

New Delhi Declaration between India and Brazil

27/01/2004

1. At the invitation of the President of India, H. E. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the President of The Federative Republic of Brazil, H. E. Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, paid a State Visit to India from January 25-28, 2004 and was the Chief Guest on the 55th Republic Day functions. Besides the First Lady, the President of Brazil was accompanied by the Minister of External Relations, Ambassador Celso Luiz Nunes Amorim, Minister of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade, Mr. Luis Fernando Furlan, Minister of Planning, Mr. Guido Mantega, Minister of Tourism, Mr. Walfrido Mares Guia, the Chairman of the Brazil-India Parliamentary Friendship Group in the Brazilian Congress, Mr. Abelardo Lupion as well as other Congressmen and representatives of the private sector.

2. Within the framework of the visit, H. E. Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva held fruitful discussions with H. E. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the President of the Republic of India, H.E. Mr. A.B. Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India. Minister of External Affairs of India, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Minister of Defence Mr. George Fernandes, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Arun Jaitley and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, called on President Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva.

3. Brazil and India agreed that the visit to India of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva as Chief Guest on the occasion of the Republic Day signaled a new phase in bilateral relations given the common determination to fully utilize the substantial potential and opportunities for deepening mutually beneficial cooperation, to promote socio-economic development and prosperity of both India and Brazil, to strengthen multi-polarity at the international level and to enhance the positive factors of globalisation.

4. During the wide-ranging discussions held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, both sides exchanged views on various bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest.

5. Both sides noted with satisfaction that India-Brazil relations, which have a strong historical basis, are marked by cordiality and a high degree of understanding and close proximity on current principal issues. Both sides reiterated their desire to strengthen bilateral relations based on the close ties between the two countries.

6. Both sides agreed that personnel exchanges and friendly contacts between Ministries, Parliament and political parties of the two countries should be further enhanced.

7. India noted the achievements of Brazil in contributing to the strengthening of Latin American regional organizations such as MERCOSUR and ALADI. Brazil noted India's contributions to strengthening regional and sub-regional organizations like SAARC and BIMST-EC and its increasing close cooperation with ASEAN. In this connection, both sides recognized that considerable potential exists for India and Brazil to undertake mutually beneficial cooperation with each other in various sectors.

8. Brazil and India are countries with rich untapped natural resources and emerging infrastructural requirements. Given their varied experience in high technology and industrial areas, they could, in a spirit of South-South cooperation, share expertise in areas such as railways, highways, waterways and aviation as well as in other priority areas identified by them.

9. Brazil and India expressed their satisfaction about the evolution of their bilateral trade, which over the last two years, reached a level higher than US\$ 1 billion per annum. However, they also recognise that, in view of the size of the economies of both countries, there is a wide scope to enlarge bilateral exchanges and reciprocal investments, and that

there is a vast potential for the integration of their production systems. In his meeting with Prime-Minister A. B. Vajpayee, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva praised advances made by the Indian pharmaceutical industry, which is participating as a supplier of medicines for HIV/AIDS treatment for the National Health Programme of the Brazilian Government. Prime Minister Vajpayee mentioned the competence of the Brazilian aeronautical industry, recalling the recent purchase of Brazilian aircrafts by the Indian Government. Both Parties considered that the success achieved by both countries in pharmaceutical and aeronautical fields will serve as a model for other high-tech industries to emulate and to join the flow of bilateral commerce. Hence, they expressed satisfaction at the support being extended by the Confederation of Indian Industries, the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry and Brazil-India Chamber of Commerce in bringing businessmen from both countries closer.

10. The two Governments expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the Preferential Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and India and reiterated their priority they attach to the expeditious conclusion of its annexes, which will constitute an important stimulus for trade relations between India, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

11. Both Parties recalled the visit of the Brazilian Defence Minister, Ambassador Jose Viegas Filho to New Delhi in December 2003, and the signing of a Defence Co-operation Agreement between India and Brazil on that occasion. The two countries will continue to consult each other in identifying projects of mutual interest.

