for a long time and what we have is the opposite: a stimulus. We have given the United States a stimulus to come to an agreement about cotton that will benefit not only Brazil but also some very poor African countries. If there is an agreement, retaliatory actions will probably not be necessary. This is much more of an encouragement than a threat.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the radio programme *Bom dia Ministro*, Brasilia, 7th August 2008.

THE DOHA ROUND

Is not a question of Doha solving all our problems but it will certainly put them on the right path in a positive way, and eliminating import subsidies and substantially reducing internal subsidies is a very positive move for everyone, including making countries spend less on certain things than they should be spending on social programmes, as well as on science and technology programmes that are useful for their own agriculture. I am speaking of the rich countries, not about the poor and obviously the conclusion of the Round will allow countries in Africa, South America and Asia to make the best of their comparative advantages and have more resources to spend on their development programmes.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the *Roda Viva* programme, São Paulo, 24th March 2008.

A result from the Round that is aimed at promoting development will be of inestimable importance. It is vital to re-establish confidence at this critical moment the international economy is going through. It is particularly vital for the credibility and relevance of the WTO. To take just one example from among many quoted here today, the food crisis, there is no doubt that eliminating or substantially reducing subsidies would do much to avoid the spread of poverty and hunger in the world.... Brazil has a central interest in the multilateral trading system and in its Development Round. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has repeatedly said that Brazil will play its part if others - and especially the rich countries - also play their part. I feel that an agreement is possible but it will require much hard work. We must keep our ambitions alive and also our realism, but above all we must have a clear view of what is happening and not believe the myths that we ourselves sometimes create.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Informal Meeting of the WTO Trade Negotiations Committee, Geneva, 21st July 2008.

The lack of consensus to conclude the Doha Round in Geneva does not imply paralysis. Even though the agreement has not been finalised, we have moved forward on several points. It is our duty to continue to look for consensus to conclude the Round, which is capable of creating extraordinary benefits for developing countries, especially the poorest ones. The lack of agreement in the WTO - in other words, the *status quo* - has the most serious effect on poor countries because barriers to and subsidies for agriculture deprive the populations of those countries of the chance to compete in the world market, thus holding up their development. While there is a glimmer of hope of achieving a fair and balanced result, Brazil will keep up the fight.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 12th Ordinary Session of the MERCOSUR Parliament, Montevideo, 18th August 2008.

In international trade, developing countries are still penalised by protectionist subsidies and barriers that harm their export trade and often their own internal supply systems. Removing unfair obstacles to the trade of products and services produced by poor countries, especially in agriculture, is a vital step to development, fighting poverty, social inclusion and protecting the environment. The Doha Round negotiations in the WTO summarise the systemic risks we shall be subject to if we abandon the path of multilateralism or if we ignore the disastrous effects the policies of certain wealthy countries have on the well-being of millions of people in the rest of the world. A freer system of trade that takes into account different levels of development should be an instrument for the better distribution of income on a world scale. It would be possibly one of the most effective ways of starting to correct the development deficit, reduce inequality and move forward in search of fairness.... Without an agreement in the WTO the multilateral trade system will face difficult days in the future. Protectionism will inevitably reappear and the food crisis will assume more serious proportions. There will be a fragmentation of trade and the system of stable rules that apply to everyone may be compromised.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

Strengthening the multilateral trade system favours at the same time promoting development on a world scale and building a fairer and more equitable international order. The conclusion of the Doha Round will help international efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger. It is not acceptable that after laborious negotiations, additional demands should be made by the developed countries. It is unacceptable that the rich countries give more funds to their own inefficient farmers in the form of subsidies than they give to help developing countries.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 5th Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies, Lisbon, 12th July 2009.

THE G-20 TRADE BLOC

Within the World Trade Organisation, the actions of the G-20 Bloc are founded on the same logic of structural change as in the negotiating process in international debates. Until recently, a few rich countries decided behind closed doors what should be the future of the multilateral trade system, sharing out rights and imposing obligations. The rest of the world was left to accept the agreements. There were few opportunities to influence these decisions and the playing field was not level. The G-20 had been set up in preparation for the Cancún Conference, consolidated in the heat of the debates on at ministerial level and had a didactic and even revolutionary role. In the search for a result for the Doha Round that would satisfy the legitimate interests of developing countries, especially in agricultural trade, we managed to change the nature of a hugely unbalanced decision-making situation. Developing countries began to have a real influence at the centre of negotiations.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

The G-20, which was created in the heat of the failed 2003 meeting at Cancún, changed the pattern of WTO negotiations.... The Round would never have made so much progress, especially in relation to developing countries, if it had not been for the movement created by the G-20. One of the characteristics of the G-20 is that it includes very different countries: large agricultural exporters like Brazil, Argentina and South Africa; countries with strong interests in family agriculture like India, or countries with relatively lower levels of development like Tanzania. What they have in common is that they are all deeply affected by the distorting effects of subsidies and the protectionist policies of the rich countries.... The work of the G-20 has set out matters to be dealt with, has been technically well put together and aimed at achieving results. Any agreement that is achieved at the Doha Round concerning agriculture will be to great extent the result of the work of the G-20. Cooperation among countries from the South has helped to create global stability and the adoption of systemic rules agreed to on a multilateral basis.

**Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of
honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.**

**THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
(UNCTAD)**

Ever since its creation, UNCTAD has been the focal point of the United Nations system for trade and development. In order to carry out this role in the best possible way, the three pillars of (i) research and development, (ii) consensus-building and (iii) specialist cooperation have been vital. UNCTAD

should develop the work of its three pillars in a broad and integrated manner in order to be an important source of information, analyses and high-quality alternative policies for further development.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening ceremony of the 12th Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Accra, 20th April 2008.

THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION (WIPO)

The Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health that was adopted in 2002 included an interpretation that places the aims of public health policies above the protection of private intellectual property rights by recognising the possibility of obtaining compulsory licences to produce medicines. The Declaration was an important step forward in guaranteeing access to medicines in poor countries. Brazil has acted in a coherent and assertive way in all of the relevant debating areas (WHO, WTO and WIPO) in questions concerning public health.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol. 18, No. 2, Sept/Oct/Nov 2009.

International Finance and Economic Organisations

The time has come to reform the international economic system by increasing the ability to supervise and regulate financial markets. The total collapse of confidence has shown that the current model is no longer of use. Speculation has buried the blind dogmatic belief in the market's ability to regulate itself. The central role of the State is once more being recognised, but it is also vital to reform the IMF and World Bank. The institutions set up at Bretton Woods must be fundamentally committed to development and give greater representation and voting power to emerging countries.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

THE G-20 FINANCIAL BLOC

National policies and international financial institutions must build into their policies and mechanisms for supervising and monitoring the markets a means of preventing financial crises. In this context the G-20 has much to contribute.

It is a forum for representative dialogue that brings together both the rich and the rising countries.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Plenary Meeting of the G-20 Financial Bloc Finance Ministers, São Paulo, 8th November 2009.

Brazil defends the idea ... carrying out changes in the structure of world financial governance in order to give international financial institutions more legitimacy and representativeness. The current structure gives little voice or participation to developing countries even though these are not spared the effects of the crisis. The G-20 Financial Bloc is an informal forum that brings together the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Presidents of developed and developing countries to discuss global economic stability. The group was set up in response to the economic crises at the end of the 1990s. The G-20 consists of the following countries: South Africa, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, South Korea, The United States, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The United Kingdom, Russia and Turkey. The European Union is also represented in the Group.

Press release: “Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy”, Brasilia, 13th November 2008.

It is clear that today the G-8 is an anachronism. The role of the G-20 Financial Bloc has grown. The group is responsible for 85% of the world’s GDP and has gained importance at the level of Heads of State and Government. As President of the G-20 Financial Bloc in 2008, Brazil hosted a meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Presidents in São Paulo. That meeting came to be preparatory meeting for the Summit on Financial Markets and the Global Economy that was held in Washington in December at the invitation of President Bush.

“Towards a new International Architecture”, speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at

the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

Brazil, which presided over the G-20 Financial Bloc in 2008, is part of the group's troika. At the London meeting President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva called for greater participation on the part of developing countries in international structures. He advocated setting up measures to regulate the international economy and called for world leaders to move towards concluding the Doha Round. The G-20 meeting in London was important in recognising the importance of recapitalising international lending organisations, the need to regulate the international financial system and including developing countries in decision-making processes in the global economy.... Multilateral solutions are needed for global problems and multilateralism is the most legitimate channel for coordinating the crisis at the international level. The G-20 meetings in Washington and London are signs of this change in the international decision-making process. The G-20 Financial Bloc represents an important step forward in multilateralising the resolution of global economic questions.

Inaugural class given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the occasion of the opening of the International Relations Course of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 13th April 2009.

The G-20 Financial Bloc has shown that rebuilding the international financial structure after the crisis will not spare developing countries. In London we took important steps to democratise the World Bank and International Monetary Fund by redistributing the quotas of both institutions by 2011.

“Working towards better global governance”, lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

G-8+5

In politics, whether national or international, any entity must of necessity enjoy legitimacy and efficacy. Today, these two elements are missing from the G-8. Concerning its legitimacy, there have always been doubts since the G-8 has never ceased to be a select and unrepresentative club of rich nations. In terms of efficacy the group has also not demonstrated this quality, since the great developing countries that are indispensable for the functioning of today's world order, are not included in it. The group can, however, redefine itself in the process of involving emerging countries - the G-5 (Brazil, South Africa, China, India and Mexico), with the addition of Egypt and possibly other countries - follows the path of creating a more inclusive and diversified group of members. In fact, this 'new international geography' has been looked to by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva since his first administration.

