



The

BRICS Research Group

a joint undertaking by

International Organizations Research Institute of the
National Research University Higher School of Economics (Russia)
and

Trinity College of the University of Toronto (Canada)
presents

**2012 BRICS Delhi Summit
Compliance Report**

29 March 2012 to 8 March 2013

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About the BRICS Research Group

The concept of the “BRICS” was first created by Jim O’Neill to refer to investment opportunities in the emerging economies. Today, the leaders’ meetings, which started in 2008, transcend that financial context to embrace a broad range of summit-level issues requiring global governance, such as trade and investment, health, food and agriculture, development, energy, environment, climate change, social progress, peace, security and international institutional reform.

The BRICS Research Group, led by Marina Larionova of Russia’s National Research University Higher School of Economics and John Kirton of Canada’s University of Toronto, aims to serve as a leading independent source of information and analysis on the BRICS institutions and underlying interactions. Documentation from the BRICS and relevant research and reports are published on the BRICS Information Centre website at www.brics.utoronto.ca and the International Organisations Research Institute at www.hse.ru/en/org/hse/iori/bric. Together with international partners from the BRICS countries, the BRICS Research Group focuses on the work of the BRICS and diplomacy within the BRICS as a plurilateral international institution operating at the summit level. Particular attention is paid to the relationship and reciprocal influence of the BRICS with other leading global governance institutions such as the G8, the G20 and those of the United Nations galaxy. The BRICS Research Group also conducts analyses of the compliance of the BRICS members with their summit commitments.

Research Team

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Introduction and Summary

The 2012 BRICS New Delhi Summit Compliance Report, prepared by the BRICS Research Group (the University of Toronto and the International Organizations Research Institute of the National Research University Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE)), is the second report on the BRICS compliance performance since its inception at the leaders level in 2008.

The report analyzes compliance performance by BRICS countries with a selection of five priority commitments out of a total of 32 commitments made by the leaders at the New Delhi Summit on 29 March 2011. The report covers the compliance-relevant actions taken by the BRICS countries during the period from 29 March 2012 to 8 March 2013. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance for the period between the 2012 New Delhi Summit and the 2013 Durban Summit, hosted by South Africa on 26-27 March 2013.

Methodology and Scoring System

This report draws on the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group, which has been monitoring G8 compliance annually since 1996 and semi-annually since 2002. The same methodology has been adopted for monitoring G20 performance since 2008. The use of this time tested methodology builds cross-institutional, cross-member and cross-issue consistency and thus allows compatibility and comparability of the compliance performance by the G8, G20 and BRICS, providing foundation for evidence-based assessment of these institutions effectiveness.

The methodology uses a scale from -1 to +1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, -1 indicates a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the stated goal of the commitment, and 0 indicates partial compliance or work in progress, such as initiatives that have been launched but are not yet near completion and whose final results can therefore not be assessed. Each member assessed receives a score of -1, 0 or +1 for each commitment. For convenience, the scientific scores reported in the tables in this summary have been converted to percentages, where -1 equals 0% and +1 equals 100%.¹

Commitment Breakdown

The BRICS made a total of 32 commitments at the New Delhi Summit (the full list is available at <http://www.hse.ru/en/org/hse/iori/bric>).² These commitments, as identified by the BRICS Research Group, are drawn from the official BRICS Delhi Declaration. They cover issue areas ranging from climate change to terrorism.

Selection of Commitments

Although BRICS countries made a total of 32 commitments at the Delhi Summit, the BRICS Research Group has undertaken to assess compliance of all members for 5 priority commitments (see Table 1). For each compliance cycle (that is, the period between summits), the research team selects commitments that reflect the breadth of the BRICS agenda and also reflect the priority of the summit's host, while balancing the selection to allow for comparison with past and future

¹ The formula to convert a score into a percentage is $P=50 \times (S+1)$, where P is the percentage and S is the score.

² A commitment is defined as a discrete, specific, publicly expressed, collectively agreed statement of intent; a promise by summit members that they will undertake future action to move toward, meet or adjust to an identified target. More details are contained in the G8 Commitment/Compliance Coding and Reference Manual (available at <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/compliancemanual-110922.pdf>).

summits.³ The selection also replicates the breakdown of issue areas and the proportion of commitments in each issue area. Primary criteria for selecting a priority commitment for assessment are the comprehensiveness and relevance to the summit, the BRICS and the world, as well as individual and collective pledges. Selected commitments must also meet secondary criteria of performance such as measurability and ability to commit within a year. Tertiary criteria include significance as identified by scientific teams and relevant stakeholders in the host country.

Table 1: 2012 BRICS New Delhi Summit Selected Priority Commitments for Compliance Assessment

Priority Area	Commitments Selected and Assessed for Compliance (n = 5)
International Financial System	[3] We will work with the international community to ensure that sufficient resources can be mobilized to the IMF in a timely manner as the Fund continues its transition to improve governance and legitimacy.
Trade: UNCTAD	[9] Considering UNCTAD to be the focal point in the UN system for the treatment of trade and development issues, we intend to invest in improving its traditional activities of consensus-building, technical cooperation and research on issues of economic development and trade.
Climate Change: Convention on Biological Diversity	[23] We will continue our efforts for the implementation of the Convention [on Biological Diversity] and its Protocols, with special attention to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Resource Mobilization Strategy.
Development: NEPAD	[25] [We attach the highest importance to economic growth that supports development and stability in Africa, as many of these countries have not yet realised their full economic potential.] We will take our cooperation forward to support their efforts to accelerate the diversification and modernization of their economies. This will be through infrastructure development, knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology, enhanced capacity building, and investment in human capital, including within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
Energy: Clean and Renewable Energy	[27] We will expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy, and use of energy efficient and alternative technologies, to meet the increasing demand of our economies and our people, and respond to climate concerns as well.

The Final Compliance Scores

The assessment is based on publicly available information relating to compliance-relevant action taken from 29 March 2012 to 8 March 2013. The final compliance scores by commitment are contained in Table 2.

For the period from 29 March 2012 to 8 March 2013, BRICS countries achieved an average final compliance score of +0.28, which translates to 64% on the percentage scale.

³ Guidelines for choosing priority commitments, as well as other applicable considerations, are available in the G8 Commitment/Compliance Coding and Reference Manual.

Table 2: 2012 BRICS New Delhi Summit Compliance Scores

Commitment	Brazil	China	India	Russia	South Africa	Average score	Average %
International Financial System [3]	0	+1	0	0	0	+0.20	60%
Trade: UNCTAD [9]	0	0	+1	-1	0	+0.00	50%
Climate Change: Convention on Biological Diversity [23]	0	-1	+1	+1	0	+0.20	60%
Development: NEPAD [25]	0	+1	0	0	+1	+0.40	70%
Energy: Clean and Renewable Energy [27]	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+0.60	80%
Average score	+0.00	+0.40	+0.40	+0.20	+0.40	+0.28	
Average, %	50%	70%	70%	60%	70%		64%

This is the second BRICS compliance report produced. The compliance score decreased from last year. The overall compliance score based on five 2011 Sanya Summit commitments was +0.48 or 74% compliance. This is a short amount of time to make any inferences. However, analysis reveals that the number of concrete commitments made by the BRICS leaders at the summits has been growing. 15 commitments were registered in 2009 Joint Statement of BRIC Leaders with 5 of them in the area of energy, and 3 commitments on overcoming the food crisis and establishing medium and long-term conditions for agriculture development were formulated in the Joint Statement on Global Food Security. At the summit in Brasilia BRICS leaders made 31 commitments in multiple issue areas: 9 commitments were made in the area of energy, 6 related to finance, 4 fell under development assistance, 2 focused on trade and the same amount — on macroeconomic cooperation. In 2011 the number of commitments agreed by the BRICS leaders amounted to 38. The balance of commitments by priorities changed. Most of them (6) addressed the issues of environmental protection and economic adaptation to climate change. Coordination has strengthened on sustainable and balanced growth (5 commitments), trade expansion (5 commitments), development assistance (4 commitments), interaction in social and economic spheres (4 commitments), including social protection, decent jobs, addressing the problems of youth and public health. In 2012 at the New Delhi Summit, 32 commitments were made in the areas of: 9 commitments on trade, 3 each on international cooperation, development, political issues, and climate change, 2 each on socioeconomic issues, and IFI reform and 1 each on macroeconomics, crime, terrorism, food and agriculture, and health.

The average number of commitments during this period totaled 29, which is significantly lower than the G20 average for almost the same period between 2008 and 2011 (124). Commitment “density,” i.e., the ratio of the number of commitments to the number of characters in the summit documents is also lower for BRICS (17) than for the G20 (22). However, there is a tendency towards its increase, which can be considered as an evidence of BRICS gradual institutionalization, improvement in the quality of dialogue and the ability to coordinate decisions on the expanding number of issues.

Compliance by Member

For country-specific compliance with the New Delhi Summit’s priority commitments, South Africa, which is chairing BRICS this year, India which chaired the BRICS last year and China,

each have the highest compliance score of +0.40 (70%). These countries are followed by Russia with an overall compliance score of +0.20 (60%) and then by Brazil with an overall average of 0.00 (50%). This trend confirms the tendency characteristic of the summitry and is observed in the G8 and G20. The top compliance performers are usually the country chairing the summit and the forthcoming chair in the group.

Compliance by Commitment

Overall compliance by commitment has been high, with all scores distributed from 0 to +1.

The highest scoring commitment is that on Energy +0.60 (80%). The lowest score was on the commitment on UNCTAD at 0.00 (50%). For more information on scoring by commitment, see Table 2.

Future Research and Reports

The information contained in this report provides BRICS countries and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance in the period between the New Delhi and Durban summits. This report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on compliance. Feedback should be sent to brics@utoronto.ca and iori@hse.ru.

1. Mobilize Resources to International Monetary Fund

Commitment [3]

We will work with the international community to ensure that sufficient resources can be mobilized to the IMF in a timely manner as the Fund continues its transition to improve governance and legitimacy.

Delhi Declaration

Country	-1	0	+1
Brazil		0	
China			+1
India		0	
Russia		0	
South Africa		0	
Average		+0.20	

Background

Reform of the international monetary and financial system has been on the BRICS agenda since 2008. At the first BRIC Finance Ministers meeting on 7 November 2008, ministers called for the reform of international financial institutions (IFIs) to “reflect the structural changes in the world economy and the increasingly central role that emerging markets now play.”⁴ They emphasized that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank reforms should “be guided towards more equitable voice and participation balance between advanced and developing countries.”⁵ At the first BRIC summit on 16 June 2009, the leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and China committed to advance the IFIs reform, stating “the emerging and developing economies must have greater voice and representation in IFIs.”⁶

On 4 September 2009, the BRIC Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors proposed to shift the distribution of voting power between advanced and developing countries by 7% in the IMF and 6% in the World Bank, pointing out that this is crucial to ensuring a stable and balanced global economy.⁷ On 15 November 2010, the G20 leaders committed to “a shift in quota share to dynamic emerging market and developing countries of at least five percent from over-represented to under-represented countries using the current IMF quota formula.”⁸

On 15 December 2010, the IMF Board of Governors approved a package of Fund quotas and governance reforms previously agreed to by the G20. Member countries must accept reform of the Executive Board by at least three-fifths of IMF members representing 85 percent of the total voting power and reform of quotas by at least 70 percent of the total quotas as they existed on 5

⁴ Brazil, Russia, India and China First Meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers Communiqué. 11 August 2008. <http://www.minfin.ru/en/news/index.php?pg56=5&id4=6765>.

⁵ Brazil, Russia, India and China First Meeting of BRIC Finance Ministers Communiqué. 11 August 2008. <http://www.minfin.ru/en/news/index.php?pg56=5&id4=6765>.

⁶ Joint Statement of BRIC Countries’ Leaders. Yekaterinburg. 16 June 2009. <http://archive.kremlin.ru/eng/text/docs/2009/06/217963.shtml>

⁷ Final communiqué of the Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the BRIC countries, held in London on 4 September 2009. 4 September 2009. http://www.brazil.org.uk/press/articles_files/20090904.html.

⁸ <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communiqué0925.html#imf>

November 2010.⁹ The quota reforms shift 6% of IMF shares into the hands of emerging markets and developing countries, while the governance reforms would then yield 2 fewer seats for European advanced economies and a process of election for all Executive Directors.¹⁰

On 29 March 2012, the BRICS leaders, now officially including South Africa indicated their concern that the package of governance and quota reforms for the IMF were not manifesting in a timely manner.¹¹ The commitment in question is a product of this concern.

Commitment Features

On 20 April 2012, the IMF's International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) and the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors issued a statement on IMF resources. "There are firm commitments to increase resources made available to the IMF by over \$430 billion in addition to the quota increase under the 2010 reform. These resources will be available for the whole membership of the IMF, and not earmarked for any particular region. The resources would be channelled through temporary bilateral loans and note purchase agreements to the IMF's General Resources Account."¹² On 5 November 2012, G20 Finance Ministers noted that total pledges to increase IMF Resources had reached USD461 billion.¹³

To comply with the commitment the member country must make an individual country pledge of additional resources to the IMF, and state any associated details to ensure timely implementation. Secondly, the member country must subsequently formalize bilateral borrowing agreements to mobilize resources for 2012.

Scoring Rubric

Score	Description
-1	Member country did not make an individual country specific pledge to increase the IMF resources AND did not formalize a bilateral borrowing agreement on this pledge.
0	Member country made an individual country specific pledge to increase the IMF resources BUT did not formalize a bilateral borrowing agreement on this pledge.
+1	Member country made an individual country specific pledge to increase the IMF resources AND formalized a bilateral borrowing agreement on this pledge.

Brazil: 0

Brazil partially complied with its commitment to make an individual country specific pledge to the IMF but did not formalize the 2012 bilateral borrowing agreements.

⁹ IMF. Article 2. Proposed Amendment on the Reform of the IMF Executive Board and Fourteenth General Review of Quotas—Status of Acceptances and Consents. 14 December 2012. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2012/121412.pdf>

¹⁰ IMF Board Approves Far-Reaching Governance Reforms. 11 May 2010. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2010/new110510b.htm>

¹¹ BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration. 29 March 2012. <http://www.cfr.org/brazil/brics-summit-delhi-declaration/p27805>

¹² International Monetary Fund, "Joint Statement by the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Group of 20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors on IMF Resources," 20 April 2012, <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2012/pr12144.htm>

¹³ Communiqué of Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. 5 November 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-121105-finance-en.html>.

Brazil demonstrated its strong resolve to secure global financial stability by pledging an amount of USD10.0 billion during G20 summit in Los Cabos.¹⁴

In the period between 31 March 2012 and 28 February 2013 Brazil strengthened its financial position in IMF by increasing the amount of NAB from 750.00 to 1,077.68 million SDR.

Brazil made an individual pledge to increase the IMF resources but did not formalize the agreement on fulfilling it and therefore was awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitali Selivanov

China: +1

China made an individual pledge on strengthening the IMF resources and formalized the agreement on fulfilling its pledge and therefore has been awarded a score of +1.

