



# Bilateral Relations



**BRAZIL**



**&**

**INDIA**

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## India-Brazil Relations –

- Common worldview
- Common Development Challenges
- Great Powers
- Regional Powers in their respective regions
- Two Great Democracies
- Growing Economies
- Great Pool of Resources
- Complementarities

### ❖ **Cooperation:**

- **Global Governance-** Both countries want the participation of developing countries in the UNSC permanent membership since underlying philosophy for both of them are: UNSC should be more democratic, legitimate and representative- “G4” is a novel grouping for its realization. Some of the positive reforms like peace building missions, peace building fund and human rights council were already carried out. Both sides support the reform of the Bretton Woods Institutions- contribution, disbursements are various concerns.
- **Global Trade & investment Regime-** Both countries want “development dimension” to be added to the negotiation process and hence early conclusion of Doha Development Agenda and Hong Kong Declaration for market access in NAMA is of utmost importance- Both “G20” & “NAMA11” are efforts on behalf of both to eliminate distortions and subsidies in international trade in agriculture and preserve the food security, rural development and livelihood concerns of rural populations of developing countries and have markets access in NAMA on the principle of less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments.
- **Global Climate-** Both countries feel that the solution to the problem of climate change can not lie in the perpetuation of poverty in developing countries and both also feel that the problem is an outcome of unsustainable production and consumption patterns in the developed world- Our two countries are committed to work together along with other developing countries at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol and towards a greater share of clean & renewable energy sources in the global matrix, energy efficiency and energy security. We both emphasize the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities between the developed and developing worlds. Adaptation, transfer of technology at affordable prices, development of carbon market and availability of resources are some of the concerns for developing countries.

- Equitable Global development and achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)- Both the countries consider development as a fundamental right and an important tool for the eradication of poverty, fostering peace, stability and security of all nations and in this process, MDGs constitute an internationally agreed benchmark for sustainable development and poverty eradication- global efforts have to be launched with the provision of adequate financial resources, effective policies & measures and enhanced international cooperation since it is not only an issue of importance to developing countries, but also a matter of our collective global interest.
  
- Global Energy Needs- International Biofuels Forum- Both sides have mutual interest in propagating this Forum after its launch in March 2007- India and Brazil already have a joint work program in the area of Ethanol-mix. The next step is the Biofuels International Conference to be held in Brazil in July this year where discussion will focus on the modalities to promote production and use of biofuels at global level as a cost effective measure to climate change particularly to our countries.
  
- International Migration- Both the countries feel this as an important element of globalization today and focus more on its relationship with development, human rights and security- a need for more cooperation between sending, transit and receiving states on the criteria of human rights, development angle and same principles that drive the current movement of goods and services under Mode 4 of GATS. Both countries want to tap the Diaspora in the development of home countries.
  
- South-South Cooperation- Both of us are deeply committed to IBSA or IBAS initiatives and attach utmost importance to this trilateral cooperation between our three large, multi-ethnic, multi-racial and multi religious developing countries of three countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, which are bound by the common principle of pluralism and democracy- First ever IBAS summit was held in Brasilia in September 2006, second was held in Pretoria in October 2007 and third one to be held in Delhi in October-November this year. Four IBAS Trilateral Commission meetings were already held till 2007 since the first one was held in 2004 and had covered many areas such as Science and Technology, education, agriculture, energy, culture, health, social issues, public administration and revenue administration- the target of US \$ 10 billion by 2007 was already achieved. Both the countries view this as a tool of “transformation diplomacy” to bring economic growth, sustainable development, poverty reduction and regional prosperity in the vast regions of Latin America, Africa and Asia. Three countries are committed to early conclusion of India-MERCOSUR-SACU Trilateral Free Trade Agreement (T-FTA). IBAS website ([www.ibsa-trilateral.org](http://www.ibsa-trilateral.org)) was launched during the first IBAS summit in Brasilia in September 2006. IBAS Fund for Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger and has already provided funds for capacity building in Timor Leste and the fight against HIV/AIDS in Burundi and has won South-South Partnership Award at the 2006 UN Day event held in New York on 19 December 2006.