“Working towards better global governance”, lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

THE WORLD BANK

Finance for trade is an area in which the impact of the crisis has been extremely severe for developing countries. The World Bank, for example, should develop new means to offer financing for trade and thus alleviate the reduction in credit.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, Doha, 30th November 2008.

The World Bank should maximise its support for anti-cyclical policies, giving priority to the neediest countries in the developing world. Only in this

way will they be able to maintain their social protection networks and essential credit lines to overcome the crisis.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the seminar, “Investing in Brazil Summit: Identifying Opportunities in the New Economic Climate”. London, 5th November 2009.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

We do not at this point wish to discuss just quotas or votes, or to find out who will vote most or how loans will be granted. The mission of the IMF is to follow the macro-economic policy of developed nations. Over time it has become a controlling agency of developing countries. Now the IMF has to return to its original mission.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the newspaper *O Globo*, New York, 29th September 2008.

Change in the international financial system requires coordination between national regulatory systems and necessarily involves increasing the participation of developing countries in decision-making processes concerning global governance and in institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. These two bodies must be reformed (or re-founded) as part of a profound change in the way self governing the international economic-financial system, which has for a long time been dedicated to preserving an asymmetrical world order. Within that system, austerity packages have been imposed that have had a negative social impact on developing countries and which have not been followed by developing countries in similar situations. It is no longer possible for citizens, countries and international institutions to have to obey laws and rules and for the financial system to be so badly regulated or, what is even worse, to be regulated by no-one.

“Crisis: The Time for Politics”, article by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva published in the newspaper *El País*, Madrid, 30th November 2008.

The resources of the IMF and World Bank have to be increased. Regional development banks have to be strengthened in order to be able to help to reconstruct weakened economies. Countries at relatively lower stages of development should naturally receive priority attention. Brazil has already announced its contribution to the IMF and expressed its support for the recapitalisation of the Multilateral Development Banks. We support a new allocation of Special Drawing Rights. The distribution of these resources must take into account the needs of developing countries, especially the poorest ones. The system of restrictive conditions imposed on developing countries must be completely reformed. Anti-cyclical policies focusing on social protection, income transfer programmes, health and education, financial recovery of resources and economic sectors, infrastructure and employment should not be considered luxury articles for the exclusive consumption of the rich. In fact, it is developing countries which need them most, including those that are unable to finance those measures by their own means. International credit institutions must adapt their rules to support measures to stimulate developing countries.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the UN Conference on the Financial Crisis and World Economy and their Impact on Development, New York, 26th June 2009.

We decided, along with other countries, to provide resources for the IMF to lend money to poorer countries without the unacceptable conditions that applied in the past. Above all, however, before this crisis burst upon us and after it, we had developed anti-cyclical policies.... Poor and developing countries must increase their participation in the direction

of the IMF and the World Bank. Without this there will be no effective change and the risks of new and greater crises will be inevitable. Only more representative and democratic bodies will be able to confront complex problems such as the re-organisation of the international monetary system.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the General Debate of the 64th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 23rd September 2009.

THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

[The Heads of State and Government of Iberian-American countries] support the IDB in its role as a regional financing body, especially in terms of encouraging infrastructure projects.... Within this context they also welcome the substantial increase in the capital of the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank to ensure that they have sufficient resources to carry out their mandates in providing finance for development.... In this context, they wish to express their determination to participate and actively contribute to the process of bringing about a deep and broad-reaching reform of the international financial system.

Lisbon Declaration on the occasion of the 19th Iberian-American Summit, Estoril, 1st December 2009.

THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Brazil is a member of the OECD along with other developing countries, as part of a process called “enhanced engagement”. For us, this exercise has two aims: learning more about the OECD and its practices; also, allowing the OECD to learn about the needs of developing countries.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Ministerial Meeting of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on the panel “Keeping Markets Open for Trade and Investment”, Paris, 25th June 2009.

The International Economic Crisis

The financial crisis, the early signs of which had been looming for some time, is today a brutal reality. The euphoria of the speculators has turned into pain for ordinary people following the succession of financial catastrophes that threaten the world economy. Contrary to the beliefs of the market fundamentalists, unavoidable state interventions demonstrate that now it is time for politics. Only determined government action, especially in those countries at the centre of the crisis, will be able to overcome the disorder that has taken over international finance, with all the perverse effects it is having on the daily lives of millions of people. The absence of rules favours risk-takers and opportunists to the detriment of real businesses and workers. As the great Brazilian economist Celso Furtado said, it is unacceptable that speculators' profits are privatised and their losses invariably socialised. The weight of the untrammelled greed of a few must not fall with impunity on the shoulders of everyone. The economy is too serious to be left to the speculators. Ethics should also prevail in the economy. A crisis of these proportions cannot be overcome simply with palliatives. We need mechanisms of prevention and control and complete transparency in financial activities. Supra-national economic organisations lack the authority and practical instruments to curb the anarchy of speculation. We must rebuild these organisations on completely new basis. Given the global nature of the crisis, the solutions we adopt must also be global, decided on in legitimate and trustworthy multilateral forums,

without conditions being imposed on them.

Speech given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the General Debate of the 63rd General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 23rd September 2008.

Given that the crisis began in the developed countries, it should be their responsibility to restore growth to the world economy and minimise the impact of the crisis on developing countries. As many people have said, it is true that we are all in the same boat and that the boat is at risk of sinking, but this time the hole has appeared in the first class section. Bold and urgent measures must be taken. The role of public investment is crucial. The logic of an economic recovery led by the state demands that action is coordinated at international level. Discussion of official aid for development must also be examined in this context, not only as a moral obligation but also as the proper solution for keeping the world economy afloat.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, 30th November 2008

What we are witnessing is the result of the failure of credibility of the international financial system. At the root of the crisis was the emphasis on financial speculation to the detriment of production as a way of generating profit. The environment of deregulation that has prevailed in the financial markets in recent years has encouraged operations to be carried out without transparency, granting credit without guarantees and risk-assessment without supervision. The result has been the creation of speculative bubbles and the loss of confidence in the ability of the system to maintain itself. The international financial system has become a huge speculative market that has lost touch with the real economy.... To avoid the distortions created by the greed of

economic agents that are permitted by the lack of regulation in the financial system, it will be necessary to construct a new system of governance for the global economy. International business transactions must be regulated and supervised by national governments and/or intergovernmental committees.

Inaugural class given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on the occasion of the opening of the International Relations Course of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 13th April 2009.



Extra-Regional Trade Negotiations

MERCOSUR-EUROPEAN UNION

MERCOSUR and the EU reaffirm the importance of the three pillars of their relationship - politics, cooperation and trade - and the need to strengthen relations between the two regions. They have decided by common consent to continue to work towards the completion of an ambitious and balanced Agreement of Association between the EU and MERCOSUR.

Joint communiqué on the occasion of the MERCOSUR Ministerial Meeting - the European Union Troika, Prague, 14th March 2009.

MERCOSUR-GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

The leaders [of MERCOSUR and the Gulf Cooperation Council] pointed out that business dealings between MERCOSUR-GCC were launched in the context of the first South American-Arab Countries Summit held in Brasilia in May 2005. They reiterated that this initiative will contribute not only to creating business opportunities between members of both blocs, but also to improve relations between South American and Arab countries. They also expressed

their satisfaction at the increased rate of trade flow since the signing of the Economic Cooperation Agreement in 2005 and the increase in investment and partnerships in the private sector. The Heads of State and Government of MERCOSUR and the GCC welcomed the substantial progress that has been made in MERCOSUR-GCC negotiations and highlighted the need to explore creative solutions to the questions that are still outstanding since the round of negotiations held in Rio de Janeiro in January 2007.

Joint MERCOSUR-GCC communiqué on the occasion of the 2nd South American-Arab Countries Summit, Doha, 31st March 2009.

MERCOSUR-ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

Recognising the importance of international trade as the engine that drives economic growth and social development, and that bilateral and bi-regional economic partnership agreements make a significant contribution to expanding world trade, the Meeting agreed that closer inter-regional economic cooperation between MERCOSUR and ASEAN should follow a building-block approach. To achieve this, both sides should maintain contact in a process of dialogue as a platform for closer economic cooperation, concentrating initially on the exchange of information and experiences about regional economic integration and trade agreements, in promoting and facilitating trade and investments, and in promoting cooperation between business communities and economic research institutions in the two regions.

Press release on the occasion of the 1st MERCOSUR-SASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Brasilia, 24th November 2008.

MERCOSUR-SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION (SACU)

On 3rd April, in the capital of Lesotho, member countries of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) signed the MERCOSUR-SACU Preferential

Trade Agreement (PTA). The MERCOSUR countries had already signed the agreement during the bloc's last summit at Costa do Sauípe (BA) last December. The MERCOSUR-SACU PTA is the third extra-regional trade agreement signed by MERCOSUR following the MERCOSUR-India PTA (2004-2005) and the MERCOSUR-Israel PTA (2007). The main objective of the agreement with SACU is to facilitate access to the markets of the two regional groups, thus increasing not only the flow of merchandise but also the opportunities for both sides to invest. The PTA is also the basis for further negotiations concerning free trade between MERCOSUR and SACU.

Press release: “MERCOSUR-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement”, Brasilia, 6th April 2009.

MERCOSUR-SACU-INDIA

[The Ministers of the Republic of India and the Member States of MERCOSUR and SACU] expressed their satisfaction at the activation of the Preferential Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and India, as well as at the completion of the preferential trade agreement between MERCOSUR and SACU. They also welcomed the trade negotiations being carried on between India and SACU and noted that these three series of negotiations could form the basis for future progress towards an India-MERCOSUR-SACU Trilateral Commercial Understanding.

Joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the Informal India-MERCOSUR-SACU Ministerial Meeting, Geneva, 30th November 2009.

MERCOSUR-ISRAEL

In recent years the relationship between Brazil and Israel has been strengthened by the many visits paid by authorities from both sides. In addition to this, there has been an increased exchange of trade that reached the record amount of US\$ 1.6 billion in 2008. Another significant point in our bilateral relations is the free trade agreement that was signed between MERCOSUR

and Israel in 2007, creating the first South American bloc with an extra-regional partner.

Press release: “Visit to Brazil of the Foreign Trade Minister of Israel, Avigdor Lieberman”, Brasilia, 21st July 2009.

MERCOSUR-INDIA

The Preferential Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and the Republic of India signed in New Delhi on 25th January 2004, came into force today, 1st June. This is the first extra-regional trade agreement signed by MERCOSUR to come into force.... The main aim of this agreement is to facilitate access to the markets of MERCOSUR and India, which will increase not only the flow of trade but also investment opportunities for both parties. MERCOSUR offers preferential terms for 452 tariff lines and India for 450. The PTA is the first step to creating a MERCOSUR-India free-trade area. Along with the MERCOSUR-SACU (Southern Africa Customs Union) PTA, the signing of which was completed on 3rd April, the MERCOSUR-India PTA is a further step in the gradual process of creating the foundations for the future negotiation of an India-MERCOSUR-SACU trilateral trade agreement.

Press release: “MERCOSUR-India Preferential Trade Agreement”, Brasilia, 1st June 2009.

MERCOSUR-TURKEY

The Contracting Parties [Member States of MERCOSUR and the Republic of Turkey] agree to undertake periodical negotiations to establish a Free Trade Area with the aim of increasing bilateral trade through greater access to markets achieved by mutual concessions.

Outline Agreement for establishing a Free Trade Area between MERCOSUR and the Republic of Turkey, San Miguel de Tucuman, 30th June 2008.

MERCOSUR-JORDAN

The signing, during the last MERCOSUR Summit in Tucumán (1st July 2008), of the Outline Agreement for Free Trade between MERCOSUR and Jordan, which envisages setting up a Free Trade Zone, strengthens even further bilateral economic and commercial bonds.

Press release: “Visit to Brazil of the Jordanian Minister for Foreign Trade, Salaheddin Al-Bashir, Brasilia, 14th July 2008.

MERCOSUR-EGYPT

[The Foreign Minister of Brazil, Ambassador Celso Amorim and the Egyptian Minister for Industry and Commerce, Rachid Mohamed Rachid] recalled the Outline Agreement between the Egyptian Arab Republic and MERCOSUR that was signed in Puerto Iguazú, Argentina, on 7th July 2004, and agreed on the importance of making progress in implementing it, with special emphasis on creating the Negotiating Committee for which provision was made in Article 4 of the Outline Agreement. Within this context the Ministers considered the possibilities of starting negotiations to create a Trade Agreement that would include possible innovative approaches for increasing the scope of cooperation between MERCOSUR and Egypt.

Joint communiqué on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the Egyptian Minister of Trade and Industry, Brasilia, 12th August 2008.



Energy

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

BIOFUELS

As long as they are produced in a sustainable manner, biofuels represent part of the solution for facing three of the great challenges of today: (i) energy security, (ii) climate change and (iii) the fight against hunger and poverty. The Brazilian experience is an exemplary synthesis of the many advantages of producing biofuels in regard to the three aspects mentioned above. Since it began production its programme for producing ethanol based on sugar cane almost 40 years ago, Brazil has achieved, in addition to other benefits, a reduced dependence on fossil fuels, a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the creation of jobs and income in the area, without prejudicing food production. In fact, ethanol production has grown at the same rate as grain production. We have become producers and users of biofuels at the same time as we have considerably reduced levels of malnutrition. In other words, producing biofuels has helped Brazil to grow and become socio-economically richer and environmentally cleaner.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the High-Level Intergovernmental Sector of the

International Conference on Biofuels, São Paulo, 20th November 2008.

On a global scale, the members of the International Biofuels Forum are pushing forward the transformation of biofuels into commodities by bringing together technical patterns and norms. Aiming to promote the sustainability of biofuels, Brazil and the United States are working together on the Global Bioenergy Partnership, an initiative that aims to bring together methodologies to quantify the benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions arising out of the production and use of biofuels, as well as organising a voluntary set of science-based criteria and indicators of sustainability.

Joint communiqué, “Extending Cooperation on Biofuels within the Brazil-United States Memorandum of Understanding”, São Paulo, 20th November 2008.

There are clear threats in areas such as climate change, energy security and food security. If we wish to avoid catastrophe we have to change our way of doing things. We shall only overcome the challenge if the community acts in a coordinated and harmonious manner, adopting more transparent rules and making decisions more democratically, respecting the needs of all but giving special consideration to the less developed nations which are always the first victims and those worst affected. Biofuels will provide one answer for the developing countries themselves to respond to the challenge of creating lasting growth. For this reason it is vital for everyone to be involved. We must increase the number of trilateral cooperation initiatives such as those we have with some developed countries, in order to make viable the production of biofuels in Central America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the Closing Plenary Session of the International Conference on Biofuels, São Paulo, 21st November 2008.

The BRIC countries are happy to learn of the exchange of experiences in technologies, norms and regulations concerning biofuels to ensure that the production and use of biofuels is sustainable, in accordance with the three pillars of sustainable development - social, economic and environmental - and that this production bears in mind the need to achieve and maintain worldwide food security. Sustainable biofuels can become one of the driving forces for social inclusion and income distribution, mainly in poverty-stricken rural areas of less-developed and developing countries where most of the world's problems with hunger are found.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the 1st Summit of Heads of State and Government of the BRICs, Ekaterinburg, 16th June 2009.

It will only be possible to achieve a fairer and more equitable international economic system if we can overcome the challenges of energy security and global warming. I am convinced that our region possesses a powerful response in terms diversifying its energy system. As well as our huge hydrocarbon and hydroelectric reserves, we have large sources of renewable energy, which is what biofuels are. The Brazilian experience demonstrates that we have within our reach an alternative that will create employment, income and export returns while also helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions without compromising the food security of our peoples. Brazil is already working on cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean to spread this model of sustainable use of energy and we are ready to work with other partners who may be interested in these renewable, clean and cheap sources of energy.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the Latin American and Caribbean Summit (CALC) on Integration and Development, Costa do Sauípe, 16th December 2008.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

The lunch honouring Chancellor Merkel will follow the signing of the Cooperation Agreement in the Energy Centre with an emphasis on Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency which, among other measures, establishes a working group on biofuels. There will also be an exchange of Diplomatic Notes to maintain the Cooperation Agreement for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed between Brazil and Germany in 1975.

Press release: “Visit to Brazil and of the Federal Chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel”, 13th May 2008.

I am happy to see the progress we have made in strategic areas of cooperation in space research, nuclear power and defence.... In addition to the 30 joint projects for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, we have decided to press forward with discussions towards creating a binational company for uranium enrichment.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during a lunch in honour of the President of Argentina, Cristina Kirchner, 8th September 2008.

Brazil and the EU have agreed to promote cooperation in science, technology and innovation in line with the terms of the Agreement through ... exploring opportunities for cooperating in research on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, especially by examining the possibility of starting negotiations for a cooperation agreement in the area of fusion energy between Brazil and the EAEC (EURATOM) which, among other aspects, would help create support for Brazil's interest in gaining access to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project.

Joint Action Plan of the 2nd Brazil-European Union Summit Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December 2008.

Brazil and France supported the peaceful use of nuclear energy following the international norms recognised by both countries in terms of security, non-proliferation and preserving the environment for future generations. Brazil and France confirm the commitment made by their two Heads of State on 23rd December 2008 to develop bilateral cooperation in the nuclear area. . . . In this context both countries especially encourage, while respecting their respective legal systems, the negotiations between AREVA and Eletronuclear about restarting work on Angra III, developing cooperation concerning uranium-prospecting technologies as well as arranging talks between Brazilian and French companies operating in this area, among which are Eletrobrás, Eletronuclear, INB, AREVA, EDF and GDF Suez. The two Presidents also emphasised the prospects for cooperation in developing new nuclear power stations in Brazil in line with plans for increasing the country's energy supply system.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of France, Nicholas Sarkozy, Brasilia, 7th September 2009.

NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

THE PRE-SALT OIL RESERVES

There can be no doubt that estimates concerning the new discoveries suggest that Brazil will move onto another level as an international producer of oil and gas. It is not yet possible to say how many billions of barrels the Pre-Salt deposits will add to Brazil's present reserves, but the discoveries will certainly give Brazil one of the largest reserves in the world. Nevertheless I am aware that at the moment we should concentrate on overcoming the technical challenges of the Pre-Salt and on the debate concerning the balanced regulatory structure that will allow this new situation to benefit all Brazilians. The Government has done its homework and is fully aware that the proposal sent to the Brazilian Congress is one that is best able to deal with the Pre-Salt challenge.

Exclusive interview granted by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to *Offshore Magazine*, Oslo, 1st October 2009.

The major oil discoveries in the Pre-Salt reserves will not divert us from our policy of emphasising the production of biofuels and electrical energy. Our energy system comes mainly from renewable sources and we shall not succumb to the curse of oil. The large-scale resources coming from the exportation of these new riches will go to tomorrow's Brazilians. We shall use them to enlarge social policies, to improve our educational system, for scientific and technological research, and in spreading our culture.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to receive the Chatham House Prize, London, 5th November 2009.