On 11 June 2012, Zhu Jun, deputy director of the International Department of the Public Bank of China, said: “Regarding increasing resources for the IMF on the basis of a consensus in the international community, China will not be absent from the effort.”¹⁵

China demonstrated its resolve to secure global financial stability by pledging an amount of USD43.0 billion during G20 summit in Los Cabos.¹⁶ On 18 June 2012, China’s Vice Finance Minister Zhu Guangyao before G20 summit in Los Cabos stated: “We are fully confident that the IMF will realize its aim of increasing its funds by \$430 billion and China will surely pitch in. Certain countries are not moving fast enough on this issue, but as long as we have this consensus, we should complete the quota reform as scheduled. That is the demand of China and the other emerging economies, and that is the demand of the world economic situation today.”¹⁷

On 16 October 2012, IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde confirmed that China had signed the bilateral borrowing agreement on fulfilling its pledge on increasing IMF resources.¹⁸

In the period between 31 March 2012, and 28 February 2013, China strengthened its financial position in IMF by increasing the amount of New Arrangements to Borrow from 3,667.50 to 3,848.80 million SDR.

China made an individual pledge to increase the IMF resources and formalized the agreement on fulfilling it. Therefore it was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst Vitali Selivanov

¹⁴ “IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde Welcomes Additional Pledges to Increase IMF Resources, Bringing Total Commitments to US\$456 Billion”, International Monetary Fund, 19 June 2012, Date of Access: 13 February 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2012/pr12231.htm>

¹⁵ “China to be part of IMF fundraising” Sina, English, 23 April 2012, Date of Access: 12 February 2013. <http://english.sina.com/business/2012/0422/460763.html>

¹⁶ “IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde Welcomes Additional Pledges to Increase IMF Resources, Bringing Total Commitments to US\$456 Billion”, International Monetary Fund, 19 June 2012, Date of Access: 13 February 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2012/pr12231.htm>

¹⁷ “G20 to confirm IMF loan pledge despite reform delay” Reuters, 21 June 2012, Date of Access: 22 February 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/06/18/us-g20-imf-quotas-idUSBRE85H04R20120618>

¹⁸ Transcript of the International Financial and Monetary Committee (IMFC) Press Conference, IMF 13 October 2012. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/tr/2012/tr101312.htm>.

India: 0

India partially complied with its commitment to make an individual pledge to the IMF, but did not formalize the 2012 bilateral loans and therefore was awarded a score of 0.

On 21 April 2012, Finance Minister of India Pranab Mukherjee said at the joint IMFC-G20 session: "...We are disappointed at the pace of the reform on (IMF) quota and governance issues. A dynamic process of reform is necessary to ensure the legitimacy and effectiveness of the Fund and the best possible means to improve governance and legitimacy is by ensuring that there is no slippage on crucial reforms."¹⁹ "India will continue to play its role to assist IMF in its efforts to augment permanent resources," he said. "However, governance issues are also linked with this and we are disappointed at the pace of the reform on quota and governance issues."²⁰

India pledged an amount of USD10 billion for increasing IMF resources at the G20 summit in Los Cabos.²¹

In the period between 31 March 2012, and 28 February 2013, India strengthened its financial position in IMF by increasing the amount of New Arrangements to Borrow from 990.00 to 1,077.70 million SDR.

India made an individual pledge to increase the IMF resources but has not formalized the agreement on fulfilling it and therefore has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Vitali Selivanov

Russia: 0

Russia partially complied with the commitment on mobilizing resources to the IMF.

In June 2012, Russia pledged to boost IMF resources by USD10 billion.²² However, no information was available during this compliance period to indicate that Russia formalized bilateral borrowing agreement on this pledge. Russia was not mentioned among the 10 countries which signed first 2012 bilateral borrowing agreements in October 2012.²³

Thus, Russia was awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Mark Rakhmangulov

South Africa: 0

South Africa partially complied with its commitment.

¹⁹ "India Concerned over IMF Quota Reforms", India Express, 21 April, 2012, Date of Access: 23 February 2013. <http://www.indianexpress.com/news/india-concerned-over-imf-quota-reforms/939759>

²⁰ "India Agrees to Contribute to IMF Firewall", Wallstreet Journal, 22 April 2012, Date of Access: 23 February 2013. <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/7AWWXOiyJTsyCoRoTWUIM/India-agrees-to-contribute-to-IMF8217s-global-firewall.html>

²¹ "IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde Welcomes Additional Pledges to Increase IMF Resources, Bringing Total Commitments to US\$456 Billion", International Monetary Fund, 19 June 2012, Date of Access: 13 February 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2012/pr12231.htm>

²² IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde Welcomes Additional Pledges to Increase IMF Resources, Bringing Total Commitments to US\$456 Billion. Press Release No. 12/231. June 19, 2012. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2012/pr12231.htm>.

²³ Opening Remarks by IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde At the Signing Ceremony for 2012 Bilateral Borrowing Agreements. Tokyo, Friday, October 12, 2012. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2012/101212.htm>.

South Africa has pledged an amount of USD2 billion to increase the IMF resources at G20 summit in Los Cabos.²⁴

On 19 June 2012, at the G20 summit South African President Jacob Zuma reinforced the importance of successful completion of IMF Quota and Governance Reform: “South Africa’s participation in this resourcing exercise anticipates that all the quota and voice reforms agreed upon in 2010 will be fully implemented in a timely manner, including a comprehensive reform of voting power and reform of quota shares.”

In the period between 31 March 2012, and 28 February 2013, South Africa strengthened its financial position in IMF by increasing the amount of New Arrangements to Borrow from 34.70 to 41.92 million SDR.

South Africa was awarded a score of partial compliance for making an individual pledge to the IMF but not formalizing it.

Analyst Vitali Selivanov

²⁴ “IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde Welcomes Additional Pledges to Increase IMF Resources, Bringing Total Commitments to US\$456 Billion”, International Monetary Fund, 19 June 2012, Date of Access: 13 February 2013. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2012/pr12231.htm>

2. Trade: UNCTAD

Commitment [9]

Considering UNCTAD to be the focal point in the UN system for the treatment of trade and development issues, we intend to invest in improving its traditional activities of consensus-building, technical cooperation and research on issues of economic development and trade.

Delhi Declaration

Country	-1	0	+1
Brazil		0	
China		0	
India			+1
Russia	-1		
South Africa		0	
Average		0.00	

Background

The 2009 Yekaterinburg Summit communiqué acknowledged the important role of international trade and foreign direct investment in the world economic recovery. BRIC leaders agreed on the need to maintain a stable multilateral trading system, curb trade protectionism, and push for a comprehensive and balanced result of the WTO's Doha Development Agenda.²⁵ At the next summit in Brasilia BRIC leaders called on their Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to study the “feasibilities of monetary cooperation, including local currency trade settlement arrangement” between BRIC countries. All leaders supported Russia's bid for accession to the WTO.²⁶

At the 2011 Sanya Summit the BRICS leaders now including South Africa, dedicated a section of the communiqué to the deliberation on trade matters, specifically addressing the need for long-term, steady, sound and balanced growth of the world economy. Leaders supported the role of the G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation, as was their support for the positive outcomes of the 2011 Summit in Cannes. Moreover, the BRICS leaders continued to support a strong, open, rule-based multilateral trading system embodied in the WTO and a successful, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development Round.

At the Delhi Summit the following year, the BRICS leaders continued to discuss cooperation in order to safeguard the rule-based multi-lateral trading system and congratulated the Russian Federation's on its accession to the WTO. The Delhi communiqué was the first to mention the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) stating that the leaders recognized UNCTAD as the “focal point in the UN system for the treatment of trade and development issues,” and communicated a “willingness to actively contribute to the achievement of a successful UNCTAD XIII, in April 2012.” The BRICS Trade Ministers met for the second time just prior to the Delhi Summit and in the communiqué, leaders supported the regular consultation amongst their Trade Ministers and welcomed the “conclusion of the Master Agreement on Extending Credit Facility in Local Currency under BRICS Interbank Cooperation

²⁵ “Joint Statement of the BRIC Countries' Leaders”, Brics Information Centre, 16 June 2009, Date of Access: January 12, 2013. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/090616-leaders.html>

²⁶ “Joint Statement of the BRIC Countries' Leaders”, Brics Information Centre, 16 June 2009, Date of Access: January 12, 2013. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/090616-leaders.html>

Mechanism and the Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement between our EXIM/Development Banks.” This was done based on the belief that the agreements will enhance intra-BRICS trade.

Commitment Features

To comply with this commitment the member country must support UNCTAD in all three areas of consensus-building, technical cooperation and research on the issues of economic development and trade.

UNCTAD consists of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board, two Commissions, and expert meetings. The Conference meets every four years, and is the highest decision-making body of UNCTAD. All BRICS members attended the Thirteenth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from April 21-26, 2012 in Doha, Qatar.²⁷ An example of compliance with the consensus-building element of the commitment is the member country leadership in the run up, during or after the Conference to positively affirm support for the process, as the Conference is an event where member states make assessments of current trade and development issues, discuss policy options and formulate global policy responses. The conference also sets the organization’s mandate and work priorities.²⁸

UNCTAD provides technical cooperation activities, and assistance to developing countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries (LDCs). The BRICS member country must support technical cooperation through UNCTAD. Finally, the BRICS member country must also verbally or monetarily support research through UNCTAD on issues prioritized by UNCTAD.

To receive a score of full compliance the BRICS member country must comply with all three requirements. If the member country takes actions against any of these areas a score of negative compliance will be awarded.

Scoring Rubric

Score	Description
-1	The member country does not support any of the three UNCTAD functions or takes actions, which contradict UNCTAD goals.
0	The member country takes actions in one, or two of the three areas.
+1	The member country takes actions in all three areas.

Brazil: 0

Brazil took actions on two of the three UNCTAD functions, notably that of promoting consensus-building and supporting research on issues of economic development and trade, Brazil did not fully comply with this commitment.

In the lead up to the UNCTAD XXIII, from 22-26 April 2012, H.E. Mr. Roberto Azevedo, Ambassador of Brazil to the WTO reaffirmed Brazil’s commitment to UNCTAD as a critical organization that helps “integrate developing countries into the global economy” and called for granting the organization a clear mandate. He further praised the studies conducted by UNCTAD

²⁷ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Inter-governmental meetings, http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/tdb_xiii_inf_1_en.pdf

²⁸ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/Meetings/UNCTAD-Conferences.aspx>

as “both independent and free from the shackles of orthodoxy.”²⁹ The statement which was made on 25 April 2012, reiterated that this mandate be flexible so it can develop concepts and strategies “for the development of a solid framework for North-South relations in this new world.”³⁰

On 12 November 2012, twenty-four lecturers, researchers and economics graduate students from the University of Campinas, in Brazil participated alongside the counselor of the Mission of Brazil for the WTO, Marcelo Della Nina, in a videoconference to discuss UNCTAD’s Trade and Development Report 2012. Topics discussed included austerity, employment and recovery measures.³¹

On 5 December 2012, twelve researchers from the Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), a think tank linked to the Strategic Affairs Secretariat of the Presidency of Brazil, participated in a videoconference with Guillermo Valles, Director of UNCTAD’s Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (DITC).³² The purpose of the meeting was to discuss emerging trade issues and highlights Brazil’s commitment to deepen research cooperation with UNCTAD.

Brazil called for greater support for UNCTAD and contributed through research on issues of economic development and trade, but there was no clear indication that Brazil provided technical cooperation through UNCTAD. Brazil was thus awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nina da Nobrega Garcia

China: 0

China took actions to support consensus building and research within UNCTAD but did not provide direct support for technical cooperation and therefore received a score of 0.

At the UNCTAD XXIII conference held from 20-26 April 2012 in Doha, Qatar Assistant Minister of Commerce Mr. YU Jianhua announced four major proposals from China towards a fairer, more inclusive and orderly global economic governance regime. These proposals are: centering on development, and promoting inclusive and sustainable growth; building on the consensus of opening up, safeguarding the multilateral trading system and deepening regional economic cooperation; pressing ahead with the global sustainability agenda pivoted on fairness and green growth and boosting international development cooperation backed by funds and technology. Mr. YU Jianhua stated: “The global economic governance structure should mirror shifts in the world economic landscape, and increase the representation and say of developing countries. Developing countries should bear international obligations consistent with their stage of development and capability.” The importance of collaboration between emerging economies was also reinforced: “As a helpful supplement to North-South cooperation, South-South

²⁹ “Unfair Global Rules Must Change — Brazil’s Statement at UNCTAD XIII” The South Centre, 12 April 2012, Date of Access: February 26, 2013.

http://www.southcentre.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1728%3Asb62&catid=144%3Asouth-bulletin-individual-articles&Itemid=287&lang=en

³⁰ “Remarks Roberto Azevedo, Ambassador of Brazil to the WTO at the UNCTAD XIII, general debate, 23 April 2012,” United Nations Conference on Trade and Development XXIII, 23rd April 2012 Date of Access 3 March 2013 <http://unctadxiii.org/en/Pages/news-details.aspx?newsid=113>

³¹ “Austerity, Employment and Recovery Topics of VI Videoconference For Brazil” UNCTAD Virtual Institute, 12 November 2012, Date of Access: 27 February 2013. <http://vi.unctad.org/news-mainmenu-2/553-vccampinastdr12>

³² “Austerity, Employment and Recovery Topics of VI Videoconference For Brazil” UNCTAD Virtual Institute, 12 November 2012, Date of Access: 27 February 2013. <http://vi.unctad.org/news-mainmenu-2/562-vcipeavalles12>

cooperation should take upon itself to expand trade between developing countries, promote two-way investment and economic and technical cooperation in other areas and boost talent training and technology capacity.”³³

China has surpassed the US to become the world’s largest recipient of foreign direct investment in the first six months of 2012 which is confirmed by UNCTAD World Investment Report: “FDI flows to China also reached a record level of \$124 billion, and flows to the services sector surpassed those to manufacturing for the first time. China continued to be in the top spot as investors’ preferred destination for FDI”³⁴

China is not only recipient of FDI. Secretary General of UNCTAD Mr. Supachai Panitchpakdi said in a keynote speech at the second China Overseas Investment Summit (COIS) that China is “a key source of overseas investment as well.” “As a result of this rapid expansion, China now ranks ninth among the top 10 investing countries globally with FDI outflows in 2011 outstanding at 65 billion US dollars.”³⁵

On 6 March 2013, Mr. Ni Yuegang, Deputy Director of the Beijing Municipal Commission of Commerce, carried out extensive consultations with Guillermo Valles, Director of UNCTAD’s Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities as China will be hosting the Global Services Forum in Beijing from 28 May to 1 June 2013. The theme of the event is “Services: A New Frontier for Sustainable Development” and it is jointly organized by UNCTAD, the Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China, and the People’s Government of Beijing Municipality.

China contributed to the traditional role of consensus building within UNCTAD and supported research on economic development and trade, however there was no evidence during the compliance period to suggest that China supported technical cooperation via UNCTAD and therefore was awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Vitali Selivanov

India: +1

India took actions to support consensus-building, technical cooperation and research on the issues of economic development and trade within UNCTAD.