12. The visit provided an opportunity for the first meeting of the India-Brazil Common Agenda for Environment which lays emphasis on the need for close co-ordination of positions between the delegations of the countries in multilateral fora related to environment and sustainable development. They welcomed the holding of the India-Brazil Ministerial Meeting on Sustainable Development with participation of governmental experts, academics, the private sector and representatives of civil society, which provided a forum for discussing issues for future bilateral cooperation in the area of cleaner production technologies.

13. Both parties welcomed the proposal of India to organize the first ever "Weeks of Indian Culture" in Brazil in the first half of 2005, the principal highlight of which would be an exhibition of Indian Art in the city of Sao Paulo. The Brazilian Government offered to encourage state level and private sector support for the Indian cultural events.

14. The following agreements were signed during this State Visit :-

(i) Co-operation Agreement in the field of Tourism between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic of India.

(ii) Framework Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Brazil and the Government of the Republic of India on Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

(iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil on Exemption of visa requirement for holders of Diplomatic and Official/Service Passports.

(iv) Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil for the Years 2004-2005.

(v) Programme of Cooperation between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Brazilian Space Agency for the year 2004.

(vi) Preferential Trade Agreement between MERCOSUR and the Republic of India.

15. The Agreement on Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space provides for co-operation in areas like receiving and collecting data from the Indian Remote Sensing satellite through ground automatic platforms and ground infrastructure in Brazil, possibility of launching of the Brazilian micro-satellite EQUARAS from India and also covers

cooperation in other areas of mutual interest.

16. Both sides emphasized the need for creating better awareness of each other's strengths within the private sector of the two countries. Trade missions would be undertaken and participation in trade/commercial exhibitions in both countries would be encouraged. In keeping with these objectives, they welcomed the intention of the apex Indian industry association, CII (Confederation of Indian Industry) to establish an office in Brazil.

17. India and Brazil face special and similar challenges in their efforts to protect the environment while simultaneously forging ahead with rapid social and economic development of their countries. In this context, the two sides agreed to work together in a practical manner to cooperate on preserving the environment and ensuring sustainable development and to coordinate positions on climate change, bio-diversity and other issues in relevant multilateral fora.

18. Both countries expressed concern over the non-entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and emphasized the importance of UN-centred multilateral cooperation to combat climate change based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities among countries. The development of clean technologies was also identified as one of the most relevant means to combat the increase of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere which lead to global warming.

19. Both countries highlighted the importance of negotiating an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits under the Convention on Biological Diversity. This should ensure that the benefits arising out of the commercial use of genetic resources would accrue to the countries of origin. They also emphasized the need for a legally binding instrument for protecting intellectual property rights to traditional knowledge and folklore. United by their shared interest in fulfilling the objectives of the Group of Like-Minded Mega-diverse developing countries, Brazil and India agreed to strengthen co-ordination and co-operation particularly during the period of the Indian presidency of the group, with emphasis on multilateral negotiations and in fostering activities related to South-South Co-operation.

20. Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to promote the formation of an equitable multi-polar world order based on the principles of rule of law and equality, territorial integrity and non-interference in domestic affairs of States with a view to removing threats to stability and international security.

21. Brazil and India, being large democracies, and developing countries of continental size, have been playing a constructive role in international affairs and maintaining friendly relations with other countries. They are both committed towards a just and equitable international order. The two countries are unique in their respective regions and in the global sphere in view of their similarities and profile and potential. Considering these commonalities and convergences, the partnership between the two countries is natural.

22. Both sides strongly opposed unilateral use or the threat of use of force in violation of the UN Charter, as well as interference in internal affairs of other states.