## Recent Developments

### ❖ **New Delhi Declaration, January 27, 2004**

President Lula visited India during January 25-28 2004 and was also the chief guest during our Republic Day celebrations on January 26, 2004

- ✓ Preferential trade agreements between India and Mercosul was signed with a close of 500 products on both sides for preferential treatments- while it was ratified by India, Uruguay and Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina have yet to ratify it.
- ✓ Also signed during the visit were cooperation agreement on tourism, cooperation agreement for the peaceful uses of outer space, exemption of visa requirements for diplomatic and official/service passport holders, Cultural Exchange Program for the year 2004-05, Program for cooperation between Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Brazilian Space Agency for the year 2004

Started with more rhetoric and less substance on bilateral front. However, on the Multilateral front, ties were strong even then as far as the UN reforms , Doha Development Rounds, IBAS initiatives, Convention on Biological Diversity and

### ❖ **Prime Minister Singh's Visit to Brazil and First Ever IBAS Summit- September 11-14 2006**

- ✓ Bilateral visit by an Indian Prime Minister after an interval of 38 years
- ✓ Recognition of "strategic relationship" between the two countries for the first time on such issues as energy security, international security situation including terrorism
- ✓ Decision was taken to set up a joint committee on Biofuels
- ✓ Announcement were made to open Cultural Center in Sao Paulo and New Delhi
- ✓ The two countries will also cooperate in promoting exchanges in the field of football and training of Indian players and coaches
- ✓ Both sides agreed to station Defence Attaches in each other capitals
- ✓ Connectivity was a concern- Air Services Agreement were signed
- ✓ Both the countries vowed to create enabling environment to further increase trade & investment between the two countries
- ✓ The National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality (INMETRO) and the National Physical Laboratory of India (NPLI) agreed on the content of a MoU concerning scientific and technological co-operation in the areas of Chemistry, Physics and Engineering Measurement Sciences.
- ✓ MoU in the field of Human Settlements, Plant Health Protection, MoU on conduct of Indian culture in Brazil and Brazilian Culture in India, MoU between Bureau of Indian Standards & ABNT, MoU between Petrobras and ONGC/OVL were signed.

- ✓ First ever IBAS summit were held in Brasilia along with IBAS business summit on September 13 2006
- ✓

#### ❖ **Red Fort Declarations 2007**

President Lula's Visit to India – June 3-5 2007

- ✓ "Strategic Relationship" between India and Brazil- in the areas of Space, Nuclear Energy for Peaceful use, Defence, science and technology and Fight against terrorism
- ✓ Launch of CEO forum- led by Ratan Tata and Gabrielli- MOU was also signed.
- ✓ Trade target of US \$ 10 billion by 2012- Agreement on Mutual Assistance in Custom Matters was signed. Current trade between the two countries is US \$ 3.1 billion (2007).
- ✓ Emphasis more on mutual investment- focus on infrastructure- both PAC in Brazil and Infrastructure needs in India need co-sharing, cooperation- Implementing Arrangement regarding cooperation in Augmentation of Brazilian Earth Stations for receiving and processing data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites was signed.
- ✓ Economic cooperation- Oil and Natural Gas, Space, Medicines, Ethanol etc. - Agreement between ONGC, OVL and Petrobras was signed.
- ✓ India-Brazil Defence Committee- first ever meeting will be held soon
- ✓ Cultural underpinnings- festival of Brazilian Culture in India and Indian Culture in Brazil this year, Agreement on Audio Visual Coproduction, Academic Exchange Program, MOU between National Council for Applied Economic Research and institute of Applied Economic Research of Brazil were signed.
- ✓ Need for "inclusive growth" in both countries- poverty, hunger, equity still concern for both of us
- ✓ The second meeting of bilateral Working Group on Environment is decided to be held soon to coordinate our positions on climate change

Both our countries have already had three meetings of Indo-Brazilian Joint Commission till June 2007 and covered cooperation in a number of areas such as Agriculture, Science and Technology, Trade and investment, energy, Education, Defence, space, Nuclear Energy, Health, Culture and Sports.

#### **Visits:**

##### **HEADS OF STATE**

1. President Lula visiting India in January 2004
2. Prime Minister Singh visiting Brazil in September 2006
3. President Lula visiting India in June 2007
4. President Lula meeting Prime Minister Singh during G8+O5 meeting in Germany in June 2007
5. President Lula meeting Prime Minister Singh during the Second IBAS summit in Pretoria in October 2007
6. President Pratibha Patil to visit Brazil in April 2008

7. President Lula to meet Prime Minister Singh during the 3<sup>rd</sup> IBAS summit in New Delhi later this year.

#### **FOREIGN MINISTERS**

1. External Affairs Minister of India Mr. Yashwant Sinha visited Brazil in June 2003
2. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil Mr. Celso Amorim visited India along with president Lula in January 2004
3. Minister of State of External Affairs of India Mr. Anand Sharma visited Brazil in February 2006
4. Minister of State of External Affairs of India Mr. Anand Sharma visited Brazil in March 2006 for the first IBAS Ministerial meeting in Rio
5. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil Mr. Celso Amorim visited India in April 2007
6. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil Mr. Celso Amorim visited India in July 2007 for the second IBAS Ministerial meeting in New Delhi
7. External Affairs Minister of India Mr. Pranab Mukherjee visited Brazil in February 2008

**THANK YOU**

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