At the UNCTAD XXIII conference held from the 20-26 April 2012, the minister of commerce, industry and textiles Sri. Anand Shatma announced “India supports the institutional strengthening of UNCTAD and overall improvement in the working of the Secretariat, with greater effectiveness.” He also said that he would “like to reiterate India’s continuing support for UNCTAD as the focal point within the UN for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. UNCTAD’s comparative advantage in all areas of its work, including in technical

³³ “Statement at the General Debate of UNCTAD XIII by H.E.Mr. YU Jianhua, the Head of the Chinese Delegation”, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 22 April 2012, Date of Access: March 1, 2013. <http://unctadxiii.org/en/Statements/china-en.pdf>

³⁴ “World Investment Report 2012”, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2012, Date of Access: 1 March 2013, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/108748565/World-Investment-Report-2012-Towards-a-New-Generation-of-Investment-Policies-Overview>

³⁵ “UNCTAD chief: Chinese firms need ‘smart strategy’ in overseas investment” China Daily, 22 August 2012, Date of Access: 1 March 2013. http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2012-08/22/content_15698683.htm

cooperation and capacity building in trade related areas, should be recognized and robustly supported by the international community.”³⁶

Anand also stated that India was “willing to work with the international community to ensure international policy coordination to maintain macroeconomic stability conducive to the healthy recovery of the global economy.” Anand also reaffirmed a strong commitment to the General Support Technology Programme “as a unique platform for South-South trade cooperation and partnership.” Anand reiterated India’s efforts in extending capacity building and economic assistance to the LDCs in areas of development in agriculture, infrastructure, telemedicine, energy, banking, and IT as well “under our flagship Indian Technical and Economic cooperation programme,” also having extended duty free quota free preferential market access to the products from LDCs.³⁷

In September 2012, The Bombay Stock Exchange joined five other exchanges that publicly committed to promoting sustainable investment practices. These five include the Brazilian stock exchange BM&FBOVESPA, Egyptian Exchange (EGX), Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE), Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE), and NASDAQ OMX. According to Mr. James Zhan, Director of UNCTAD’s Division on Investment and Enterprise, “The BSE is an important facilitator of development finance and a recognized pioneer in advancing sustainability indices in India,” and he looks “forward to working with BSE to further promote sustainable business practices.”³⁸

In January 2013, UNCTAD said the foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into India declined from \$31.5 billion in 2011 to \$27.3 billion in 2012. However, the report also said that India’s prospects in attracting FDI in the future are high because of its attempts to open up certain sectors for trade, citing the example that in September 2012, India allowed up to 51 percent FDI in multi-brand retail (subject to states approvals) and increased the FDI limit on single brand retail to 100 percent, while also liberalising FDI in aviation and power trading exchanges.³⁹

Due to its support of and steps towards providing consensus-building, technical cooperation and research on the issues of economic development and trade, India received a score of +1.

Analyst Aditi Ratho

Russia: -1

Russia failed to comply with the commitment on supporting UNCTAD.

During the compliance period there was no evidence of any actions taken by the Russian government in support of UNCTAD and therefore Russia received a score of negative compliance or -1.

³⁶ “UNCTAD XXIII”, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development XXIII, 24th April 2012 Date of Access 3rd March 2013 <http://unctadxiii.org/en/Pages/news-details.aspx?newsid=113>

³⁷ “Remarks by Shri Anand Sharma Minister of Commerce, Industry and textiles at the UNCTAD XIII, general debate, 23rd April 2012,” United Nations Conference on Trade and Development XXIII, 23rd April 2012 Date of Access 3rd March 2013 <http://unctadxiii.org/en/Pages/news-details.aspx?newsid=113>

³⁸ “Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) commits to promoting sustainability.” United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 27th September 2012, Date of Access: 5th March 2013 <http://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=310>

³⁹ “FDI into India dips 13.5% in 2012: UNCTAD,” The Business Standard (New Delhi) January 24th 2013, Date of Access 5th March 2013 http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/fdi-into-india-dips-13-5-in-2012-unctad-113012400252_1.html

Analyst Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: 0

South Africa partially complied with the commitment by supporting the consensus-building pillar of UNCTAD but did not take actions in the two other areas.

At the UNCTAD General meeting in April 2012, Minister Rob Davies stated South Africa's position that "South Africa therefore remains committed to supporting a strengthening of UNCTAD's capacity to deliver on its programmes of consensus building, policy dialogue, research, technical cooperation and capacity building, so that it is better equipped to deliver on its development mandate."⁴⁰ This statement essential reasserts South Africa's commitment to UNCTAD made at the BRICS summit.

South Africa made three separate statements at the Trade and Development Board's fifty-ninth meeting in September 2012. The first was in support of UNCTAD and a positive affirmation for introducing a new paradigm on investment, "Mobilising investment for sustainable development."⁴¹ The second statement supported UNCTAD's position on providing assistance to Palestine.⁴² And the third statement initiated a request for "UNCTAD to assist developing countries with a holistic and systemic approach to examining the universe of national and international investment policies and mainstreaming the development dimension into investment policy regimes." The statement included a paragraph thanking UNCTAD for the continued support for the continent through research and analysis. "This research and analysis provides useful policy options and improves our understanding of the range of development challenges confronting Africa."⁴³

South Africa partially complied with the commitment by supporting consensus building but did not support the other areas of UNCTAD and therefore received a score of 0.

Analyst Caroline Bracht and Vitali Selivanov

⁴⁰ South African Minister Rob Davies remarks at the UNCTAD XIII, general debate, 23 April 2012," United Nations Conference on Trade and Development XXIII, 23rd April 2012 Date of Access 3 March 2013 <http://unctadxiii.org/en/Pages/news-details.aspx?newsid=113>

⁴¹ "General statements by member States" Trade and Development Board, fifty-ninth session Geneva, 17–28 September 2012 http://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/tdb59_stat_South%20Africa_en.pdf

⁴² "South Africa Statement on Agenda Item 11 (b), UNCTAD Assistance to Palestine" Trade and Development Board, fifty-ninth session Geneva, 17–28 September 2012, Date of Access: 8 March 2013. http://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/Statement%20Item%2011b_South%20Africa.pdf

⁴³ "Plenary on Item 6: Economic development in Africa: Fostering industrial development in Africa in the new global environment" Trade and Development Board, fifty-ninth session Geneva, 17–28 September 2012

3. Climate Change: Implementing the Convention

Commitment [23]

We will continue our efforts for the implementation of the Convention [on Biological Diversity] and its Protocols, with special attention to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Resource Mobilization Strategy.

Delhi Declaration

Country	-1	0	+1
Brazil		0	
China	-1		
India			+1
Russia			+1
South Africa		0	
Average		+0.20	

Background

The leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) have addressed the externalities of climate change since the first BRIC summit in 2009 in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The communiqué concluded with a statement identifying the relevance of multilateral environmental agreements as a “major vector in the change of paradigm of economic development.”⁴⁴ At the 2010 summit in Brasilia, Brazil, nations were urged to partake in the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and the 6th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting to the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol which “provide the framework for international negotiations on climate change.”⁴⁵

On 26 March 2010, the BRIC Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development declared that they would strive to reduce the negative impact of climate change on food security and cooperate to better adapt agricultural production to climate change.⁴⁶ They first called upon the international community to facilitate effective technology transfers so as to promote sustainable development and “ensure that the developing countries can afford environment friendly technologies in accordance with principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.” The ministers also called upon the developed countries to offer technical and financial assistance on climate change.

On 30 October 2011, the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development acknowledged the impact of climate change on agriculture. They identified three challenges to agriculture: achieving food security, adapting to

⁴⁴ BRICS Information Centre, “Joint Statement of the BRIC Countries’ Leaders”, Yekaterinburg, Russia, June 16, 2009, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/090616-leaders.html>

⁴⁵ BRICS Information Centre, “2nd BRIC Summit of Heads of State and Government: Joint Statement”, Brasilia, April 15, 2010, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/100415-leaders.html>

⁴⁶ BRICS Information Centre, “Moscow Declaration of BRIC Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development” Moscow, Russia March 26, 2010, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/100326-agriculture.html>

climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emission, and improve the productivity and adaptability of agricultural systems.⁴⁷

The Action Plan 2012-2016 for Agricultural Cooperation of BRICS countries emphasized the need for research on agricultural greenhouse gas emissions measurement and climate resilient high yield agricultural production. The importance of using updated technologies for environmental protection and monitoring the negative impact of climate change was also emphasized.⁴⁸

During the 2012 Summit in Delhi, India, the BRICS members clearly stated their commitment to fight against climate change. They highlighted the importance of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which “support[s] the overarching sustainable development framework encompassing inclusive economic growth and development, social progress, and environmental protection.”⁴⁹ The BRICS leaders praised the concept of “green econom[ies]” and stated that “sustainable development should be the main paradigm in environmental issues.”⁵⁰

The BRICS leaders supported India as host of “the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,” at the 2011 Sanya Summit. Further, Brazil, China and South Africa supported “the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to be held in October 2012.”⁵¹ It was not until the 2012 New Delhi Summit that the leaders made a specific reference to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Resource Mobilization Strategy.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted in 1992 as an effort to prevent the deterioration of biological diversity and the destruction of ecosystems.⁵² The CBD sets forth three main goals: (i) conservation of biological diversity, (ii) sustainable use of its components, and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.⁵³ On 29 October 2010, The *Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity* was adopted, mainly seeking to address the third goal of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The objective established by the Protocol was to ensure “the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over

⁴⁷ BRICS Information Centre “Joint Declaration of the Second Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development,” Chengdu, China, October 30, 2011, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/111030-agriculture.html>

⁴⁸ BRICS Information Centre, “Action Plan 2012-2016 for Agricultural Cooperation of BRICS Countries,” Chengdu, China, October 30, 2011, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/111030-agriculture-plan.html>

⁴⁹ BRICS Information Centre, “Fourth BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration” Delhi, India, March 29, 2012, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/120329-delhi-declaration.html>

⁵⁰ BRICS Information Centre, “Fourth BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration” Delhi, India, March 29, 2012, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/120329-delhi-declaration.html>

⁵¹ BRICS Information Centre, “Sanya Declaration”, Sanya, China, April 14, 2011, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/110414-leaders.html>

⁵² <http://www.sidley.com/CBD-Adopts-Nagoya-Protocol-on-Access-and-Benefit-Sharing—Life-Sciences-Companies-and-Others-Using-Genetic-or-Biological-Resources-Need-to-Take-Notice-11-17-2010/>

⁵³ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>

those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components.”⁵⁴

Seeing that importance of biological diversity and ecosystem services as essential to human well-being, the strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 calls for the international community to take action in order to ensure “that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services.”⁵⁵ The Plan consists of five over-arching strategic goals: (i) address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society, (ii) reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, (iii) improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, (iv) enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, and (v) enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.⁵⁶

Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention provides for architectural design of financial cooperation for biodiversity and ecosystem services. To implement Articles 20 and 21, the Conference of the Parties adopted a strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention’s objectives in May 2008. The strategy set in motion the process of developing funding targets, indicators and concrete activities and initiatives, as well as implementation and monitoring arrangements.⁵⁷

Commitment Features

The commitment requires that the member country continue to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which has three main objectives: (i) conservation of biological diversity, (ii) sustainable use of its components, and (iii) fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.⁵⁸ Continued support includes attending all relevant annual and special meetings identified by the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁵⁹ These efforts to support the convention must also include attention to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, the Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Resource Mobilization Strategy. As all these are parts of the same process and have similar goals, which further develop the general ideas of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the scoring is based on the members’ compliance with the Convention’s three main principles.

Scoring Rubric

Score	Description
-1	The member complies with one or none principles of the Convention on Biodiversity
0	The member complies with two principles of the Convention on Biodiversity.
+1	The member complies with all the three principles of the Convention on Biodiversity.

⁵⁴ Convention on Biological Diversity, “Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization,” <http://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-en.pdf>

⁵⁵ Convention on Biological Diversity, “Key Elements of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020;,” <http://www.cbd.int/sp/elements/>

⁵⁶ Convention on Biodiversity, “Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Targets,” <http://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/2011-2020/Aichi-Targets-en.pdf>

⁵⁷ Convention on Biological Diversity, “Strategy for Resource Mobilization,” <http://www.cbd.int/financial/strategy/>

⁵⁸ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-en.pdf>

⁵⁹ Calendar of SCBD Meetings. <http://www.cbd.int/meetings/>.

Brazil: 0

Brazil partially complied with the commitment as it supported two of the three principles of the Convention, conservation of biological diversity, and sustainable use of its components.

The most recent National Plan from Brazil to the Convention on Biodiversity was published in October 2010 for the 10th CBD Conference of the Parties (COP).⁶⁰ Since then, no additional documents have been submitted to the CBD.

The Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Summit document published in June 2012 reiterated the principles and goals established by the CBD, however, no concrete plans were established.⁶¹ The report did emphasize the need to work towards quantified targets for 2015. Although the conference demonstrated the “lack [of] enforceable commitments on climate change,” it also highlighted “a new assertiveness by developing nations in international forums and the growing capacity of grass-roots organizations and corporations to mold effective environmental action without the blessing of governments.”⁶² On 22 June 2012, in her closing statement at Rio+20 Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff pledged USD6 million to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) fund for developing countries, and USD10 million toward climate change challenges in Africa.⁶³ Although this pledge was not directly linked to the Convention it is worth making note of, however, does not count towards compliance.

Brazil’s national environmental policies have “protected and preserved the sustainability of resources and the quality of the environment.” “Brazil has developed many of the requisite legal and institutional instruments for reconciling development and environmental protection, including regulations addressing water management, forest protection and biodiversity.”^{64,65,66}

On 25 May 2012, President Rousseff vetoed the controversial bill that intended to modify the Forestry Code.⁶⁷ André Aranha Corrêa do Lago explained how “there is nowhere in the world a

⁶⁰ Fourth National Report to the CBD, Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, (October 2010), Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/br/br-nr-04-en.pdf>

⁶¹ Report of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, United Nations, (Rio de Janeiro, June 2012), Accessed 3 March 2013): <http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/814UNCSD%20REPORT%20final%20revs.pdf>

⁶² Progress on the sidelines as Rio Conference Ends, New York Times, (23 June 2012), Accessed 2 March 2013: http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/24/world/americas/rio20-conference-ends-with-some-progress-on-the-sidelines.html?_r=3&ref=world&

⁶³ Summary of the Meeting –Highlights from Friday June 22, IISD Reporting Services, 22 June 2012, Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/enb/>

⁶⁴ Sustainable Governance in the BRICS: Country Report Brazil, Bertelsmann Stiftung, 31 October 2012, Accessed 3 March 2013: <http://sgi-network.de/brics/pdf/Country%20Report%20Brazil.pdf>

⁶⁵ On 20 December 2011, the Multi-Year Plan (2012-2015) identified 11 priorities for the Brazilian government. It established the Thematic Program for Climate Change and Environmental Repair, aimed at building a cohesive and consistent national policy in dealing with climate change, all under the responsibility of the Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of the Environment. Plano Plurianual 2012-2015: Programa 2050-Mudança do Clima, Ministério de Meio Ambiente, Accessed 3 March 2013, <http://www.mma.gov.br/clima/politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima/plano-plurianual-20122015>

⁶⁶ The Brazilian government allocated approximately USD126.5 million towards a National Fund on Climate Change aimed at adaptation and reduction of emissions, and announced an investment of USD235,000 for reforestation. Engaging BRICS Challenges and Opportunities for Civil Society, Oxfam India, September 2012, Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/Working%20paper%202012.pdf>

⁶⁷ Brazilian President Rousseff vetoes parts of forest law, BBC News, (25 May 2012), Accessed 3 March 2013: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-18213892>

legislation so tough on private property in order for an ecosystem like the Amazon to be preserved.”⁶⁸ This action aligned with the first principle of the Convention.