In the coming years we shall begin to explore the huge Pre-Salt oil and gas reserves discovered by our dear Petrobras Company on our ocean shelf. The exploitation of these huge sources will open up a new energy frontier for the world and we Brazilians wish to turn the finite wealth of oil into a new stimulus for developing our country. We do not intend to be simply exporters of crude oil but, from our sophisticated and diversified industrial base we want to sell products with more added value and build new diesel and premium petrol refineries to consolidate a major petrochemical complex that will strengthen our shipbuilding industry and produce knowledge, science and technology.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening of the Seminar "Investing in Brazil Summit: Identifying Opportunities in the New Economic Climate", London, 5th November 2009.

The Environment

CLIMATE CHANGE

It is a matter of some concern to us that there is resistance on the part of developed countries to play their part in solving questions concerning climate change. They cannot place on the shoulders of poor and developing countries responsibilities that are exclusively their own. Brazil is playing its part; we shall arrive in Copenhagen with specific alternatives and commitments. We have approved a Plan for Climate Change that foresees an 80% reduction in deforestation in Amazonia by the year 2020. We shall reduce our CO₂ emissions by 4.8 billion tons, which represents the total commitments of all the developed countries together.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening of the general Debate of the 64th General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 23rd September 2009.

At the L'Águila Summit the major world economies agreed that the global temperature must not increase by more than 2°C compared to the levels that

existed before the Industrial Revolution. We must now work within the broader context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to bring about an equitable distribution of commitments for reduction, in accordance with the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’. There is no doubt that developing countries must contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change and Brazil is definitely ready to accept clear and quantifiable commitments, but it is essential that rich countries make effective reductions in their emissions also. We cannot expect that buying the right of countries to develop will free us from global warming and the tragedies associated with it. Climate change represents a serious challenge that requires all of us to make an effort.

“Working towards better global governance”, lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

Climate change is one of the most critical and urgent challenges of today and can only be effectively confronted by means of a global effort to which every country must contribute according to its full ability, putting into practice the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The only legitimate context for this effort is at a multilateral global level. As climate change affects us all, we must all take part in the procedures of deciding how to deal with it. We restate our commitment to the principles of the measures of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, especially the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. The challenge facing us all does not imply redefining the present system which perfectly well balances the rights and duties of various nations, but it also requires the total fulfilment of all the commitments for mitigation, adaptation and the provision of means for implantation defined within the UNFCCC since 1992 and the various requirements of the Bali Action Plan and the Kyoto Protocol concerning the subsequent periods of commitment.... We would encourage all developed countries to make significant reductions in their emissions in accordance with their historical responsibilities. Adopting ambitious and

quantified commitments for reduction that would be valid throughout the economy, by all the developed countries is an essential measure to guarantee that their efforts towards mitigation shall be at least at the level of the 40% reduction recommended by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and shall be compatible with the need to protect the climate system.

Common Position of the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil and the Government of the French Republic Concerning Climate Change, Paris, 14th November 2009.

Climate change is among the most serious problems facing humanity. Controlling global warming is vital to protect the environment, to enable economic growth and overcome unacceptable levels of social exclusion.... We have to implement urgently and fully the commitments of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The effects of climate change are already being felt, especially by the poorest people. We need concrete and fair actions supported by generous financial and technological measures. These should reflect the part each country has played in recent centuries in increasing the temperature. It is essential to respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.... It is absolutely vital to maintain the Kyoto Protocol so that international regulations can remain in force. It cannot be replaced by a less demanding instrument; the developed countries must accept it as a reference point for defining targets for deep-reaching cuts.... The fight against climate change cannot be based on perpetuating poverty. Litigation is essential but adaptation is a priority challenge for developing countries, especially for small islands and countries subject to desertification, especially in Africa. It is unacceptable that those countries least responsible for climate change should be its first and main victims.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the Plenary Session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Copenhagen, 17th December 2009.

BASIC (BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA AND CHINA)

[At the Copenhagen Conference] we took an important step forward with the creation of a new group, BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China), which took part in a decisive negotiation with United States that represented a shift of power.... Brazil was the mediating agent, demonstrating that a very rigid position on the part of emerging countries would not be valid. At the same time it took the side of those nations in carrying out proper negotiations with the rich countries and the USA.

Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the newspaper *O Globo*, Brasilia, 25th December 2009.

TROPICAL FORESTS

The two countries [Brazil and France] emphasise the importance of encouraging actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. They recognise that this aim is an important part of mitigation efforts on the part of many developing countries and can perform a significant role in the global effort to overcome climate change. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by forest conservation, sustainable management and increasing carbon stocks in forests can and should produce social and environmental benefits. In this context they agreed that these activities should receive proper financial and technological support as part of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) carried out by developing countries. They emphasise the need to increase training and technological cooperation - on both a North-South and South-South level - in the forest area, including the use of remote-sensing equipment.

Common Position of the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil and the Government of the French Republic Concerning Climate Change, Paris, 14th November 2009.

The Amazon forest, as one of the least touched forests in the world, performs functions that support life, shelters a rich biological and cultural diversity, plays an important part in the global climate system and provides fundamental environmental services. Moreover it is the basis for the existence of many indigenous groups, including self-isolating groups and local communities. It also offers vital opportunities for sustainable development for the large numbers of people living in the region and has cultural and spiritual value for indigenous groups and local communities. The Amazon forest represents the heritage of our peoples and our countries. We are determined to protect it and use its resources in a sustainable way, paying respect to the rights of indigenous groups and local communities as well as respecting the habitats they have occupied since ancient times, in accordance with our national legislation. The Amazon forest is particularly sensitive and vulnerable to the effects of climate change, a fact which increases our determination to confront this challenge. At the same time, sustainable forest activities offer effective options both in mitigating climate change and in the urgent adaptation of peoples and eco-systems to its negative impacts. It is vital that we generate sufficient and predictable levels of finance to sustain these activities. We support the reduction of emissions from and forest degradation, the role of conservation, sustainable forest management and increasing the stock of forest carbon within the context of climate change, accompanied by international financial and technological support appropriate to each of those actions and the protection of biological diversity. The forests are at the heart of our mitigation policies and we believe that they should form an important part of the conclusions agreed on at Copenhagen.

The Manaus Declaration on the occasion of the Summit Meeting of Amazon Countries on Climate Change, Manaus, 26th November 2009.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

[The Heads of State and Government of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean] expressed their support for the adoption in 2010 of a legally-connected international system only access to and distribution of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge

recognised by the Convention on Biological Diversity, in line with the legal systems of the respective countries.

Salvador Declaration at the Summit of Latin American and Caribbean Countries on Integration Development, Costa do Sauípe, 17th December 2008.

ANTARCTICA

In contrast to certain countries that have strategic interests in turning this region into a part of their own country or into their own country, Brazil's aims are purely and simply those of research. Brazil wants to carry out research, Brazil wants to study, Brazil wants to get to the bottom of things. When our discoveries have positive results, we are helping the whole of humanity. This is the view Brazil has here, and the country will continue to take an interest, will continue to invest and will continue to believe.... We have to think of improving the quality of people's lives in terms of climate and in terms of what preserving Antarctica can contribute to humanity in future centuries.

Press conference given by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva after the ceremony celebrating the 25th anniversary of the first Brazilian expedition to Antarctica, Comandante Ferraz Antarctic Station, 17th February 2008.

Rio+20

It is almost two years since Brazil organised a Ministerial Meeting on the Environment and Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro which discussed the French proposal for reforming control of the environment. Brazil believes that it can contribute to returning this topic to its proper priority. To this end, the country is prepared to host in 2012 a major conference to evaluate actions and plot pathways for the future: Rio+20.

“Working towards better global governance”, lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

Brazil and France agree on the need to set up an international organisation dedicated to the environment and sustainable development that will coordinate the efforts of the international community in those areas. The two countries are convinced that the stimulus for this initiative should happen at Copenhagen in December so that this organisation can be set up during the Rio+20 Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.

Common Position on Climate Change of the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil and the Government of the French Republic, Paris, 14th November 2009.

The United Nations General Assembly approved today, 24th December 2009, a resolution in which it resolved to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. This meeting, which was suggested in September 2007 by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, aims to renew the commitment of world leaders to sustainable development on the planet, 20 years after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio-92). Thus, Rio+20 will join the long list of previous UN meetings on this topic, among which were the Conferences in 1972 in Stockholm, Sweden and in 2002 in Johannesburg. Rio+20 will examine the implementation of the commitments assumed by the International community concerning this matter and will also debate the contribution of the ‘green economy’ to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, as well as dealing with the question of the structure of international governance in sustainable development.

Press release: “United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012”, Brasilia, 24th December 2009.



Fighting Hunger and Poverty

INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS

Another way to help-South trade would be through developing new methods that would ease the access of poor countries to credits for exports to other developing countries. The Global Action against Hunger and Poverty Programme launched in 2004 on the initiative of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, called for the mobilisation of additional resources to end hunger and achieve the Millennium Targets. Innovative financial methods are currently a positive reality and can help to provide important additional sources of finance. Naturally, they cannot be considered as part of official aid to development.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

Brazilian diplomacy’s historic commitment to the right to development both at home and on a global scale is also being translated into the promotion of or

support for innovative actions. On occasion of the 58th UN General Assembly, Brazil, India and South Africa created the IBAS Mechanism for Relieving Hunger and Poverty. In January 2004, Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Chirac and Lagos, together with the then UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, launched the “Global Action against Hunger and Poverty” which led to the creation in September 2006 of the International Centre for the Purchase of Medicines against HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis - UNITAID.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, Article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol.18, No. 2 – Sept-Oct-Nov 2009.

THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)

I have made the fight against hunger and poverty a priority for Brazil’s international activities. I have joined with other leaders of rich and poor countries with the aim of finding sources for funds that can free a large part of humanity from the twin curses of hunger and malnutrition. Along with them, I have developed creative ways of ensuring that resources used today in producing arms or chasing after exorbitant profits through financial speculation should be channelled towards the most humanitarian of aims: feeding the hungry.... Let us not deceive ourselves: there can be no structural solution to the question of world hunger if we are not able to direct resources to producing food in the poorest countries while at the same time eliminating the unfair commercial practices that are characteristic of agricultural commerce.... Real food security has to be global and based on cooperation. This is what Brazil has been trying to do with its partners in the developing world, especially with Africa, Central America and the Caribbean. Expanding this type of initiative can benefit hugely from the creation of new partnerships to create a triangular system of cooperation.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the High-Level Meeting of the FAO on Food Security, Climate Change and Bioenergy, Rome, 3rd June 2008.

The experience of Brazil and other countries shows that facing up to the problem of hunger requires above all political will and determination.... The role of the United Nations and especially of the FAO is decisive in creating a world without hunger. The FAO has the legitimacy to lead this debate and to ensure the wide-ranging participation of governments and civil society. For this reason Brazil has devoted its best efforts to reforming the Food Security Council, which must become a forum representing all the relevant stakeholders in building a global partnership for agriculture and food security.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the opening session of the World Summit on Food Security, Rome, 16th November 2009.



Human Rights and Social Affairs

In 1948 Brazil was among the 58 members of the United Nations that adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In recent years we have seen a significant development of efforts to promote and protect human rights and in many ways the world has improved compared to the situation 60 years ago. This change has much to do with a greater awareness of the need to recognise and respect the existence of human rights for all. Legislation on human rights has increased both in itself and in its geographical scope and today human rights are recognised as universal, interdependent, interrelated, indivisible and mutually sustainable.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Ceremony to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, Geneva, 12th December 2008.

HUMANITARIAN AID

On 19th August we shall celebrate World Humanitarian Day. This date recalls the attack in 2003 which killed 22 United Nations workers in Baghdad, among them the Brazilian Sérgio Vieira de Mello, the UN Secretary-General's

Special Representative in Iraq.... Brazil was one of the main advocates of creating World Humanitarian Day, the aim of which is to pay homage to those who have lost their lives in promoting peace and easing human suffering. Increasing the safety of people working in the area of humanitarian aid has to be at the centre of the international community's concerns. Brazil repeats its commitment to strengthening the United Nations' humanitarian aid system and efforts to ease the suffering caused by disasters arising from natural phenomena, armed conflict and social upheaval.

Press release: "World Humanitarian Day", Brasilia, 18th August 2008.

On 17th November Brazil was unanimously elected as a member of the Joint Executive of the World Food Programme (WFP) for the period 1st January 2009 to 31st December 2011. The last time Brazil had a seat on the board was in the period 1996-1999. The WFP, the United Nations agency responsible for world food aid, is considered to be the greatest humanitarian organisation in the world and gives help to an average of 90 million people per year in more than 80 countries. The Joint Executive is responsible for supervising the humanitarian and food aid activities developed by the World Food Programme.

Press release: "The Election of Brazil to the Joint Executive of the World Food Programme", Brasilia, 19th November 2008.

The aim of setting up the Warehouse is to speed up Brazil's delivery of international humanitarian aid by making available a permanent stock of 14 tons of food to donate to communities affected by natural calamities and disasters.... Recent examples of Brazilian humanitarian aid in response to requests from other governments are the dispatch of 15 tons of medicines and food to people affected by the conflicts in the Gaza Strip and the donation of 45 tons of rice to Cuba, Haiti, Honduras and Jamaica.

Press release: “Opening of the Brazilian Government’s Humanitarian Warehouse at Antônio Carlos Jobim International Airport”, Brasilia, 25th February 2009.

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (HRC)

The creation of the Human Rights Council is the latest step we have taken to strengthen the system of human rights at the UN. Some years ago Brazil supported the creation of a global report on human rights because we were convinced of the need for a mechanism by means of which the state of human rights in all countries, without discrimination, should be subject to some form of peer review. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reflects the spirit of the Brazilian proposal. We now have a non-selective democratic instrument through which we can share our victories and discuss problems. Brazil presented its report to the UPR at its first session in 2008 and has been happy to accept all the recommendations made by our UPR partners. We have also promised to inform the Council annually about how we are implementing them.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the ceremony to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, Geneva, 12th December 2008.

The Human Rights Council began its work on 19th June 2006, concentrating its hopes on the process of building institutions. Brazil was elected to the first HRC body with the largest number of votes among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and has maintained its conciliatory and constructive position. From the beginning, this role has been recognised by the other delegations. In 2008 Brazil was returned again to the body, once more with a large number of votes. We have played a major role in negotiating the system of directives concerning the actions of Human Rights Council’s special investigators in order to give their missions greater responsibility and transparency without compromising their independence. But above all Brazil has played an active part in creating the Human Rights

Council's major institutional innovation – the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism - based on a Brazilian proposal.... Brazil was the ninth country to present its report to the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism in April 2008. Preparing the Brazilian Report involved various bodies within the Executive, the National Congress and broad participation on the part of civil society.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol. 18, No.2 – Sept-Oct.-Nov/2009.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

This month we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the main institutions within the Inter-American Human Rights System, are responsible for overseeing the observance of the relevant principles and norms laid down by the Organisation of American States. Brazil signed the American Convention on human rights in 1992 and recognised the legal competence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 1998. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the IACHR Brazil renews its commitment to the Inter-American System for the Protection of Human Rights, which has made an important contribution to increasing the protection of human rights within the region.

Press release: “50 years of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights”, Brasilia, 18th August 2009.

THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Brazil has renewed its international commitment to human rights. It is ratified the main international instruments in this area, recognises the obligatory competence of the International Court of Human Rights and offers a permanent invitation to the UN System's special procedures reporters.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol. 18, No.2 – Sept-Oct.-Nov/2009.

FIGHTING RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

The Government of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has an ethical commitment to promoting equality and ending all forms of discrimination. We have made this commitment a political directive and a reference point for our economic and social development.... Within the Organisation of American States Brazil has presented the Project for an Inter-American Convention against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim and the opening of the Latin America and Caribbean Countries Conference preparatory to the Durban Revision Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Brasilia, 17th June 2008.

Promoting political and civil rights also includes the struggle against racism and all forms of discrimination. In fact, as is stated in the Resolution originally proposed by Brazil, democracy and racism are incompatible.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, Article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol.18, No. 2 – Sept-Oct-Nov 2009.

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT TARGETS

Political freedom and social progress intimately linked. An individual cannot fully participate in political life in his or her country without having

proper access to food, education and health. At the same time, crucial elements for social justice are respect for individual rights, freedom of opinion, respect for the law and the right to choose one's own government. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva is personally engaged in the fight against hunger and social injustice, both at home and abroad. Under his leadership, and completely in line with democratic freedoms, Brazil is closer to reaching all the Millennium Development Targets. The struggle against hunger and poverty and the eradication of diseases that still threaten the life of the poorest people are essential conditions for the complete achievement of human rights.

Speech given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the ceremony to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, Geneva, 12th December 2008.

WOMEN

Professor Sílvia Pimentel, a legal specialist and currently an expert attached to the United Nations Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), was re-elected on 30th July to a new mandate on the Committee, from 2009-2012. The election took place in New York during the 15th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Brazilian candidate was elected with a 129 votes and at the moment Professor Sílvia Pimentel is the only Latin American representative on CEDAW.

Press release: "Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) – Re-election of Professor Sílvia Pimentel, Brasilia, 1st August 2008.

HEALTH

Access to medicines by the population is one of the essential components in the process of social inclusion, the search for equality and strengthening the health systems of countries. According to the WHO, improving access to

existing medicines could save tens of millions of lives each year, 4 million of them in Africa and South-East Asia. The Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health adopted in 2002 created an interpretation that placed the aims of public health policies above those of private intellectual property when they recognise the possibility of resorting to a compulsory license for producing medicines. The Declaration represented an important advance in ensuring access to medicines in poor countries. Brazil has acted in a coherent and assertive manner in all of the relevant debating areas (WHO, WTO and WIPO) in questions concerning public health. On the HRC Brazil is the main sponsor of the mandate of the Special Reporter on the Right to Health.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, Article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol.18, No. 2 – Sept-Oct-Nov 2009.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

At a time when we are experiencing the worst global economic downturn for many years it is vital that the international community is unified in seeking solutions. The ILO is the right place to look for coordinated solutions to deal with the impacts of a crisis that is affecting everyone.... Brazil has supported the participation of the ILO at the G-20.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the 98th International Labour Conference, Geneva, 15th June 2009.

At the last G-20 meeting in London Brazil demonstrated its strong opposition to the attempts on the part of developed countries to achieve more flexibility in the rules concerning the right to work as a result of the new situation brought about by the crisis. We have proposed that the ILO should be invited to participate in the Group’s next meetings. During the 19th International

Labour Conference in June, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva spoke in favour of the ‘Global Pact for Employment’, a package of options for policies to confront the crisis that places employment at the centre of concerns and guarantees the social protection of the most vulnerable groups in the population.

“Brazil and Human Rights: In search of a positive agenda”, Article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim published in the journal *Política Externa*, Vol.18, No. 2 – Sept-Oct-Nov 2009.

Cultural Topics

CULTURAL DIPLOMACY - GENERAL

[The Ministers of Foreign Trade and Foreign Relations of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Peoples - CPLP] reaffirmed that the Portuguese language is a fundamental means of spreading culture among the peoples who speak Portuguese and of gaining international recognition for their common values, from an open and universal viewpoint. The progressive use of Portuguese as a working language in international organisations at a general or regional level is already happening. The language is spoken in more than 20 international institutions, among them the African Union, the European Union, the South American Union of Nations (UNASUR), the Organisation of American States and the Iberian-American Summits. The ministers agreed that the CPLP and its member-states need to be more ambitious, especially within the United Nations.