23. The two sides acknowledged the vital importance of the role of the United Nations in world peace, stability and development. They are determined to continue their efforts in strengthening the UN system as the central mechanism for ensuring international peace and security as well as democratizing international relations. They reiterated their support for the need to reform the UN, particularly the expansion of the UN Security Council and reform of the Economic and Social Council. They stressed, in particular, the need for equitable balance in the expanded Security Council to provide a constructive voice to the aspirations of the developing countries. They believed that piecemeal and discriminatory approaches to such expansion will be inconsistent with the objectives of that world body. Both

Governments share the understanding that the UNSC reform should result in the increase of its permanent as well as non-permanent membership, with greater participation of the developing countries in both categories. Considering that India and Brazil are large democracies and developing countries of continental size, that have been making contributions to the promotion of peace, the two countries extend mutual support to each other as appropriate, strong and deserving candidates for a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council.

24. India and Brazil, as two vibrant democracies, recognized the serious threat of terrorism confronting democracies and open societies. The two sides affirmed that international terrorism is a threat to peace and security, a grave violation of human rights and a crime against humanity. They affirmed that terrorism cannot be justified in any form, for any cause, on any political, ideological, philosophical, racial, ethnic, religious, social or economic grounds. They agreed that the fight against terrorism by the international community has to be global, comprehensive and a sustained one, with the ultimate objective of eradication of terrorism in all regions. In this context, both Governments expressed their conviction that transnational organised crime, illegal traffic of weapons, narcotics and drugs and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations should be combated through the co-ordinated action of members of the international community, together with concerned international organisations, based on respect for national sovereignty and International Law.

25. The Brazilian side appreciated the evolving security concerns of India in the light of recent local, regional and global developments. It appreciated the initiatives taken by India to resume diplomatic relations with Pakistan. In this connection, the Brazilian side supported the peaceful resolution of differences between India and Pakistan through bilateral dialogue. The Brazilian side welcomes the recent Indo-Pak Joint Statement at Islamabad. In this context, Brazil supports the peaceful resolution of differences between India and Pakistan through a sustained and productive dialogue in an atmosphere free from terrorism, addressing all issues.

26. Both Governments reaffirmed their commitment to uphold the principles of the Doha Development Agenda of WTO and to their membership of the G-20. They viewed the results of the Ministerial meeting of the Group in December 2003 in Brasilia as an eloquent manifestation of the desire of G-20 members to continue to co-ordinate their positions that reflect the vital interests of the developing countries in the search for a just and equitable international trading system. Both Governments reiterated their commitment to multilateralism, and confidence in the success of the Doha Round of negotiations.

27. Brazil and India reiterated their commitment to making India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum a creative and operative forum. They expressed the hope that the First Meeting of the Trilateral Commission, in March 2004 in New Delhi will constitute an important landmark for launching concrete projects of trilateral co-operation in various areas of the Dialogue Forum. In this context, they also considered that the exchange of information and proposals made in New Delhi on January 6 was an important step for identifying concrete projects of trilateral cooperation for the benefit of the socially vulnerable populations of the three countries. They also highlighted the importance of the approval of IBSA Financial Fund under the UN Development Programme (UNDP) by the three countries, which will finance the implementation of successful social and economic programmes in other developing countries who want to repeat such experiences.

28. Brazil and India reiterated that efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty which still exists in some parts of the world is a multi-dimensional task that calls for coordinated action at national and international levels including through employment generation, access to education for all, food security, improved health standards and sustainable development for the benefit of their peoples as well as those of other developing countries. In this context, they emphasised their commitment to adopting policy measures in conformity with the goals set at UN Millennium Summit and for according priority to the promotion of social equity and

inclusiveness, as mentioned in the Brasilia Declaration.

29. The President of Brazil, H.E. Mr. Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva extended invitations to the President of the Republic of India, H.E. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, and to the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Mr. A.B. Vajpayee, to visit Brazil at an early date. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits would be finalized through diplomatic channels.

30. On behalf of the Government and the people of Brazil, H.E. President Mr. Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva expressed sincere thanks to the Government of the Republic of India for all the hospitality extended to him and his delegation and the excellent arrangements made for their visit to India.