On 20 October 2012, all parties present at the COP 11 agreed to “increase funding in support of actions to halt the rate of loss of biodiversity.”⁶⁹ Much of the COP 11 negotiations revolved around how countries could practically implement national biodiversity plans in order to achieve the goals set by the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

A new National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Forum (NBSAP Forum) was launched to support “the need for enhanced technical and scientific cooperation among countries.” Decision XI/25 urged parties to strengthen the capacities of local communities to exercise rights and responsibilities to sustainably manage wildlife resources.⁷⁰

On 23 October 2012, during the 11th COP, the Brazilian environmental negotiator André Aranha Corrêa do Lago stated that Brazil would ratify the Nagoya Protocol before the next COP in 2014.⁷¹ This statement indicated that Brazil is working toward the third principle of the Convention.

At the beginning of 2013, the Brazilian government announced a four-year tree census of the Amazon “to improve understanding of the impacts of deforestation, climate change, and conservation efforts.”⁷² This action aligns with the first principle of the Convention.

Note: Brazil’s 5th National Reports are due on 31 March 2014, right before the 12th CBD COP, and shall focus on the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.⁷³

Brazil partially complied with the commitment by taking actions on two of the three principles of the Convention.

Analyst Nicolas Erwes

China: -1

China failed to comply with the commitment as it only supported one of the three principles of the Convention.

China is not a signatory to the Nagoya Protocol.^{74,75}

⁶⁸ Q&A Developing Countries Are doing their Part for Biodiversity, IPS News Agency, (Hyderabad, 23 October 2012), Accessed 3 March 2012: <http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/10/qa-developing-countries-are-doing-their-part-for-biodiversity/>

⁶⁹ Countries Agree to Double Resources for Biodiversity protection by 2015, United Nations Press Release, (Hyderabad, 20 October 2012), Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2012/pr-2012-10-20-cop-11-en.pdf>

⁷⁰ Decisions Adopted by the COP to the CBD at its 11th Meeting, United Nations Environmental Program, (Hyderabad) October 2012, Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/full/cop-11-dec-en.pdf>

⁷¹ Q&A Developing Countries Are doing their Part for Biodiversity, IPS News Agency, (Hyderabad, 23 October 2012), Accessed 3 March 2012: <http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/10/qa-developing-countries-are-doing-their-part-for-biodiversity/>

⁷² Brazil plans Amazon tree census to assess deforestation, the Guardian, (27 January 2013), Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2013/jan/27/amazon-tree-census>

⁷³ Assessing Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), Convention on Biological Diversity, Accessed 2 March 2013: [https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/related-info/assess-
implement.shtml](https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/related-info/assess-implement.shtml)

Although this action does not count towards compliance with this commitment, on 22 June 2012, at the end of the Rio+20 Conference the Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao pledged USD513 million to achieve the conference goals.⁷⁶

On 17 February 2013, senior officials from Shanghai Municipality signed agreements with UNEP on the green economy, wildlife protection and supporting youth engagement. This demonstrates China's growing focus on environmental issues and desire to strengthen its links with the UN Environment Programme.⁷⁷

China failed to comply with the commitment, as it did not take actions on any of the Convention principles.

Analyst Nicolas Erwes

India: +1

India fully complied with the commitment by taking actions on all three principles of the Convention.

During the Indian hosted 11th Conference of Parties (COP-11) to the CBD in October 2012, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced that India will invest USD50 million over the next two years to “strengthen conservation of biological diversity and the variety of life on Earth.” The commitment was called the Hyderabad Pledge, with the aim that the funding will be invested in India during its current two-year presidency of the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁷⁸ The prime minister also stated that the financial commitment would “strengthen the institutional mechanism for biodiversity conservation in India. “We will use these funds to enhance the technical and human capabilities of our national and State mechanisms to attain CBD objectives.” Furthermore, to enact the idea of “mobilization” the prime minister stated a commitment of approximately 50 crore to be “earmarked funds to promote similar capacity building in developing countries.”⁷⁹

⁷⁴ China Puts Forward Strategy Objectives for Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China, (30 October 2012), Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cn/cn-nbsap-v2-zh.pdf>

⁷⁵ In 2010, China put forward a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. On 14 March 2011 China's National People's Congress approved the 12th 5 Year Plan (2011-2015). It had a strong emphasis on climate change, and included a number of environmental targets on carbon intensity goals that will put China on the path to comply with UNFCCC goals. China's Twelfth Five Year Plan (2011-2015), British Chamber of Commerce in China, Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.britishchamber.cn/content/chinas-twelfth-five-year-plan-2011-2015-full-english-version>

⁷⁶ Summary of the Meeting –Highlights from Friday June 22, IISD Reporting Services, (22 June 2012), Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://www.iisd.ca/uncsd/rio20/enb/>

⁷⁷ UNEP-China Cooperation Solidifies With Shanghai Agreement on Green Economy, Wildlife Protection and Youth Engagement, UNEP News Centre, (Nairobi, 17 February 2013), Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://www.unep.org/newscentre/default.aspx?DocumentID=2704&ArticleID=9396>

⁷⁸ “India Pledges \$50 Million for Biodiversity Conservation.” Newswire (Hyderabad), October 16 2012 Date of Access March 1st 2013 <http://ens-newswire.com/2012/10/16/india-pledges-50-million-for-biodiversity-conservation/>

⁷⁹ “PM pledges \$50 million for biodiversity conservation as funding talks collapse.” The Hindu (Hyderabad) October 16 2012 Date of access March 1st 2013 <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/pm-pledges-50-million-for-biodiversity-conservation-as-funding-talks-collapse/article4002625.ece>

Singh also announced that India created a traditional knowledge digital library, which has documented over 34 million pages of local knowledge systems in five international languages. The library, a response to biopiracy of Indian systems, is a response to the Nagoya Protocol's objective on the issue of protection of codified traditional knowledge systems such as Ayurveda.⁸⁰ This development also means that India is working towards implementing the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity and the third principle of the Convention.

India's National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) is "actively promoting decentralised grassroots livelihoods as the best way to conserve biodiversity as mandated by the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing (ABS)." In order to do this the NBA has initiated countrywide documentation of biodiversity conservation efforts, seeking the help of organizations like Centre for Forest and Natural Resources Management Studies (CEFARM), a part of the forest department of Andhra Pradesh, the southern state playing host to COP 11, as a means of eventual policy-making that would have a sound factual basis. Around 25 case studies are now being promoted for replication.⁸¹

India has an ambitious plan under The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity TEEB to value its natural resource wealth with the objective of efficient and sustainable use by 2015.⁸² This plan adheres to the second principle of the Convention.

India will host The Green Campus Summit in Puducherry, India in April 2013, as a government initiative. This conference is an international gathering of sustainability leaders from higher educational institutions and universities dedicated to the pursuit of campus sustainability and beyond. The summit calls for all institutions of higher learning to press ahead on their journey to move towards a sustainable future.⁸³

Natural and human-made lakes in the Indian state of Rajasthan are at varying states of degradation; thus, the state government decided to table the Rajasthan Lake Development Authority Bill, 2013 in the coming session of the assembly. The bill will propose the "establishment of an authority for the purposes of protection, conservation, restoration, regeneration and integrated development of the lakes of the state."⁸⁴ This initiative was at the state level and therefore does not directly count towards compliance.

India fully complied with the commitment by taking action to support all three of the Convention principles as well as directly mention the Nagoya Protocol. India received a score of +1.

Analyst Aditi Ratho

⁸⁰ "India may win patent claims due to Traditional Knowledge Digital Library: Manmohan Singh", The Economic Times. October 16, 2012. Date of Access: March 1 2013 http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-10-16/news/34498963_1_traditional-knowledge-digital-library-patent-examiners-patent-office.

⁸¹ "India to Conserve Biodiversity at Grassroots," Inter-Press Services News Agency (Hyderabad), October 17, 2012. Date of Access: March 1 2013. <http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/10/india-to-protect-biodiversity-at-grassroots>

⁸² Acharya, Keya "India to Conserve Biodiversity at Grassroots," Inter-Press Services News (Hyderabad), Agency October 17, 2012. Date of Access: March 1 2013. <http://www.ipsnews.net/2012/10/india-to-protect-biodiversity-at-grassroots>

⁸³ United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, Convention on Biological Diversity. Date of Access: March 1, 2013 <http://www.cbd.int/2011-2020/events/details/?Event=5173>

⁸⁴ Singh, Rachna. "Lake authority bill mooted for conservation of water bodies." Times of India (Jaipur), February 11th, 2013 Date of Access: March 1st 2013 <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/Lake-authority-bill-mooted-for-conservation-of-water-bodies/articleshow/18438709.cms>

Russia: +1

Russia fully complied with the commitment on climate change. Russia took actions in compliance with all three principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

On 30 April 2012, Russian President approved the Basic Principles of State Environmental Development Policy of the Russian Federation through to 2030.⁸⁵ The loss of biodiversity was mentioned as one of the global environmental problems that “affect the interests of Russia and its people.” The principles also states that resolving socioeconomic issues which ensure, inter alia, preserving biological diversity is one of the strategic goals of the state policy in the sphere of environmental development.⁸⁶

On 29 December 2012, the Russian Government approved the 2012-2020 Environmental Protection state program.⁸⁷ The program includes a sub-program “Biological Diversity of Russia,” one of which goals is to fulfill Russia’s international obligations in the field of biodiversity protection, which result from Russia’s participation in the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁸⁸ The sub-program deals with the issues of biodiversity conservation through protection of endangered species and preservation of national parks and natural reserves. The funding of the sub-program amounts to approximately USD1.6 billion in 2012-2020.⁸⁹ Thus, the conservation of biological diversity objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity is fulfilled.

Expected results of the “Biological Diversity of Russia” sub-program include “fulfilling population’s needs concerning the access to the unique natural complexes” and “ensuring scientifically based decisions regarding biodiversity conservation and natural resources use.”⁹⁰ Thus, the objectives of sustainable use of biodiversity components, and of fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources are fulfilled.

Russia took actions, which comply with the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, during the monitoring period. Thus, it was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

South Africa: 0

South Africa partially complied with the commitment by supporting the conservation of biodiversity and ratifying the Nagoya Protocol.

⁸⁵ The basic principles of state environmental development policy for the period through to 2030 have been approved, President of Russia 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2013. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/acts/3719>.

⁸⁶ The basic principles of state environmental development policy for the period through to 2030 have been approved, President of Russia 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2013. <http://kremlin.ru/news/15177>.

⁸⁷ Government approved the 2012-2020 Environmental Protection state programme, Russian Government 29 December 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2013. <http://www.government.ru/eng/docs/22206/>.

⁸⁸ 2012-2020 Environmental Protection state programme, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 12 March 2013. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/regulatory/detail.php?ID=130036>.

⁸⁹ 2012-2020 Environmental Protection state programme, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 12 March 2013. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/regulatory/detail.php?ID=130036>.

⁹⁰ 2012-2020 Environmental Protection state programme, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation 14 January 2013. Date of Access: 12 March 2013. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/regulatory/detail.php?ID=130036>.

On 21 June 2012, President Jacob Zuma delivered a speech at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference of Sustainable Development. His address did not include any direction references to compliance with the Convention. He focused on other aspects of sustainable development. Mr. Zuma said, “[W]e regard Rio+20 to be a critical meeting that should agree on how to fast-track the implementation of the sustainable development agenda.” He further elaborated that, “[S]ustainable development remains an over-arching objective with the “green economy” as one of the critical tools towards achieving it. Our view is that Green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be developed in accordance with the principles in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.”⁹¹

On 25 January 2013, the Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Edna Molewa, gazette(d) the Biodiversity Management plan for Black Rhinoceros, in the South African Government Gazette, “... under section 43(1)(b), read with section 43(3) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)...” The published notice stated that, “[T]he black rhino, *Diceros bicornis* is listed internationally by the IUCN as Critically Endangered and as an endangered species under the national TOPS regulations. Primarily as a result of heavy commercial poaching of the animal for its horn as well as through habitat loss...” The report also highlighted the necessary strategies to address such an issue, proposing, for example, the need to, “[E]stablish and maintain a database for all crime related information in respect of any activities impacting on rhino populations, rhino horns and associated by-products in South Africa...”⁹²

On 25 February 2013, Ms. Molewa, spoke at the 7th Pan African ABS Workshop, noting that “[T]he South African benefits derived from biodiversity or ecosystem services, or the natural capital as it is known, are estimated at 73 billion Rands contributing to 7 percent of South Africa’s GDP per annum.” However, she also reiterated, “[I] strongly believe that the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization under the Convention on Biological Diversity has a great potential to achieve societal goals and also to contribute to the attainment of our Green Economy objectives, by ensuring that our people are central to this Economy... South Africa ratified this Protocol on the 10th January this year, joining the following African countries: Ethiopia, Gabon, Rwanda, Seychelles and Mauritius...”⁹³

On 3 February 2013 South Africa formally announced that it ratified the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation to the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁹⁴

⁹¹ Jacob Zuma, Speech, Rio+20 United Nations Conference of Sustainable Development, 21 June 2012. Date of access: 29 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=28531&tid=73587>

⁹² Edna Molewa, Government Notice No. 49, Gazzette No. 36096, Department of Environmental Affairs, 25 January 2013. Date of access: 27 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/view/DownloadFileAction?id=182611>

⁹³ Edna Molewa, 7th Pan African ABS Workshop, Limpopo, 25 February 2013. Date of access: 28 February 2013.

https://www.environment.gov.za/?q=content/ednamolewas_speech_during7thpanafrican_absworkshop

⁹⁴ “South Africa becomes the twelfth country to ratify the Nagoya Protocol” South African Government Information, 3 February 2013, Date of Access: 27 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=34013&tid=97678>

South Africa partially complied with the commitment by supporting the principle of conservation in the Convention and by ratifying the Nagoya Protocol.