Praia Declaration on Spreading the Portuguese Language in the World, Praia, 20th July 2009.

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE (UNESCO)

One of UNESCO's main pillars is the promotion of peace. We are aware of the horrors and suffering produced by all wars. Armed conflicts are an affront to human reason. It is unacceptable to try to invoke the name of God to justify them. It is unacceptable to justify aggression as a means of prevention. It is intolerable to wish to turn the difference between civilisations into a motive for conflict.... UNESCO has an important role in facing the challenge of building a more prosperous, egalitarian and democratic world, as is stated in its own Constitution. The UNESCO Constitution says: "that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed". It is within the liberal environment of this organisation that sensitive topics may be discussed in a constructive manner at a global level. The continuous dialogue that takes place in UNESCO has made it possible to ease international political tensions with innovative and peaceful solutions.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to receive the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize, Paris, 7th July 2009.

THE ALLIANCE OF CIVILISATIONS

The 'Alliance of Civilisations' initiative was proposed by the President of the Spanish Government, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, in 2004, with the aim of helping world public opinion to overcome prejudices and polarisations between different cultures and communities. Coordinated by the High Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the Alliance of Civilisations, the ex-President of Portugal, Jorge Sampaio, the initiative has 100 members that include governments and international organisations. Foreign Minister Celso Amorim will make a statement in the name of the President of the Republic at the opening session of the 2nd Forum.

Press release: "2nd World Forum of the Alliance of Civilisations", Brasilia, 3rd April 2009.

Tolerance, the culture of peace, democracy and human rights have been essential elements of our recent development. In order to implement the recommendations of the High-Level Group, Brazil has already put together its national plan for the Alliance of Civilisations and it is being presented today to President Jorge Sampaio.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the 2nd World Forum of the Alliance of Civilisations, Istanbul, 6th April 2009.

Like development and social equality, dialogue is an essential component of peace. Brazil believes in peaceful coexistence between different cultures and civilisations. For this reason Rio de Janeiro will host the 3rd World Forum of the Alliance of Civilisations in 2010.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to receive the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize, Paris, 7th July 2009.



Security and Defence

DISARMAMENT – GENERAL

Military power is still extremely concentrated and the gap separating countries with different defence capabilities has its echoes on the political level, creates arms races and helps generate instability in several regions. There can be no guarantees of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction unless consistent steps are taken towards disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. The militarisation of conflicts will not bring more security nor decrease threats such as terrorism, which, while they must be countered firmly, arise out of deep-rooted causes that cannot be resolved by force. We shall not have a safer world without economic and social development.

**“Creation and Innovation in Brazilian Foreign Policy”,
lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the
Coordinating Body for Postgraduate Engineering
Programmes (COPPE) of the Federal University of Rio
de Janeiro (UFRJ), 25th April 2008.**

Latin America and the Caribbean form the first non-nuclear zone in the world. Brazil is one of the few countries to have stated in its Constitution that it will use nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful ends. Nuclear arsenals are outdated and obsolete tools of a period of balance of terror that we have left behind. For this reason it is not enough to oppose nuclear proliferation, we must also struggle to achieve nuclear disarmament.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at the ceremony to receive the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize, Paris, 7th July 2009.

NATIONAL DEFENCE STRATEGY

With the launch of the National Defence Strategy we are achieving the targets set down in 2007 and treating the Armed Forces with the seriousness in respect they deserve from all of us who are Brazilian citizens. We are finally going to be able to answer the requirements of the armed forces when they ask for the modernisation of their equipment, weapons, aircraft, ships and armoured vehicles. The launch of the strategy will initiate a healthy discussion about the reorganisation of the three Armed Forces and also on the restructuring of the Brazilian defence industry so that this strategy ... will be able to ensure the supply of logistic requirements without depending on foreign suppliers. On the subject of Defence we have to depend solely on the use of nationally-sourced technology.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the ceremony to launch the National Defence Strategy, Brasilia, 18 December 2008.

THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NNPT)

Article 60 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NNPT) is very clear: it states that one of its aims is the disarmament of the nuclear powers. Non-nuclear countries promise not to obtain nuclear weapons and those countries

with them promise to give them up. For years and years we have seen only the emphasis on the non-proliferation aspect and very little disarmament.... The next NNPT conference in New York in April or May will be a test that will show us if the nuclear powers are also prepared to disarm. If they do not, they will have no moral position to make demands on others. Brazil has adopted its position of not having nuclear weapons.

**Interview granted by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim
to the newspaper *O Globo*, 25th December 2009.**

TERRORISM

Brazil has repeated in all the public debating areas in which it participates its complete rejection all forms and manifestations of terrorism, whatever justifications they claim, as well as Brazil's belief that the fight against terrorism will be more effective in direct relation to the extent of international cooperation in this area. From Brazil's point of view, the fight against terrorism must make use of all methods that are compatible with the Charters of the United Nations, the OAS and other laws, norms and principles of International Law. In this context I wish to make special reference to the San Carlos Declaration on Hemispheric Cooperation for Comprehensive Action to Fight Terrorism.... This declaration reaffirms the general principles that must frame the fight against terrorism in Hemisphere, principles that must be understood in their totality and in a balanced way. These principles include the most energetic condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; the need to confront terrorism by means of sustained cooperation while fully respecting the obligations imposed by international law, and the commitment to confront terrorism according to the principles of equal sovereignty and territorial integrity of the relevant states.

**Contribution by the Permanent Representative of
Brazil, Ambassador Osmar Chohfi, at the Extraordinary
Session of the Permanent Council of the OAS,
Washington, 4th March 2008.**

[The Presidents] spoke of the importance of fighting terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the importance of cooperation to prevent acts of terrorism as being a way of removing impunity from those who commit such acts, and of protecting their victims. The fight against this plague will be efficacious if there is a form of development that harmonises with internal law, the norms of international law – fully respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity – international humanitarian law, international law concerning refugees and international laws on human rights, as well as commitments emanating from relevant international agreements and instruments, and relevant resolutions passed by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

**Joint Communiqué of the 36th Summit of MERCOSUR
Heads of State, Costa do Saúpe, 16th December 2008.**

We vehemently condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and repeat that there can be no justification for any acts of terrorism anywhere, for any reason. We note that the draft version of the Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism is currently being examined by the UN General Assembly and we call for its immediate adoption.

**Joint Declaration of the Summit of Heads of State and
Government of the BRICs, Ekaterinburg, 16th June
2009.**

TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

Our proposals ... will include doing away with offshore financial havens. They represent the basic alliance of international organised crime, the drug trade, corruption and terrorism. It is not possible to effectively fight against these perverse manifestations without attacking the financial backing they have never lacked.

**The speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva at
the Seminar on “Brazil: A Global Partner in a New**

Economy; solid strategies for challenging times”, New York, 16th March 2009.

We claim that irregular migration is a humanitarian question and should not be confused with crime. In this case we are adopting a broad-reaching and balanced approach that takes into consideration the principles of the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights.... It is true that we shall continue to take a hard line in fighting the drug trade. It is true that we shall continue to take a hard line against smuggling. It is true that we shall continue to take a hard line against international crime. But it is also true that we have to be generous with human beings from whatever part of the world who wish to settle and create their future here.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the ceremony to sanction the law giving amnesty to foreigners in illegal situations in Brazil, Brasilia, 2nd July 2009.



Science, Technology and Innovation

Today more than ever we depend on the infinite human capacity for reinvention and overcoming problems. A gradual convergence of new technologies, mainly in the areas of information technology, biotechnology and nanotechnology are opening up new horizons for cooperation. The creation of knowledge economies in Latin America is a basic instrument to overcome inequalities, strengthen citizenship and bring about our competitive entry into the global economy. But the benefits of this process will only come if we make increasingly large investments in research and innovation. This requires vigorous action on the part of the State without which we shall miss the boat of this new technological revolution, as we have done in the past. We need to democratise access to modern technologies, especially in the areas of information technology and communication. These are the key to employment, development of the workforce and above all, political participation.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the opening session of the 19th Iberian-American Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government, Estoril, 30th November 2009.

DIGITAL TV AND SEMICONDUCTORS

The meeting of Prime Minister Koizumi and President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has therefore given new strength to our bilateral relationship. We now enjoy all the conditions for renewing - and deepening – our partnership with a new round of investments and the opening up of new areas of cooperation, mainly regarding digital TV and ethanol. We hope that the cooperation in digital TV, which is completely innovative, will have effects not only in the field of science and technology, but also in the area of production. We are confident that a microprocessor and semiconductor factory can be installed in Brazil and that this will be the symbol of a new era of cooperation in an advanced area of human knowledge.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the official opening ceremony of the Brazil-Japan Year of Exchange, Brasilia, 17th January 2008.

Recently, during the visit of President Cristina Kirchner to Brasilia on 8th September, we repeated our mutual conviction concerning the importance of technological innovation, science and creative activity as the sources of material progress and social well-being. Both of us have decided to extend our cooperation concerning digital TV, the technological development of which requires research efforts in information and communication technologies.

“Brazil and Argentina: cooperation and development”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim for the magazine *Ciência Hoje*, Brasilia, 23rd September 2008.

THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Brazil and the EU are committed to building an Information Society based on the individual, which is non-discriminatory and directed towards development, following the lines of the results of the World Summit on the Information Society, as well as on the multilateral establishment of transparent and democratic multisectoral mechanisms for controlling the Internet at a global level. Brazil and the EU both believe that Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are essential for promoting innovation, competitiveness and economic growth, creating jobs and increasing the efficiency of the public sector. Moreover, ICTs perform a vital role in promoting digital inclusion and improving social cohesion, improving the quality of life and reducing poverty.

Joint Action Plan of the 2nd Brazil-European Union Summit Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December 2008.

The International Telecommunications Union announced today, 18th May, its decision to present President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva with the World Telecommunication and Information Society Award.... Granting this prize to the President is in recognition of Brazilian policies in the area of digital inclusion and especially the Brazilian Government's outstanding action in combating child pornography on the Internet.

Press release: "Granting of the World Telecommunication and Information Society Award to President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva" Brasilia, 18th May 2009.

SPACE

[President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and President Kirchner] reaffirmed the strategic nature of cooperation between Brazil and Argentina and the need to make rapid progress in the development,

construction and launch of a joint satellite for coastal and oceanic observation. They noted that technical meetings have been held in Buenos Aires and São José dos Campos that have brought about significant progress in defining the terms of the SABIA-Mar [Argentina-Brazil Ocean Observation Satellite] mission for coastal and oceanic observation which will have a positive impact in areas such as environmental protection, the prevention of environmental disasters, coastal management, water resources, oceanography, sustainable use of marine resources, meteorology and climate change.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of Argentina, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Brasilia, 8th September 2008.

The Presidents [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Dmitri Medvedev] reiterated the priority they give to the use of outer-space exploration for peaceful purposes and emphasised the willingness both Governments to increase their cooperation in this particularly important area. The two leaders give their full support to ongoing bilateral work to modernise the Brazilian Satellite Launch Vehicle and expressed their determination to promote their technological partnership to develop new-generation launch vehicles. They also expressed their satisfaction at the continuing talks in the areas of telecommunications, satellite navigation, technical and engineering training, as well as the carrying out of Brazilian experiments in the Russian section of the International Space Station.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of the Russian Federation, Dmitri Medvedev, Rio de Janeiro, 26th November 2008.

Two years after a visit of the then Minister Renato Archer to Beijing in 1986, Brazil and China announced a partnership to construct launch and operate the China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS), which

still represents the largest joint cooperation science and technology project between developing countries. In breaking away from the pattern of individual ownership of remote sensing satellites, the CBERS programme allowed the two countries to produce data and images of their countries at a reduced cost. The programme is part of the strategy of using space technology as an instrument in the service of sustainable development because it provides data to help create public policies in areas such as environmental monitoring, agricultural development and urban planning. CBERS is recognised as being one of the most important remote sensing programmes in the world. China and Brazil have already launched the CBERS-1 satellite in 1999; CBERS-2 in 2003; CBERS-2B in 2007, and should launch CBERS-3 in 2011 and CBERS-4 in 2014. This is promoting innovation in the Brazilian space industry and creating jobs in a strategic sector. Brazil has provided the mechanical structure of satellites, the energy-generating system and the data-collection and telecommunications system.

“Brazil-China Cooperation in space”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim and the Minister for Science and Technology, Sergio Rezende, in the newspaper *Folha de São Paulo*, 19th February 2009.

The President of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the President of the Ukraine congratulated each other on increased bilateral relations in different areas. In terms of space, they restated their commitment to the ongoing partnership to launch the Cyclone-4 vehicle for the binational Alcântara Cyclone Space Company from the Alcântara Launch Centre in the State of Maranhão, an operation which both countries consider to be of strategic importance to them.

Joint declaration of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the President of the Ukraine, Victor Yushchenko, Kiev, 2nd December 2009.

NANOTECHNOLOGY

[President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and President Kirchner] noted the significant progress achieved by the Binational Nanotechnology Centre, especially in terms of planning to set up six nanotechnology schools and of a workshop involving companies from both countries in 2008. They re-emphasised the importance of continuity in efforts to encourage joint activities in the sector with an emphasis on training human resources, scientific development and industrial progress.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of Argentina, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Brasilia, 8th September 2008.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Brazil-Argentina Biotechnology Centre (CBAB/CABBIO) was opened in 1987 and is still active today. After more than 20 years, it is considered to be a model of bilateral cooperation in South America.

“Brazil and Argentina: cooperation for development”, article by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim in the magazine *Ciência Hoje*, Brasilia, 23rd September 2008.

[The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the French Republic have decided] to establish the Franco-Brazilian Centre for Amazonian Biodiversity ... to be made up of research centres from both countries linked and established by common agreement and using existing infrastructure or cooperating to develop new structures in order to carry out joint scientific and technological research projects, technology transfer, training and qualification of human resources and activities within the area of

biodiversity under the terms of the Convention on Biological Diversity, of which they are both signatories.

Additional Protocol to the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the French Republic for the creation of the Franco-Brazilian Centre for Amazonian Biodiversity, Rio de Janeiro, 23rd December 2008.



Technical Cooperation

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

South-South cooperation must be increased in the field of human rights. Brazil has attempted to increase dialogue and concrete actions with other developing countries in order to bring about basic human rights such as peace, health, education and development.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Ceremony to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, Geneva, 12th December 2008.

It is not only, nor mainly, economic interest that underlies our African policy.... Cooperation projects are increasing in number in the areas of agriculture, health, education and public management. We have opened an office of Embrapa, the Brazilian Company for Agricultural Research, in Ghana and in Mozambique we have set up a branch of Fiocruz, a foundation working in research on health and the production of vaccines and medicines. These cooperative actions are part of a long list of other

research operations in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, notably in Haiti.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

Helping poor countries is very important, but it is not enough. Cooperation, investment, technology transfer, knowledge-sharing and training for work are essential to promoting a fairer and more inclusive system of globalisation. As I was able to see on a recent journey through Mali, Togo, Guinea-Bissau and Equatorial Guinea, to quote only a few examples, the South-South cooperation efforts promoted by Brazil, but also by other countries, are taking this direction. Why do I emphasise South-South cooperation? Because it is not only question of money, it is a question of sharing experiences. Countries like Brazil, like Argentina, like other countries in South America, like South Africa, have gone and are still going through situations very similar to those of other countries which are developing but which are still poorer than us.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Meeting of the Working Group on the Social Dimension of Globalisation – 306th Session of the Administrative Council of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 16th November 2009.

TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

[Foreign Minister Amorim and Secretary Rice] reiterated their willingness to work in partnership with Afghan government to promote peace, democracy and development, noting with satisfaction progress in implementing trilateral cooperation projects with Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the Secretary of State of the USA, Condoleezza Rice, Brasilia, 13th March 2008.

Brazil and France have shown their potential to become great partners in trilateral technical cooperation. Together with the authorities in Mozambique, we have already trained agricultural specialists, in the Cameroons we are ready to launch a support project in agriculture. In Haiti - the poorest country in the Americas - we are working to create a milk bank in the interior of the country in order to improve the health of mothers and children in the population.

“Working towards better global governance”, lecture by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Annual Conference of French Ambassadors, Paris, 27th August 2009.

South-South cooperation can and should help to alleviate poverty in effects of the crisis. Brazil is very committed to South-South cooperation and has been working on developing triangular cooperation with the ILO in the areas of social security and eliminating child labour in countries such as Haiti, Paraguay, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Angola, Mozambique and East Timor. The Brazilian government is ready to continue working with the ILO and also with other developing countries - and perhaps with other rich countries which would like to share these experiences with us - to create good practices and exchange lessons learned.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the Meeting of the Working Group on the Social Dimension of Globalisation – 306th Session of the Administrative Council of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva, 16th November 2009.

In this context, [the leaders of Brazil and the European Union] repeated their commitment to implement triangular cooperation projects between Brazil, the EU and interested developing countries such as the Portuguese-speaking African countries, East Timor and Haiti, in the sectors of health, energy, agriculture, education and other relevant areas.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the 3rd Brazil-European Union Summit, Stockholm, 6th October 2009.

AGRICULTURE AND FERTILIZERS

[Presidents Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Hugo Chávez Frías] declared their intention to continue at the actions needed to develop agricultural activity in Venezuela in order to work towards creating food security in the region.... In this context, they welcomed the continuity of bilateral cooperation projects in the areas of agriculture and agroindustry under the CAP agreement signed in Maracaibo in January 2009. They expressed their satisfaction at the progress made by EMBRAPA and INIA in initiatives aimed at the production of citrus fruits, manioc and coffee on family farms They welcomed the establishment of the experimental station, managed by both nations on Venezuelan territory, run by units of Embrapa/Roraima and INIA/Bolívar with the aim of promoting the exchange of agricultural technologies to deal with common problems in the frontier region.

Joint Communiqué issued on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the President of Venezuela, Hugo Chávez, Salvador, 26th May 2009.

During the visit, three confirmatory adjustments will be signed applying to the Technical Cooperation Agreement between Brazil and the African Union (AU). The first will extend to other countries in the AU a successful model-farm experiment established by Brazil in Mali which is already bringing benefits to countries like Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali. A second instrument deals with social development and the third with agricultural cooperation in

areas such as training small farmers in marketing techniques and in gaining access to markets.... At the moment, some of the most important South-South cooperation initiatives are being developed by Brazil, such as the EMBRAPA office in Ghana.

Press release: “Visit by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Libya to participate in the African Union Summit”, Brasilia, 29th June 2009.