Analyst: Tshweu Moleme

4. Development: NEPAD

Commitment [25]

[We attach the highest importance to economic growth that supports development and stability in Africa, as many of these countries have not yet realised their full economic potential.] We will take our cooperation forward to support their efforts to accelerate the diversification and modernization of their economies. This will be through infrastructure development, knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology, enhanced capacity building, and investment in human capital, including within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Delhi Declaration

Country	-1	0	+1
Brazil		0	
China			+1
India		0	
Russia		0	
South Africa			+1
Average		+0.40	

Background

The BRICS members supported infrastructure development in Africa and its industrialization within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) for the first time at the Sanya Summit.⁹⁵

NEPAD is the combination of two initiatives. The first is the Millennium Africa Recovery Plan (MAP) unveiled at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2001. The second initiative is the Omega Plan, presented at the Summit of Francophone African leaders in Cameroon in January 2001. MAP and the Omega Plan were combined later in 2001.⁹⁶

The New Africa Initiative (NAI), a combination of the aforementioned plans was endorsed by the G8 Leaders in July 2001, at the Genoa Summit.⁹⁷ After consultations with the International Financial Institutions and the G8 leaders, the framework was finalized and called NEPAD.⁹⁸ It was adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity member-states in 2001 and ratified by the African Union in 2002.⁹⁹ The cooperation of NEPAD with international institutions was welcomed by G8 members at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁵ BRICS Leaders Meeting Declaration, IORI HSE 14 April 2011. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. http://www.hse.ru/en/org/hse/iori/brics_summit_20110411.

⁹⁶ History of NEPAD, NEPAD Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.nepad.org/history>.

⁹⁷ Genoa Plan for Africa, G8 Information Centre. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/africa.html>

⁹⁸ The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). October 2001. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. http://www.nepad.org/system/files/framework_0.pdf

⁹⁹ History of NEPAD, NEPAD. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.nepad.org/history>

¹⁰⁰ G8 Africa Action Plan, Government of Canada. http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/g8/summit-sommet/2002/action_plan_africa-plan_action_afrique.aspx?lang=eng&view=d

NEPAD initiative, which was continuously supported by the G8, remains the key instrument of socioeconomic development in Africa. At the Deauville Summit in 2011, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to support projects of African Union-NEPAD Action Plan and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).¹⁰¹

The G20 has invited Ethiopia's Prime Minister Meles Zenawi who chaired the NEPAD Executive Committee to all summits except Washington¹⁰² and supported NEPAD activities on several G20 agenda related issues. This include support to the NEPAD Infrastructure Projects Preparation Facility¹⁰³ and to the Platform on Agricultural Risk Management "joint work with AU/NEPAD on the integration of risk management into Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme national and regional investment plans."¹⁰⁴ In June 2012 the G20 Development Working Group (DWG) took note of "the fertilizer initiative presented by NEPAD," which is a proposal on "boosting access to fertilisers by small-scale farmers in Africa through an innovative financing mechanism on fertiliser consumption in the G20 countries,"¹⁰⁵ and committed to consider NEPAD recommendations at the next DWG meeting,¹⁰⁶

Commitment Features

The commitment requires BRICS countries to support African countries' efforts to accelerate the diversification and modernization of their economies, including within the framework of NEPAD. The commitment mentions several areas of action to pursue this goal: infrastructure development, knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology, enhanced capacity building, and investment in human capital.

Given that capacity building can be achieved by implementing actions in the other areas, three elements of the commitment have been singled out to measure compliance:

1. infrastructure development;
2. knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology;
3. investment in human capital.

Infrastructure

NEPAD priorities for infrastructure include: transportation, water, energy and information and telecommunication technologies (ICT). NEPAD has developed four sectoral initiatives aimed at coordinating efforts in these areas. NEPAD's e-Africa program aims to increase Africa's access to ICT; its transport program seeks to increase the reach, reliability and security of the African transportation networks as well as reduce the cost of transportation of merchandise and increase flows of goods, services, and people; its energy program strives to improve energy

¹⁰¹ G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities, G8 Information Centre. Date of Access: 21 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-africa-en.html>

¹⁰² Non-members of the G20 invited to the G20 summits. http://www.hse.ru/en/org/hse/iori/G20_outreach.

¹⁰³ Cannes Summit Final Declaration — Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All. November 4, 2011 <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2011/2011-cannes-declaration-111104-en.html>.

¹⁰⁴ 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, 19 June 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-dwg.html>.

¹⁰⁵ Communiqué from AU-NEPAD on a concrete proposal to the G20 for enhancing agriculture supply by small-scale farmers in Africa, 18 September 2011. <http://www.nepad.org/foodsecurity/knowledge/doc/2477/communique-au-nepad-concrete-proposal-g20-enhancing-agriculture-supp>.

¹⁰⁶ 2012 Progress Report of the Development Working Group, 19 June 2012. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2012/2012-0619-dwg.html>.

generation, distribution and access on the African continent; and its water program targets the improvement of the management of water resources.¹⁰⁷ Sub-regional and continental infrastructure has also been identified as priorities.¹⁰⁸

Knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology

NEPAD conducts work in the area of science and technologies guided by the Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA). It includes a number of programs and projects, which are grouped into two core areas: (i) research and development (R&D) and (ii) mechanisms to improve policy and promote technological innovation.¹⁰⁹

The following are the programs and projects in the two areas of focus:

1. R&D clusters

- Programme Cluster 1: Biodiversity, Biotechnology and Indigenous Knowledge, known as the African Biosciences Initiative (ABI).
- Programme Cluster 2: Energy, water and desertification.
- Programme Cluster 3: Material sciences, manufacturing, laser and post-harvest technologies.
- Programme Cluster 4: ICT, space science and technologies.
- Programme Cluster 5: Mathematical sciences.

2. Mechanisms to improve policy and promote technological innovation

- Programme 1: African science, technology and innovation indicators initiative (ASTII).
- Programme 2: Improving regional co-operation in science and technology.
- Programme 3: Building public understanding of science and technology.
- Programme 4: Building a common African strategy for biotechnology.
- Programme 5: Building science and technology policy capacity.
- Programme 6: Promoting the creation of technology parks.

Human Development

The main aims of NEPAD human development activities are:¹¹⁰

- Enhancing access to essential, affordable medicines and vaccines;
- Overcoming human resource shortages in the health, education and science and technology sectors;
- Advocacy, monitoring and partnerships to ensure that Africa's health, education and sciences agenda is determined by and driven from within the continent;
- Improving education to increase employment opportunities for Africa's citizens;
- Promoting relevant frameworks and reports, survey results to guide country and regional development strategies;
- Encouraging partnerships to establish and strengthen regional networks of knowledge.

To achieve full compliance a member must implement at least one significant action in each of the three areas. Actions in one or two areas will constitute partial compliance.

¹⁰⁷ NEPAD Regional Integration and Infrastructure, NEPAD. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

<http://www.nepad.org/regionalintegrationandinfrastructure>

¹⁰⁸ AU-NEPAD Africa Action Plan, OECD. Date of Access: 21 December 2011.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/32/44326734.pdf>

¹⁰⁹ Science And Technology, NEPAD. <http://www.nepad.org/humancapitaldevelopment/science-and-technology>.

¹¹⁰ Human Development, NEPAD. <http://www.nepad.org/humancapitaldevelopment>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take actions to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework in any of the areas: 1) infrastructure development; 2) knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology; 3) investment in human capital.
0	Member takes actions to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework in one or two of the areas: 1) infrastructure development; 2) knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology; 3) investment in human capital.
+1	Member takes actions to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework in all three areas: 1) infrastructure development; 2) knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology; 3) investment in human capital.

Brazil: 0

Brazil partially complied with the commitment by supporting infrastructure development and diversification and modernization in African countries but did not do so through the NEPAD framework.

Between 2003 and 2010, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), recorded that 21.86% of the international technical cooperation budget went to agriculture, 16.28% to health, and 12.12% education.¹¹¹

The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) allocated USD35 million to South Africa to develop its transport infrastructure, USD80 million to Mozambique for various construction projects, and USD32 billion to Angola to develop the construction and agriculture industries.¹¹²

On 2 May 2012, the Council of Ministers of the Brazilian Chamber of Commerce for Foreign Trade (Camex) approved a USD2 billion credit line for Angola. The funding will be provided by BNDES “to fund Brazilian exports of goods and services and, in return, the Angolan government has pledged to keep the equivalent of 20,000 barrels of oil per day in a bank account as a guarantee.”¹¹³

On 3 May 2012, Brazil pledged an investment and technology transfer to Africa to repay a “solidarity debt.”¹¹⁴ Brazil’s leading investment bank, Banco BTG Pactual launched a USD1

¹¹¹ Brazilian Technical Cooperation, Brazilian Cooperation Agency, (Rome, 24 June 2011), Accessed on 1 March 2013: <http://www.brasil.gov.br/para/press/press-releases/june-1/brazil-to-highlight-south-south-cooperation-initiatives-at-fao-side-event/files/fact-sheet-brazilian-technical-cooperation-final.pdf>

¹¹² Brazil in Africa: Just Another BRICS Country Seeking Resources?, Chatham House, (London, November 2012), Accessed on 28 February 2013: http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Africa/1112bp_brazilafrika.pdf

¹¹³ Brazil sets up new credit line for Angola worth USD2 billion, Macauhub, (2 May 2012), Accessed March 1 2013: <http://www.macauhub.com.mo/en/2012/05/02/brazil-sets-up-new-credit-line-for-angola-worth-us2-billion/>

¹¹⁴ Brazil Pledges Investment Fund for Africa, AFP, (3 May 2012), Accessed March 1 2013: <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jCbwpamPKDk3iKwJ0C1GYL8x6Rg?docId=CNG.38fe0e4041c75984b238db1071c4c14e.41>

billion Africa investment fund, the biggest in the world, to focus on areas such as infrastructure, energy and agriculture.¹¹⁵

On 26 June 2012, BNDES extended a USD80 million soft loan to the Kenyan government to assist in the mechanization of agriculture and USD150 million for the construction of link roads and interchanges to decongest the capital city of Nairobi.¹¹⁶

On 21 July 2012, Mozambique opened a Brazilian funded pharmaceutical plant that will make anti-retroviral drugs to battle the HIV/AIDS in the country. The factory was built with USD23 million in aid from Brazil and USD4.5 million from Brazil mining company Vale. Initially it will “package drugs from Brazil but start producing the pills by the end of the year.” Mozambique is thus to become the first country in Africa to produce its own antiretroviral drugs.¹¹⁷

On 17 October 2012, Brazil and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) signed a new South-South cooperation agreement, worth USD20 million, with the aim to channel Brazilian expertise in cotton production to other developing countries.¹¹⁸ The Brazilian Cotton Institute (Instituto Brasileiro del Algodón) and the external cooperation wing of Brazil’s Foreign Relations Ministry (Agencia Brasileña de Cooperación) will provide USD10 million in financial support, and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency will supply an additional USD10 million.¹¹⁹

Brazil partially complied with the commitment and therefore was awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Nicolas Erwes

China: +1

China fully complied with the commitment by supporting all three aspects and NEPAD.

On 17 February 2013, Chinese leader Xi Jinping met with Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, the Chairperson of the African Union (AU) Commission, and pledged continued support for Africa’s development. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma stated that the AU was ready to increase cooperation with China to “further advance the Africa-China relations.”¹²⁰

¹¹⁵ Brazil’s Andre Esteves BTG Investment Firm to Create USD1 Billion Private Equity Africa Fund, Forbes, (April 2012), Accessed February 27 2013: <http://www.forbes.com/sites/worldviews/2012/05/04/brazils-andre-esteves-btg-investment-firm-to-create-1b-private-equity-africa-fund/>

¹¹⁶ Brazil’s BNDES loans USD80 Million to Kenya to mechanize agriculture, Biofuels Digest, (26 June 2012), Accessed March 1 2013: <http://www.biofuelsdigest.com/bdigest/2012/06/26/brazils-bndes-loans-80m-to-kenya-to-mechanize-agriculture-in-talks-for-larger-scale-energy-loans/>

¹¹⁷ Mozambique launches Brazil funded drug plant to combat HIV, AFP, (21 July 2012), Accessed March 1 2013: <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hMoQcsvKWZrFmNSyfx1SBz0NZQtA?docId=CNG.d4885a7204025260cf5dc5e7c1f26844.61>

¹¹⁸ USD20 M project aims to transfer Brazilian know-how in support of cotton farmers, FAO, (17 October 2012), Accessed February 28 2013: <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/162607/icode/>

¹¹⁹ Ibid

¹²⁰ Xi Pledges Support for Africa’s Development, China Daily, (17 February 2013), Accessed March 2 2013: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2013-02/17/content_16230173.htm

On 23 July 2012, towards the end of the 5th FOCAC summit, former Chinese President Hu Jintao announced several priority areas where China will work to support peace and development in Africa.¹²¹

The Beijing Action Plan (2012-2015)¹²² adopted on 20 July 2012 outlined that China would:

- Provide a USD20 billion credit line to African countries to assist them in developing infrastructure, agriculture, manufacturing and small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Build more agricultural technology demonstration centers as necessary to help African countries increase production capacity
- Encourage established Chinese companies and financial institutions to take part in transnational and trans-regional infrastructural development in Africa
- Continue and expand science and technology cooperation and knowledge sharing
- Increase and expand cooperation with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency in a joint effort to promote economic and social development and regional economic integration in Africa.

China will provide USD2 million annually under the framework of the UNESCO trust fund to support education development programs in Africa, in particular higher education in Africa. Former President Hu Jintao pledged to expand China-Africa collaboration in science, through maintaining successful research program and supporting new initiatives in agriculture, health, water, forestry and meteorological technologies, as well as capacity building.

On 19 August 2012, the Chinese president promised to increase science, technology and innovation (STI) assistance to Africa.¹²³

On 26 October 2012, China signed an agreement on infrastructure development and economic cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). China agreed to build a trans-West African highway through nine states, as well as a new building extension to the ECOWAS headquarters in Abuja.¹²⁴

On 12 November 2012, the British and Chinese governments pledged to cooperate to “facilitate agricultural technology transfer to low income countries.” The program will “support the sharing of experience in agricultural development with low income countries in order to improve productivity and food security. It starts in 2012 and will end in March 2016.”¹²⁵

¹²¹ Beijing Declaration of the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Forum on China-African Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, (20 July, 2012), Accessed March 2 2013: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/zxxx/t953958.htm>

¹²² The Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum of China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2013-2015), Forum of China-Africa Cooperation, (23 July 2012), Accessed March 2 2013: <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t954620.htm>

¹²³ China to Increase Support for African Science, SciDev Net, (6 August 2012), Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://www.scidev.net/en/science-and-innovation-policy/the-promise-of-south-south-cooperation/news/china-to-increase-support-for-african-science.html>

¹²⁴ China, ECOWAS Sign Agreement on Infrastructural Development, Ventures Africa, (26 October 2012), Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://www.ventures-africa.com/2012/10/china-ecowas-sign-mou-on-infrastructural-development/>

¹²⁵ New Partnership sealed for Agricultural Development in Africa, British Embassy in Beijing, (12 November 2012), Accessed 2 March 2013: <http://ukinchina.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=PressR&id=833773482>

On 27 January 2013, Olusegun Akinsanya, the regional director for the Institute of Security Studies and former Nigerian ambassador to Ethiopia and the AU, stated that Chinese investments in Africa are “helping create employment and wealth, while reducing opportunities for conflicts, an African diplomat involved in peace building activities in the continent.”¹²⁶

China fully complied with the commitment by taking actions in all of the areas within the NEPAD framework.

Analyst Nicolas Erwes

India: 0

India partially complied with the commitment to take action to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the framework of NEPAD in infrastructure development, knowledge exchange and increased access to technology.

At the African Development Bank meeting from 28 May to 1 June 2012, the railways sector development project in the East African Community (EAC) region was at the center of discussions. On 1 June 2012, a joint funding grant accord was signed between the EAC, the Indian Trust Fund and the NEPAD-Infrastructure Preparation Project Facility, to modernize and improve the railway sector in the region.¹²⁷

The agreement stated the EAC railway project start date as June 2012 and end date in 2014, with a “US\$ 1.8-million budget for harmonization of regulatory and legal framework, prefeasibility and feasibility appraisal of railway links as well as the creation of a regional Railway Coordination Unit.” The Indian government provided USD428,000 funding for the first part of the project.¹²⁸

The African Development Bank Group and the Indian YES BANK Limited, held a joint Indo-African Knowledge Exchange Workshop on “Regulation of Cross-Border Mobile Payments and Regional Financial Integration” in Mumbai, India on 29 and 30 March 2012. During the event, Ms. Moono Mupotola, Manager, Regional Trade and Integration Division, NEPAD, Regional Integration and Trade Department of the African Development Bank Group, claimed that cross-border mobile payments had positive implications for achieving Africa’s financial inclusion, regional financial integration, and economic development agenda.¹²⁹

On October 31, 2012, the African Development Bank, the World Bank Institute and the Asia Network for Capacity Building in Health Systems Strengthening (ANHSS), sponsored and participated in a knowledge-exchange session between Asia and Africa on Health Insurance at the 2nd Global Symposium on Health Systems Research in Beijing, China. Speakers from India,

¹²⁶ Chinese Investments help reduce conflicts in Africa: diplomat, African News, (28 January 2013), Accessed 2 March 2013: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/africa/2013-01/28/c_124285291.htm

¹²⁷ NEPAD-IPP Facility and Indian Trust Fund join forces to enhance railway sector in EAC Region.” African Development Bank Group. June 11 2012 Date of Access February 28 2013 <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/nepad-ipp-facility-and-indian-trust-fund-join-forces-to-enhance-railway-sector-in-eac-region-9373/>

¹²⁸ “NEPAD-IPP Facility and Indian Trust Fund join forces to enhance railway sector in EAC Region.” African Development Bank Group. June 11 2012 Date of Access February 28 2013 <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/nepad-ipp-facility-and-indian-trust-fund-join-forces-to-enhance-railway-sector-in-eac-region-9373/>

¹²⁹ AfDB and YES BANK hold an Indo-African Knowledge Exchange Workshop. African Development Bank Group. June 11 2012 Date of Access February 28 2013 <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/afdb-and-yes-bank-hold-an-indo-african-knowledge-exchange-workshop-9029/>

China, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Rwanda shared “data, knowledge and views, particularly on the practical aspects of implementing national health insurance.”¹³⁰

India took steps towards infrastructure development and knowledge exchange within the NEPAD framework but did not contribute to human capital development. It thus received a score of 0.

Analyst Aditi Ratho

Russia: 0

Russia partially complied with the commitment to support efforts to accelerate the diversification and modernization of African economies within the framework of NEPAD. Russia took actions to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework in the area of knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology.

On 4 March 2013, Ethiopian Foreign Affairs Minister Tedros Adhanom held talks with Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov. The ministers discussed the issue of scholarship opportunities for Ethiopians in Russia, and facilitation of technology transfers for improving agricultural productivity in Ethiopia.¹³¹

Russia has taken actions to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework in the area of investment in human capital.

Although it does not contribute to compliance Russia continues to implement the 2008-2012 plan where, the Russian government allocated USD42.9 million to implement programs aimed at improving the quality of basic education in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Asian and African countries through Russia Education Aid for Development Trust Fund (READ).¹³² READ is a partnership between the government of Russia and the World Bank aimed at helping 8 low-income countries, including Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia, strengthen their capacities to assess student learning and to use information from assessments to improve learning systems.¹³³ This project is conducted in the framework of the Education for All (EFA) initiative, included in the list of NEPAD priorities in the area of human capital development.¹³⁴

In 2012, Russia contributed USD20 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The same amount of funding was pledged for 2013.¹³⁵ The Global Fund Partnership Strategy provides for cooperation with various regional partners, including NEPAD in provision of therapy for people living with HIV, tuberculosis treatment and insecticide-treated nets to

¹³⁰ “Asia-Africa Knowledge Exchange on Health Insurance,” African Development Bank Group. October 31 2012 Date of Access February 28 2013 <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/asia-africa-knowledge-exchange-on-health-insurance-9859/>

¹³¹ Dr. Tedros held talks with Sergey Lavrov (Mar 08, 2013), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia 8 March 2013. Date of Access: 11 March 2013. <http://www.mfa.gov.et/news/more.php?newsid=1740>.

¹³² Executive Order No. 1000-r of 14 July 2008, Government of Russia (Moscow) 1 April 2009. Date of Access: 11 March 2013. <http://government.ru/gov/results/357/>.

¹³³ READ Countries, the World Bank. Date of Access: 11 March 2013. <http://go.worldbank.org/QD861BPL40>.

¹³⁴ Human Capital Development, The New Partnership for Africa’s Development. Date of Access: 11 March 2013. <http://nepad.org/humancapitaldevelopment>.

¹³⁵ Pledges and Contributions, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Date of access: 11 March 2013.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/core/financial/Core_PledgesContributions_List_en/.

prevent the transmission of malaria. The Global Fund makes investment for these purposes in 151 countries, including the majority of African states.¹³⁶

On 17 October 2012, speaking at the 67th Session of the UN General Assembly, Director of the Department of International Organizations of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Sergeev mentioned that over 8000 students from Africa study in Russia, and approximately half of them use scholarships from the Russian budget to cover university fees.¹³⁷

However, Russia does not act as a donor for any of 15 priority infrastructure projects carried out in Africa in the framework of NEPAD according to the AU/NEPAD African Action Plan 2010-2015. No additional facts of Russia's support towards infrastructure development in Africa during the compliance period have been found.¹³⁸

Russia took actions to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework in the areas of knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology, and investment in human capital, but has not undertaken action to support infrastructure development in Africa. Thus, it received a score of 0.

Analyst Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: +1

South Africa took the necessary steps in support of the diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework through infrastructure development, knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology, and investment in human capital. The actions were divided between national actions and actions directed toward all of Africa.

In his 2012 State of the Nation, President Jacob Zuma launched the National Infrastructure Plan, declaring that, "For the year 2012 and beyond, we invite the nation to join government in a massive infrastructure development drive... We are going to launch a huge campaign of building the infrastructure nationwide. This will boost the level of economy and create job opportunities... The infrastructure plan will be driven and overseen by the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission, (PICC), which was established in September, bringing together Ministers, Premiers and Metro Mayors under the leadership of the President and the Deputy President."¹³⁹ Also embedded into the National Development Plan, were the key Strategic

¹³⁶ The Global Fund Partnership Strategy, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Date of access: 11 March 2013.

http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/core/strategies/Core_Partnership_Strategy_en/.

¹³⁷ Statement by H.E. Mr. Vladimir Sergeev, Director of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation at the 67th Session of the UN General Assembly on Agenda item 63: "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support; b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations 17 October 2012. Date of Access: 11 March 2013. http://www.russiaun.ru/en/news/ga_nepad.

¹³⁸ Revision of the AU/NEPAD African Action Plan 2010-2015. Abridged Report 2010-2012, The New Partnership for Africa's Development. Date of Access: 11 March 2013.

<http://www.nepad.org/system/files/AAP%20final%20web%20130111.pdf>.

¹³⁹ Jacob Zuma, 2012 State of the Nation address, 9 February 2012. Date of access: 12 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&tid=55960>

Integrated Projects (SIPS), which served as provincial development equalization mechanisms, to ensure that there was attention paid to less developed provinces of South Africa.¹⁴⁰

On 15 May 2012, Science and Technology Minister, Mrs. Naledi Pandor, delivered the departmental budget. The Minister revealed that, “[T]he Department of Science and Technology (DST) receives a total of ZAR4.96 billion for the 2012/13 financial year, of which 53 percent (ZAR2.6 billion) is allocated to the seven public entities reporting to the Department.” According to the minister, the 2012-2013 budget was divided in the following order: Technology Innovation Agency (ZAR455 million); the National Research Foundation (ZAR1,070 billion); the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (ZAR 737 million); the Human Sciences Research Council (ZAR214 million); the South African National Space Agency (ZAR95 million); the Africa Institute of South Africa (ZAR33 million); and the Academy of Science of South Africa (ZAR13 million).¹⁴¹

On 23 May 2012, South African Deputy President, Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe and his Nigerian counterpart, Vice President Mohammed Namadi Sambo, held the 8th South Africa-Nigeria Bi-National Commission, in Cape Town, South Africa. The talks centered on the relations between the two countries, and their shared objective of Africa’s prosperity. Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe emphasized, “...we share a common commitment to NEPAD as the African Union’s principal instrument for addressing many developmental challenges on our continent, including the development of infrastructure. We need to recommit ourselves to work together as nations and as Regional Economic Communities to share our experiences so that we can find solutions to the eradication of poverty, the creation of jobs, investing in education, political and sustainable economic stability.”¹⁴²

On 25 May 2012, a decision on the Square Kilometer Array (SKA) radio telescope dishes bid was announced. It was declared that the SKA Project would be a partnership project under both Australia and South Africa.¹⁴³ Science and Technology Minister, Mrs. Naledi Pandor, noted that, “The SKA project is a global scientific enterprise to build one of the largest scientific instruments ever envisaged. It is being designed to answer fundamental questions in physics, astronomy and cosmology in order for us to understand the origin and workings of the Universe better, and to reveal new and unexpected phenomena that will enthral and challenge us. Since 2005, we have awarded nearly 400 grants and bursaries to postdoctoral fellows and PhD and MSc students and undergraduate students,” reaffirming that, “[W]e remain committed to the SKA project.” Speaking on the role of Africa on the project, Minister Pandor highlighted that, “[T]hese dishes can be converted without major expense to form part of a VLBI Network. Already there is ongoing work by a group of African scientists and engineers on the conversion of a 32m satellite communication antenna in Kuntunse, Ghana and the initiation of preparatory work in

¹⁴⁰ National Infrastructure Plan, The 18 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs), South African Government Information. Date of access: 12 February 2013. <http://www.info.gov.za/issues/national-infrastructure-plan/index.html>

¹⁴¹ Naledi Pandor, Innovation for development and socio-economic change: Statement by Minister Naledi Pandor at the Science and Technology Budget Vote briefing, 15 May 2012. Date of access: 12 February 2013. <http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=27450&tid=68287>

¹⁴² Kgalema Motlanthe, Opening remarks by Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe during the South Africa-Nigeria Bi-National, The Presidency, 23 May 2012. Date of access: 29 February 2013. <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/pebble.asp?relid=6087>

¹⁴³ SKA Site Bid Outcome, SKA Africa, 25 May 2012. Date of access: 29 February 2013. <http://www.ska.ac.za/about/bid.php>

Mozambique. These are tangible steps taken by Africa to invest in research infrastructures, which will benefit global science.”¹⁴⁴

On 23 July 2012, South Africa signed an Infrastructure development agreement with Angola. Elizabeth Thabethe, South Africa’s Deputy Trade and Industry Minister, declared “[T]he intention of the agreement is to support the infrastructure development that is currently taking place in Angola and make sure that small and big industries are supported through such programmes...”¹⁴⁵

On 15 August 2012, the Minister in the Presidency/Minister of Planning, Mr. Trevor Manuel and the National Planning Commission, released South Africa’s National Development Plan (NDP). According to Mr. Manuel, “[t]he methodology used in the plan was to set overarching objectives, to set key targets for various sectors and to make recommendations on how these targets can be achieved. This is a broad strategic plan, not a detailed Goss plan. The Commission has been careful to distinguish between a broad strategy, specific policies of government and the day-to-day actions of business, government or trade unions.”¹⁴⁶

The NDP concluded, “South Africa needs to maintain and expand its electricity, water, transport and telecommunications infrastructure in order to support economic growth and social development goals. Given the government’s limited finances, private funding will need to be sourced for some of these investments.”¹⁴⁷ President Jacob Zuma endorsed the NDP in his Political Report, delivered during the Mangaung Policy Conference.¹⁴⁸

On 30 August 2012, Minister of Science and Technology, Mrs. Naledi Pandor, delivered a speech in which she indicated that, “[E]arlier this year we announced a joint venture, Ketlaphela, between our government, through Pelchem, and Lonza, a leading Swiss-based global player in pharmaceuticals. The pharmaceutical industry is one of the industries that benefits from advances in fluorochemicals. This ZAR1,6 billion project will result in the establishment of the first pharmaceutical plant to manufacture active pharmaceutical ingredients for antiretroviral medicines in South Africa. This fits well with the country’s plans to address HIV/Aids through the local and cost-effective production of ARVs. Ketlaphela will significantly reduce the

¹⁴⁴ Naledi Pandor, South African Minister of Science and Technology, Square Kilometre Array Organisation site decision, 25 May 2012. Date of access: 29 February 2013. <http://www.ska.ac.za/releases/20120525.php>

¹⁴⁵ South Africa — Angola Agreement, SA, Angola sign infrastructure pact, South Africa.info. Date of access: 12 February 2013. <http://www.southafrica.info/news/international/angola-230712.htm#.UTF3ExzMPiA>

¹⁴⁶ Trevor A. Manuel, NDP Launch Speech by Trevor A. Manuel, Minister in The Presidency: National Planning Commission, The Presidency, 15 August 2012. Date of access: 12 February 2013. <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/pebble.asp?relid=6601>

¹⁴⁷ National Planning Commission, Report, Chapter four, The Presidency. Date of access: 12 February 2013. <http://www.npconline.co.za/MediaLib/Downloads/Home/Tabs/NDP%202030-CH4-Economic%20infrastructure.pdf>

¹⁴⁸ Jacob Zuma, Jacob Zuma Political Report to Mangaung Conference, Politics Web, 16 December 2012. Date of access: 12 February 2013. <http://politicsweb.co.za/politicsweb/view/politicsweb/en/page71654?oid=347446&sn=Detail&pid=71616>

country's dependence on imported drugs and will provide a secure supply of priority drugs, as well as more stable pricing with less sensitivity to exchange rate fluctuations."¹⁴⁹

On 20 September 2012, the Department for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, released a report titled *The State of South Africa's Economic Infrastructure: Opportunities and Challenges*. The report examined South Africa's infrastructural regimes and the challenges and concluded that, "... the generic issues that emerged from the review of the economic infrastructure sectors reveal the need for a consolidated governance framework in South Africa. Strategically, taking all role players into account, the integrated infrastructure planning and programming process needs to identify infrastructure projects that will have development impact..."¹⁵⁰

On 26 September 2012, a ZAR182 million loan was announced by the Development Bank of Southern Africa. The loan was allocated to the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality. "This facility forms part of the DBSA's continuous support to municipalities across the country in addressing infrastructure backlogs." The loan was extended with the aim to "accelerate the implementation of its Integrated Development Plan and to drive its socio-economic development through the provision and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure."¹⁵¹

On 8 October 2012, DBSA announced the allocation of an estimated ZAR27 billion, towards the development of infrastructure, the creation of jobs, municipal infrastructure support, health revitalizations, accelerated school infrastructure development, and regional support.¹⁵²

On 29 October 2012, South Africa's Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben Martins, and Botswana's Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Nonfo Molefhi announced a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on infrastructure, agreeing to the development of the Platjan bridge, linking the two country's.¹⁵³

On 26 January 2013, President Zuma delivered a speech in Addis Ababa, before the Africa Union and NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee Summit. Mr. Zuma warned that, "[L]ast year, a World Bank report indicated that African countries are losing out on billions of dollars in potential trade earnings every year because of inadequate infrastructure and poor intra-African trade," concluding, "Your Excellencies, it is clear that there is a desperate need to

¹⁴⁹ Naledi Pandor, Address by the Minister of Science and Technology, at The New Age business breakfast, Sandton Convention Centre, 31 August 2012. Date of access: 29 February 2013.