HEALTH

In Maputo, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva opened the African Regional Office of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation. The presence of Fiocruz will enable more vigorous dialogue to take place between the health sectors in African countries in order to develop new cooperation projects and to transfer Brazilian experience into public health policies. The President of the Republic will also announce measures to set up, with Brazilian cooperation, a factory in Mozambique to produce retroviral drugs and other medicines, a project that is being headed by the Ministries of Health and Foreign Relations. This initiative aims to help increase the capacity of Mozambique to meet challenges in the area of health, especially in fighting AIDS, the incidence of which has been increasing in the country in recent years. In spite of the efforts of the Mozambique government, it is estimated that more than 80% of those infected are not receiving proper treatment. Producing antiretroviral drugs in the country will help to alleviate this problem.

Press release: “Visit by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to Mozambique”, Brasilia, 14th October 2008.

In terms of innovative mechanisms for financing development, the Presidents [Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and Nicolas Sarkozy] celebrated the success of UNITAID (the international drug facility for the purchase of drugs against AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) created in September 2006, which has enabled the financing of treatment for three out of every four children

infected by the HIV virus, especially in Africa, as well as other projects in the health sector.

Joint Declaration on the occasion of the visit to Brazil of the French President, Nicolas Sarkozy, Brasilia, 7th September 2009.

BIOFUELS

On our visits to various countries in Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, and even in Asia, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and I have noted a strong interest in cooperation projects in the area of biofuels. Brazil is ready to cooperate with these countries and transfer its technology to them, whether directly or through schemes involving another national body that has more financial resources.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the High-Level Intergovernmental Section of the International Conference on Biofuels, São Paulo, 20th November 2008.

The International Conference on Biofuels held in São Paulo last week confirmed our commitment to share technical knowledge in this area. Biofuels offer an attractive and viable opportunity for agriculture in developing countries.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the 1st MERCOSUR-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Brasilia, 24th November 2008.

As President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has stated, biofuels are one of the forms of renewable energy with the greatest potential for expansion. They

can be the new driving force for growth in world trade. Poor countries will be able to enter this market and the stimulus to agriculture will be significant.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim as guest of honour at the Diplomatic Seminar of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon, 5th January 2009.

[The leaders of Brazil and the European Union] emphasised the commitment of Brazil and the EU to work on the joint initiative for the sustainable development of bioenergy in Africa with an emphasis on biofuels and bioelectricity. They proposed to increase their cooperation in this area, along with the Commission of the African Union, as a first step towards a broader action in the area of energy in third countries. They emphasised that the development of bioenergy on a socially, environmentally and economically sustainable basis can make an important contribution to confronting climate change, fighting poverty and providing access to modern forms of energy such as those for transport, domestic fuel and electricity for rural and urban areas.

Speech by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva during the closing session of the 3rd Brazil-European Union Summit, Stockholm, 6th October 2009.

EDUCATION

One of Brazil's largest cooperation projects, the Brazil-Guinea-Bissau Centre for Occupational Training, will also be established. Built in partnership with SENAI, the Centre is partly operational and is already offering training courses and thus helping to increase the supply of training in productive occupations. Guinea-Bissau is an important beneficiary of Brazilian technical cooperation.

Press release: "Visit of Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to Giunea-Bissau", Brasilia, 23rd October 2009.



Assistance for Brazilians Abroad

Migration, contacts between peoples and consular questions are increasingly important in the context of globalisation as a result of the large-scale movement of people between regions. So it is important to continue to deal with a whole range of migration questions such as normal migration, irregular migration and the links between migration and development, in the bilateral relationships and international organs to which Brazil and the EU belong, taking into account the human rights and dignity of all migrants. Brazil and Europe recognise the positive role of migration as a factor in human and economic interchange between countries of origin and host countries.

Joint Action Plan of the 2nd Brazil-European Union Summit Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd December 2008.

Brazil, which received generously and without discrimination millions of foreigners, mainly Europeans, hopes that when the EU countries discuss the 'Pact' at the European Council meeting that will take place in October, they will consider their historical experiences and the benefits they have gained from the act of migration, and avoid creating initiatives that will bring about new and divisive factors between countries of origin and countries that receive

immigrants. The Brazilian Government firmly defends the right of people to come and go and is strengthening its policy of support for its nationals abroad. In line with this position, it is redoubling its vigilance concerning measures that may affect them and violate universally respected norms of humanitarian treatment and coexistence.

Press release: “The European Pact on Immigration and Asylum”, Brasilia, 26th September 2009.

THE CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS BRAZILIAN COMMUNITIES “BRAZILIANS IN THE WORLD”

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will hold ... the 1st conference on Brazilian Communities Abroad entitled “Brazilians in the World”. On the morning of the 17th, Foreign Minister Celso Amorim will participate in the Conference’s opening session. The event will bring together authorities from the Executive, National Congress, the Judiciary and representatives of the academic world, the media and international organisations to debate matters of interest to the Brazilian diaspora. Hundreds of community leaders and representatives of bodies that support Brazilians abroad will be present, many invited by the Brazilian Government.

Press release: “Brazilians in the World: The 1st conference on Brazilian Communities Abroad”, Brasilia, 11th July 2008.

The situation of Brazilian communities abroad is today a priority for President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva’s Government. It is also a priority within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I do not believe that in the past it has had the attention it deserves but it was a question that needed to be looked at if only because the increase in the number Brazilians abroad has been geometrical, almost exponential. So this also forced us to take another, more open attitude. We have tried to listen more attentively to the communities themselves, and this is one of the reasons for this Conference.

Speech by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim at the opening of the Conference “Brazilians in the World”, the first conference on Brazilian Communities Abroad, Rio de Janeiro, 17th July 2008.

“Brazilians in the World”, the 2nd Conference on Brazilian Communities Abroad, will be held in Rio de Janeiro on the 15th and 16th October 2009.... As was the case at the first conference held on the 17th and 18th July 2008, the event will bring together hundreds of representatives of the main Brazilian communities in the USA, South America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, Africa and the Middle East, in order to debate topics of interest to the Brazilian diaspora.... At this second meeting, four main themes will be studied: (i) Culture and Education; (ii) Work and Social Security; (iii) Consular Services and (iv) Legalised Migration, and Political Representation.... Community leaders and members of associations supporting Brazilians abroad will be encouraged to send their contributions to the conference, during which they will have the chance to exchange information concerning their respective experiences and initiatives as migrants, update the List of Requirements document that was formulated at the previous meeting and discuss ways of formalising talks with the Brazilian Government.

Press release: “Brazilians in the World: 2nd Conference on Brazilian Communities Abroad”, Rio de Janeiro, 13th October 2009.



Sport

Brazil and South America have all the attributes necessary to host global sporting events and both the 2014 Football World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games will be a great opportunity to show the world our region's sporting, social and economic development. Countries like Spain and China, to quote two examples, showed how much they have changed and modernised through global events such as the 1982 World Cup, the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, and last year's Beijing Olympics.... I am convinced that developing countries are ready and have the right to host the most important world sporting competitions.

Interview granted by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to the magazine *Sportbusiness International*, May 2009 edition.

THE 2014 WORLD CUP

The Parties [Brazil and South Africa] shall exchange experiences and information concerning the preparation and organisation of mega-events including the 2010 FIFA World Cup to be held in the Republic of South Africa, taking into account the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic

and Paralympic Games, which will be held in the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic of South Africa on Cooperation in the Area of Sport, Brasilia, 9th October 2009.

[Brazil and Germany], noting that the Federative republic of Brazil has decided that the planning, preparation and a holding of the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro shall make a decisive contribution to strengthening, imaging and diversifying the Brazilian economy and shall leave a legacy of maximum benefit in terms of sport, society, culture and education, are thus stating their determination to promote the broadest range of opportunities in these areas.... The Parties wish to reinforce cooperation between Brazil and Germany to ensure the success of the FIFA World Cup in 2014 and the Olympic and Paralympic games in 2016 by exchanging experiences concerning infrastructure, security and other areas to be defined.

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Economic Cooperation, especially in the Areas of Infrastructure and Security relative to the Brazil World Cup in 2014 and the 31st Olympic Games and 15th Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2016, Berlin, 3rd December 2009.

THE 2016 OLYMPIC GAMES

At its 121st Session, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided yesterday to select Rio de Janeiro as the host of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Rio de Janeiro will be the first city in South America to

host the Olympics. The IOC's decision is a victory for all Brazilians and, among other things, is a sign of the international recognition of Brazil's role in the world, the strength of its democracy and the stability of its economy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is happy to have been a part of this successful effort and congratulates the other organs of government at Federal, state and municipal levels, as well as the Brazilian Olympic Committee, on the choice of Rio de Janeiro as the host city of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Press release: "Choice of the city of Rio de Janeiro to host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games", Brasilia, 3rd October 2009.

In recent years Brazil has had much exposure in the international press. Today, anyone who is interested in economics knows that the Brazilian economy is very solid. People know that Brazil is a country with extraordinary potential.... I feel that people have come to know the real Brazil. I feel that my personal relations with presidents and prime ministers have helped to achieve this and even more so in the way Brazil presents itself. This presentation shows what Brazil is today and I feel this has helped Rio de Janeiro to receive the greatest victory of any country competing to hold the Olympics – 66 votes to 32 is a record – and this is a gratifying recognition of everything that is happening in Brazil.

Interview granted by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva to CNN, Copenhagen, 3rd October 2009.

Leaving Rio to one side, the greatest credit among all those working for this election goes to the President. And of course, the Olympic Committee did very good work, it did its job.... Be that as it may, we saw an impressive shift of votes towards Brazil and I think, for example, that the Arabs and Africans voted *en masse* for Brazil. And that is where Brazilian diplomacy is an undisputable part of this result. Of course there is the figure of the President and the contact, friendships and personal relationships he has made towards

this end, but if we had not also helped to prepare the way, it would have been difficult to achieve this.

Lecture given by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim to the 57th Training Course for Diplomats, Brasilia, 16th October 2009.







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