<http://www.polity.org.za/article/sa-naledi-pandor-address-by-the-minister-of-science-and-technology-at-the-new-age-business-breakfast-sandton-convention-centre-sandton-31082012-2012-08-31>

¹⁵⁰ Department for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, *The State of South Africa's Economic Infrastructure: Opportunities and challenges*, The Presidency, September 2012, Conclusion. Date of access: 12 February 2013. <http://www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za/MediaLib/Home/LatestNews3/MediaReleases/State%20of%20SAs%20Economic%20Infrastructure%20Report%202012.pdf>

¹⁵¹ DBSA Loan, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, 26 September 2012. Date of access: 12 February 2012. http://www.dbsa.org/Mediaroom/Documents2010/2012.9.26_EKURHULENI_METRO_CAPITAL%20.pdf

¹⁵² DBSA APPROVES R27 BILLION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, DBSA press release. Date of access: 25 February 2013.

http://www.dbsa.org/news/latestnews/Pages/DBSA_APPROVES_R27_BILLION.aspx

¹⁵³ Calistus Kolantsho, Botswana and South Africa Sign Memorandum of Cooperation, Mmegi Online, 31 October 2012, Vol. 29, No. 162. Date of access: 12 February 2013.

<http://www.mmegi.bw/index.php?sid=31&sid2=1&aid=482&dir=2012/October/Wednesday31>

fast-track the implementation of the infrastructure projects under PIDA and the PICI. We require a sense of urgency in this regard, and it cannot be business as usual.”¹⁵⁴

On 14 February 2013, President Jacob Zuma delivered his State of the Nation Address (SONA), where he warned, “[L]ast week, we published an Infrastructure Development Bill for public comment. We are cracking down on corruption, tender fraud and price fixing in the infrastructure programme. The state has collected a substantial dossier of information on improper conduct by large construction companies. This is now the subject of formal processes of the competition commission and other law enforcement authorities.” The president also emphasized that, “The infrastructure development programme has been a valuable source of learning for government. In the year ahead, we will fast-track many of the projects that the PICC has announced.”¹⁵⁵

On 27 February 2013, South Africa’s Minister of Finance, Dr. Pravin Gordhan, delivered the annual budget. Dr. Gordhan announced the proposal of a BRICS Bank, arguing that, “The possible establishment of a BRICS-led bank is intended to (sic)mobilise domestic savings and co-fund infrastructure in developing regions.” The Minister also highlighted the importance and role of the NDP. “The NDP reminds us that ‘South Africa needs to invest in a strong network of economic infrastructure designed to support the country’s medium and long-term economic and social objectives,’” he reiterated. The Minister revealed that, “Over the next three years, ZAR827 billion is planned to be spent by the fiscus and state-owned companies to build infrastructure. The financing for these projects is in place, and is not affected by the spending cuts in the budget.”¹⁵⁶

South Africa has taken action to support diversification and modernization of African economies within the NEPAD framework in all three areas: 1) infrastructure development; 2) knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology; 3) investment in human capital. Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tshweu Moleme

¹⁵⁴ Jacob Zuma, Intervention by His Excellency, President of the Republic of South Africa, President Jacob Zuma, during the AU/NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee Summit, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 26 January 2013. Date of access: 12 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=33884&tid=97141>

¹⁵⁵ Jacob Zuma, 2013 State of the Nation Address, 14 February 2013. Date of access: 16 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=34250&tid=98676>

¹⁵⁶ Dr. Pravin Gordhan, Minister of Finance, 2013 Budget Speech, Working With our BRICS Partners/ Financing Infrastructure Investment, 27 February 2013. Date of access: 27 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=34533&tid=99785>

5. Energy: Clean and Renewable Energy

Commitment [27]

We will expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy, and use of energy efficient and alternative technologies, to meet the increasing demand of our economies and our people, and respond to climate concerns as well.

Delhi Declaration

Country	-1	0	+1
Brazil		0	
China			+1
India		0	
Russia			+1
South Africa			+1
Average		+0.60	

Background

The leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) supported the need to strengthen international dialogue, coordination and cooperation on energy at the first official summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia in 2009. Diversification of energy resources, the security of energy transit routes, and the supply of energy were discussed. Leaders acknowledged the need to protect the climate and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change principle of common but differentiated responsibility.¹⁵⁷

At the 2010 summit in Brasilia, Brazil, deliberations highlighted energy as essential to improving the standard of living and a pillar of equitably growth. The BRIC leaders stated that they will aim “to develop cleaner, more affordable and sustainable energy systems, to promote access to energy and energy efficient technologies” and to “diversify our energy mix by increasing, where appropriate, the contribution of renewable energy sources.”¹⁵⁸

The 2011 Sanya Summit in China was the first summit in which South Africa was present. Energy price volatility and the mitigating factors of international cooperation, regulation and increased information and transparency were discussed. The communique concluded with a reaffirmed acknowledgement of the important role of renewable energy as a means to address climate change. The importance of cooperation and information exchange was also emphasized. The Sanya Declaration included a statement on nuclear energy and its role as an important element in the prospective energy mix of BRICS countries and therefore “international cooperation in the development of safe nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should proceed under conditions of strict observance of relevant safety standards and requirements concerning design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants.”¹⁵⁹

At the 2012 Delhi Summit leaders committed to energy efficiency and diversification while making a connection to nuclear energy as one alternative to fossil fuels. They addressed Iran’s

¹⁵⁷ BRICS Information Centre, “Joint Statement of the BRIC Countries’ Leaders”, Yekaterinburg, Russia, June 16, 2009, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/090616-leaders.html>

¹⁵⁸ BRICS Information Centre, “2nd BRIC Summit of Heads of State and Government: Joint Statement”, Brasilia, April 15, 2010, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/100415-leaders.html>

¹⁵⁹ BRICS Information Centre, “Sanya Declaration”, Sanya, China, April 14, 2011, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/110414-leaders.html>

right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, energy price volatility, and the fact that fossil fuels continue to dominate energy use. The dialogue on diversification and access included a statement on the use of nuclear energy and the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to enhance nuclear safety standards in an effort to increase public confidence in nuclear energy as a clean, affordable, safe and secure source of energy. Finally, leaders outlined multilateral energy cooperation within BRICS framework as one of the four new areas of cooperation to explore.¹⁶⁰

To date there has been no meeting of BRICS Energy or Environment Ministers.

Commitment Features

To comply with this commitment each BRICS member must expand the sourcing of clean and renewable energy. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) renewable energy is energy derived from natural processes (e.g. sunlight and wind) that are replenished at a faster rate than they are consumed. Solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and some forms of biomass are common sources of renewable energy.¹⁶¹ To comply with this part of the commitment the BRICS member must expand the sourcing of clean and renewable energies as defined by the IEA. To expand sourcing the member country must publically announce initiatives or actions supporting the procurement and development of clean and renewable energy.

To comply with the second part of the commitment the BRICS member country must expand the use of energy efficient and alternative technologies. The IEA defines something as energy efficient when it delivers more services for the same energy input, or the same services for less energy input.¹⁶² The BRICS member country can directly expand the use of energy efficient technologies or develop the policies and governance mechanism essential to increasing the use of energy efficient technologies. In the IEA Energy Efficiency Handbook the IEA identified that to increase energy efficient technologies a combination of technology development, market mechanisms and government policies are required.¹⁶³ The BRICS member can take positive steps to promote the use of energy efficient and alternative technologies in any of these areas.

Scoring Rubric

Score	Description
-1	Member does not take actions to expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy AND expand use of energy efficient and alternative technologies.
0	Member takes actions to expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy OR expand the use of energy efficient and alternative technologies.
+1	Member country takes actions to expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy AND expand the use of energy efficient and alternative technologies.

Brazil: 0

Brazil partially complied with the commitment as it developed plans to expand investment into renewable energy by 2017.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶⁰ BRICS Information Centre, "Fourth BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration" Delhi, India, March 29, 2012, <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/120329-delhi-declaration.html>

¹⁶¹ International Energy Agency, <http://www.iea.org/aboutus/faqs/renewableenergy/>

¹⁶² International energy Agency, <http://www.iea.org/efficiency/whatisee.asp>

¹⁶³ International Energy Agency, "Energy Efficiency Governance Handbook" 2010, http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/gov_handbook-1.pdf

¹⁶⁴ Brazil to Invest Heavily in Wind Power, Oilprice.com, 15 July 2012 Date Accessed: 11 March 2013, <http://oilprice.com/Alternative-Energy/Wind-Power/Brazil-to-Invest-Heavily-in-Wind-Power.html>

In 2011, Brazil put out a 10-year energy plan, which expects to raise its renewable energy levels to 45% of all energy in Brazil. There are numerous tax-incentives in Brazil, which have led to increase in the renewable energies available to Brazil.¹⁶⁵ There are also regulatory policies to support this sourcing, such as a minimum requirement for the amount of biodiesel to be mixed with diesel (5%).¹⁶⁶

Brazil partially complied with the commitment by supporting and increasing sourcing of clean and renewable energy but did not expand the use of energy efficient technology and therefore was awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Benjamin Cormier

China: +1

China fully complied with the commitment by supporting the sourcing of clean and renewable energies and expanding the use of energy efficient technologies by pledging to finance energy conservation projects. China has become a world leader in the production and innovative use of renewable energy.¹⁶⁷

China developed a number of policies to facilitate this development; the most recent was the Chinese government's "12th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development." As part of the plan, China spent USD51 billion on renewable energy in 2011 and 2012. This was the initial portion of a commitment to spend USD473.1 billion on renewable energy investments by 2015. This is part of a long-term goal to have 20% of its total energy need sourced by renewables by the year 2020. China's efforts to increase sourcing of renewable energies are clearly articulated in public discussion and policies such as this five-year plan.¹⁶⁸

On 22 August 2012, a report from China's State Council pledged to invest USD372 billion into energy conservation projects and anti-pollution measures over the next three-and-a-half years, in order to decrease energy consumption by 300 million tonnes of standard coal. These investments "will take China almost halfway to meeting its target to cut the energy intensity 16% below 2010 levels by 2015."¹⁶⁹

On 5 December 2012, Xie Zhenhua, the head of the Chinese delegation at the Doha climate talks said that China would "make its due contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions and tackling climate change." He also pointed out that "China had already invested about \$320 billion between 2005 and 2010 in cutting emissions, excluding renewable energies, and [that China] would invest

¹⁶⁵Taxes and Incentives for Renewable Energy, KPMG International, 01 June 2012, p. 13, <http://www.kpmg.com/Global/en/IssuesAndInsights/ArticlesPublications/Documents/taxes-incentives-renewable-energy-2012.pdf>

¹⁶⁶ Taxes and Incentives for Renewable Energy, KPMG International, 01 June 2012, p. 13, <http://www.kpmg.com/Global/en/IssuesAndInsights/ArticlesPublications/Documents/taxes-incentives-renewable-energy-2012.pdf>

¹⁶⁷ Brazil to Invest Heavily in Wind Power, Oilprice.com, 15/07/2012. Date Accessed: 11 March 2013, <http://oilprice.com/Alternative-Energy/Wind-Power/Brazil-to-Invest-Heavily-in-Wind-Power.html>.

¹⁶⁸ China Leads the World in Renewable Energy Investment, Forbes, 27 July 2012. Date Accessed: 11 March 2013, <http://www.forbes.com/sites/jackperkowski/2012/07/27/china-leads-the-world-in-renewable-energy-investment/>.

¹⁶⁹ China to Spend USD372 Billion on Cutting Energy use and pollution, Reuters, (Beijing) 22 August 2012, Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/08/22/us-china-energy-idUSBRE87L01920120822>

double that amount from 2011 to 2014 if renewable energy was taken into account.”¹⁷⁰ Beijing also pledged to spend USD56 billion to “cut the level of harmful particles in the air in 117 cities by at least 5% by 2015.”¹⁷¹

On 14 January 2013, the Chinese government pledged to “vigorously curb vehicle exhaust emissions after hazardous air pollution has shrouded parts of the country for several straight days.” According to Tao Detian, the spokesman for the Ministry of Environmental Protection, “China will limit the total amount of nitrogen oxide emitted by vehicles and intensify supervision over the production, use and elimination of motor vehicles.”¹⁷²

On 19 February 2013, the Chinese government announced that it would “introduce a set of new taxation policies designed to preserve the environment, including a tax on carbon dioxide emissions.” The government is also considering the taxation of energy-intensive products such as luxury goods that are not used for public transportation. To conserve natural resources, the government will also push forward resource tax reforms by “taxing coal based on prices instead of sales volume, as well as raising coal taxes”¹⁷³

On 19-20 March 2013, the China Low Carbon Summit will be held in Beijing.¹⁷⁴ Seeking to advance the goals put forth by the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012, this summit will “facilitate engagement between major Chinese governmental, public/private sector organizations and international business leaders who have specific expertise in various products, services and technology which are needed to grow the green economy in China.” The five key areas that will be explored are renewable energy, energy efficiency, technological innovation, carbon trading, and regional government.

Hydroelectric and wind capacities increased in 2012, in line with a trend of Chinese growth in renewable technological capacity spanning the last decade.¹⁷⁵ It was noted that there are grid issues leading to some degree of ineffectiveness and inefficiency of wind in particular,¹⁷⁶ but the use and improvement of renewable energy technologies was evident.

China’s commitment to renewable energy sourcing and technologies was well-defined and executed, making the country a world leader in renewable and clean energy. China fully complied with the commitment by supporting the sourcing of clean and renewable energy and supporting the expanded use of energy efficient technologies and therefore was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst Benjamin Cormier

India: 0

India partially complied with the commitment by supporting clean and renewable energy but not expanding the use of energy efficient technology.

¹⁷⁰ China pledges ‘due contributions’ on emissions cuts, Guardian, (Doha, 5 December 2012), Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2012/dec/05/china-due-contribution-emissions-cuts>

¹⁷¹ China pledges USD56 billion to cut air pollution, Reuters, (Beijing, 5 December 2012), Accessed 4 March 2013: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/12/05/us-china-pollution-idUSBRE8B40H220121205>

¹⁷² China to Introduce Carbon Tax, China Daily, (Beijing, 19 February 2013), Accessed 2 March 2013: http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2013-02/19/content_16238217.htm

¹⁷³ China’s Lingerin Pollution Prompts Curbs on Auto Emissions, English News, (Beijing, 14 January 2013), Accessed 2 March 2013: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-01/15/c_124230077.htm

¹⁷⁴ China Low-Carbon Leadership Summit, <http://www.lowcarbonsummit.com>

¹⁷⁵ China’s Strong Renewable Energy Growth Continues, CleanTechnica, 07/01/2013. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013.

¹⁷⁶ Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Indices, Ernst & Young, November 2012, Issue 35, p. 22.

India has become, in terms of absolute gigawatts output, the third largest investor in renewable energy.¹⁷⁷

In February 2011, India announced a “Strategic Plan for New and Renewable Energy Sector for the Period 2011-17.”¹⁷⁸ Two years into the plan, India finds its programs having mixed results. On one hand, policies such as minimum solar sourcing and programs such as the market-driven renewable energy certificate program have been implemented. On the other hand, large renewable projects that would take the country beyond minimum renewable requirements face significant financing obstacles¹⁷⁹ and the market-driven program has seen low participation.¹⁸⁰

While its broad plans and programs have a clear direction with limited results, practical issues have also recently hindered the growth of the renewable sector in India. Trouble connecting renewable energies to the federal grid has been a problem for India, mainly because India’s existing infrastructure is too weak and demand for energy is high that “renewable energy investment may have to wait its turn.”¹⁸¹ However, trouble connecting renewable sources to the grid has not hindered development of alternative technological capabilities: wind turbine suppliers nearly doubled in India in 2012,¹⁸² and the 2013-2014 federal budget allows for \$145 million in financial incentives for further wind development, further financial support for municipalities undertaking waste-to-energy projects, and lower interest rates for borrowers working on renewable energy projects in general.¹⁸³ The 2013-2014 budget seeks to remedy these obstacles to India’s renewable energy sourcing goals.

India took steps to develop clean and renewable energy technologies; however there was no evidence of expanding the use of energy efficient technologies and therefore India received a score of 0.

Analyst Benjamin Cormier

Russia: +1

Russia fully complied with its commitment to expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy, and use of energy efficient and alternative technologies.

On 16 May 2012, the Russian Energy Ministry approved a program of Far East and Baikal Region power generation development with the use of local energy sources for the period until

¹⁷⁷ Brazil to Invest Heavily in Wind Power, Oilprice.com, 15/07/2012. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013.

¹⁷⁸ Strategic Plan for New and Renewable Energy Sector for the Period 2011-17, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; Government of India, 01/02/2011.

¹⁷⁹ Financing Challenges Make Renewable Energy in India More Expensive than in the U.S., Europe; Without Policy Solutions, Challenges Could Limit Future Growth in this Sector, Climate Policy Initiative, 05/12/2012. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013.

¹⁸⁰ Falling Short: An Evaluation of the Indian Renewable Certificate Market, Climate Policy Initiative, 05/12/2012. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013, and Renewable Energy Review: India, RenewableEnergyWorld.com and Ernst & Young, 28/12/2012. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013.

¹⁸¹ Renewable Energy Review: India, RenewableEnergyWorld.com and Ernst & Young, 28/12/2012. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013, and Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Indices, Ernst & Young, November 2012, Issue 35, p. 22.

¹⁸² Renewable Energy Review: India, RenewableEnergyWorld.com and Ernst & Young, 28/12/2012. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013.

¹⁸³ India’s Budget Includes \$145 Million Incentive for Wind Energy, Low Cost Funding for Renewable Energy Projects, CleanTechnica, 01/03/2013. Date Accessed: 11/03/2013.

2025. The program aims to promote effective use of different types of energy sources, including by expanding the use of renewables in the region.¹⁸⁴

Russia took actions to expand use of energy efficient and alternative technologies.

On 25 May 2012, deputy director of the Russian Ministry of Energy Department of Energy Efficiency, Modernization and Energy Sector Development Alexei Kulapin announced new regulatory measures aimed at improving energy efficiency through modernization of the rules for subsidization of Russian regions and co-financing of educational activities in the field of energy efficiency.¹⁸⁵ On 10 July 2012, Russian federal law on energy saving and improvement of energy efficiency was amended. The amendments were aimed at stimulating the development, production and use of energy efficient types of fuel and vehicles.¹⁸⁶

On 21 January 2013, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev attended the ceremony of commissioning the Adler thermal power station (TPS). The power station was constructed in the framework of the preparations for the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi.¹⁸⁷ The exhaust-fired-boiler cycle technology of the Adler TPS ensures high efficiency coefficient (52%), low fuel consumption and up to 30% cut in emissions compared to traditional power plants.¹⁸⁸

On 16 February 2013, the Russian State Program On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020 was amended. The amendments are aimed at attracting non-budgetary funds to the projects in energy efficiency and energy saving and reallocating resources towards the mechanisms of financial support to the development of energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy.¹⁸⁹

On 19 February 2013, Deputy Minister of Energy Anton Inyutsyn delivered a report on the implementation of the State Program On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020 at the round table “Increasing Energy Efficiency as a Growth Driver and an Instrument for Modernization of the Russian Economy” of the Krasnoyarsk Economic Forum. Mr. Inyutsyn stated that the government considered the program to be instrumental in promoting private investment to advance energy efficient technologies in Russia. He also said that the Ministry of

¹⁸⁴ Russian Ministry of Energy approved a new program of Far East and Baikal Region power generation development with the use of local energy sources for the period until 2025, Russian Ministry of Energy 16 May 2012. Date of Access: 6 March 2013.

http://minenergo.gov.ru/press/min_news/12085.html?sphrase_id=288848

¹⁸⁵ Ministry of Energy announced regulatory measures in the field of energy efficiency at the VIII forum of the All Russia Public Organization «Business Russia», Russian Ministry of Energy 28 May 2012. Date of Access: March 2013. http://minenergo.gov.ru/press/min_news/12229.html?sphrase_id=288935.

¹⁸⁶ Federal law on energy saving and improvement of energy efficiency amended, President of Russia 13 July 2012. Date of Access: 12 March 2013. <http://kremlin.ru/news/15951>.

¹⁸⁷ Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev visits Adler Thermal Power Plant and attends the ceremonial launch to design capacity, The Russian Government 21 January 2013. Date of Access: 6 March 2013.

<http://www.government.ru/eng/docs/22459/>.

¹⁸⁸ The Adler Thermal Power Station (TPS) — the most innovative power object of the Sochi power generating infrastructure commissioned, Russian Ministry of Energy 21 January 2013. Date of Access: 11 March 2013. http://minenergo.gov.ru/press/company_news/14130.html?sphrase_id=289836.

¹⁸⁹ Note to the decree amending State Program On Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Until 2020, Russian Government 22 February 2013. Date of Access: 11 March 2013.

<http://www.government.ru/gov/results/22933/>.

Energy was actively engaged with business and academia on enhancing state policy measures in this field.¹⁹⁰

Russia took actions to expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy and to expand use of energy efficient and alternative technologies during the monitoring period. Thus it was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst Andrei Sakharov

South Africa: +1

South Africa took the necessary steps to expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy and to expand the use of energy efficient and alternative technologies.

On 24 May 2012, South African Minister of Energy, Ms. Dipuo Peters, delivered her 2012 National Council of Provinces budget speech, affirming that, “[E]nergy Efficiency is central to ensure a sustained and uninterrupted electricity supply. (sic) The Department of Energy and National Treasury, under section 12L of the Income Tax Act, have developed energy efficiency tax incentive regulations that is intended to incentivise investment measures that save electricity.”¹⁹¹

On 19 July 2012, Ms. Peters launched the South African National Energy Development Institute (SANEDI). The Minister explained SANEDI as, “the entity responsible for energy research, development and innovation in the country, SANEDI should not only serve the current national objectives, but should be well-positioned to enable the energy sector to respond to future energy needs and challenges. It should achieve this by building its core competencies and strengths in technology transfer and experimental development in energy and energy-related technologies. SANEDI is therefore in essence responsible for enabling and implementing the energy technology roadmaps which support long-term energy policies developed by the Department of Energy (DoE),” while also noting the, “...focus on the following research areas: smarter grids for South Africa green transport options advanced fossil fuels options (including Carbon Capture and Storage) working for energy renewable energy solutions, and; Energy Efficiency.”¹⁹²

On 22 August 2012, the South Africa Cabinet approved the South Africa and Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) draft treaty on the Grand Inga Hydropower Project, declaring, “The project will form part of South Africa’s government strategy to promote renewable energy in the region, contribute to a reduction of carbon emissions, ensure security of supply and to develop energy infrastructure on the continent and the SADC region in particular.”¹⁹³

¹⁹⁰ Deputy Minister of Energy Anton Inyutsyn: “Ministry of Energy is open for discussions on the issues of energy efficiency promotion policy measures”, Russian Ministry of Energy 19 February 2013. Date of Access: 11 March 2013. http://minenergo.gov.ru/press/min_news/14301.html?sphrase_id=290055.

¹⁹¹ Dipuo Peters, 2012 NCOP Budget Vote Speech, Parliament, 24 May 2012. Date of access: 27 February 2013. <http://www.energy.gov.za/files/media/speeches/2012/Combined%20Minister's%20NCOP%20Speech%20012%20Final%20Distribution%20copy.pdf>

¹⁹² Dipuo Peters, Address by the Minister of Energy, Ms Dipuo Peters at the media launch of SANEDI in Rosebank, 19 July 2012. Date of access: 27 February 2013. <http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=29293&tid=77396>

¹⁹³ South African Cabinet, Treaty Signing, Cabinet approves draft Grand Inga Project treaty, South African Government News Agency, 22 August 2012. Date of access: 27 February 2013. <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/cabinet-approves-draft-grand-inga-project-treaty>

On 5 October 2012, Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, spoke at a Post COP17 Sustainable Energy Access Programme for Rural Communities event. The Deputy Minister stated that, “Government remains committed to a transition towards a low carbon/green economy for the benefit of the present and future generations. Hence the implementation of the Post COP17 Legacy Project: Sustainable Energy Access Programme for Rural Communities.”¹⁹⁴ The Minister also revealed that decisions were largely influenced by the National Climate Change Response White Paper,¹⁹⁵ stressing that, “Our concerns about how you get energy for lighting, heating and cooking and whether it has an impact on the environment is part of an important document known as the National Climate Change Response White Paper.”¹⁹⁶

On 10 October 2012, the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) released their ZAR9.6 billion green energy loan. The bank indicated that the loan was directed at renewable energy projects within South Africa. “These projects form part of the 28 successful preferred bidders of the first bid window for the Renewable Independent Power Producers Programme (representing 1 416 MW of the 3 725 MW target) launched by the Department of Energy in August 2011.” Mr. TP Nchocho from the DBSA declared, “We believe this investment in the local power generation and transmission infrastructure will stimulate the development of the green economy which is a key priority in creating jobs and growing the South African economy.”¹⁹⁷

On 10 November 2012, President Jacob Zuma visited a hydroelectricity facility, the Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme, in KwaZulu-Natal. Delivering his address, the President said, “[F]or a developing country like ours, electricity supply is a national social and economic priority.” He also announced, “[T]o ensure the security of electricity supply in the future and to sustain economic activities in the country, we are building, through Eskom, additional power stations and major transmission lines on a massive scale... Over the next eight years, more than ZAR340 billion [rand] will be spent on Eskom’s new build programme, in order to ensure an adequate supply margin in the face of increasing electricity demand.”¹⁹⁸

On 6 December 2012, South African Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms. Edna Molewa, delivered the South African environmental position at the COP18 conference. Minister Molewa concluded, “We must ensure that Doha delivers on meaningful actions between 2013 and 2020, and establishes a solid base to drive up the mitigation ambition so that by the time the new

¹⁹⁴ Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Speech, Post COP17 Sustainable Energy Access Programme for Rural Communities, 5 October 2012. Date of access: 28 February 2013.

https://www.environment.gov.za/?q=content/mabudafhasi_cop17sustainable_communitiesprogramme

¹⁹⁵ National Climate Change Response White Paper. Accessed 28 February 2013.

<http://www.gibs.co.za/SiteResources/documents/NewDocuments2012/Bongiwe/SA%20Climate%20Change%20White%20paper.pdf>

¹⁹⁶ Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Speech, Post COP17 Sustainable Energy Access Programme for Rural Communities, 5 October 2012. Date of access: 28 February 2013.

https://www.environment.gov.za/?q=content/mabudafhasi_cop17sustainable_communitiesprogramme

¹⁹⁷ DBSA, Press Release, DBSA APPROVES R 9, 6 BILLION FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

PROJECTS IN SA, 10 October 2012. Date of access: 27 February 2013.

<http://www.dbsa.org/Mediaroom/Documents2010/2012.10.22%20DBSA%20Approves%209.6%20Billion.pdf>

¹⁹⁸ Jacob Zuma, Speech, Address by His Excellency, President Jacob Zuma, during his site visit at the Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme, Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal, 10 November 2012. Date of access: 27 February 2013. <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/pebble.asp?reid=7220>

legal instrument comes into effect, we still have a fair chance of preventing dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.”¹⁹⁹

On 27 February 2013, South Africa’s Minister of Finance, Dr. Pravin Gordhan, delivered the South African annual budget. Included in the budget statement was an understanding that it must be ensured that “South Africa produces fuel that is more environmentally friendly, support mechanisms for both biofuel production and the upgrade of oil refineries to cleaner fuel standards will be introduced. In addition, government continues to direct spending towards environmental programmes, such as installing solar water geysers, procuring renewable energy, low carbon public transport, cleaning up derelict mines, addressing acid mine drainage, supporting our national parks, and in particular, to saving our rhino population, who remain under threat. We are also encouraging the private sector and smaller public entities to be creative and develop low-carbon projects through the Green Fund. In the first call for proposals, 590 applications were received. The ZAR800 million that was previously allocated is to be topped up with an additional ZAR300 million.”²⁰⁰

On 14 February 2013, President Zuma delivered his State of the Nation address. The president announced, “In the energy sector, we have now laid 675 kilometres of electricity transmission lines to connect fast-growing economic centres and also to bring power to rural areas. In addition, government signed contracts to the value of ZAR47 billion in the renewable energy programme. This involves 28 projects in wind, solar and small hydro technologies, to be developed in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Northern Cape and in the Free State.”²⁰¹

South Africa took actions to expand sourcing of clean and renewable energy and expanded the use of energy efficient and alternative technologies. South Africa was therefore awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tshweu Moleme

¹⁹⁹ Edna Molewa, Speech, Molewa delivers South Africa’s position at COP18, 6 December 2012. Date of access: 27 February 2012. <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/molewa-delivers-south-africas-position-cop18>

²⁰⁰ Pravin Gordhan, 2013 Budget Speech, Minister of Finance Pravin Gordhan presents the 2013 Budget Speech, 27 February 2013. Date of access: 28 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=34533&tid=99785>

²⁰¹ Jacob Zuma, State of the Nation, 14 February 2013. Date of access: 24 February 2013.

<http://www.info.gov.za/speech/DynamicAction?pageid=461&sid=34250&tid=98676>