

For Six Month Period Ending April 30, 2014
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant
Fleishman-Hillard Inc.

(b) Registration No.
5801

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
200 North Broadway
Saint Louis, MO 63102

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address(es) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (b) If an organization:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.
N/A

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IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4 AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No *

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Position Date connection ended

* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) depart from time to time; however, Registrant's key decision-makers and senior-most executive management have remained constant.

(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No *

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Residence address Citizenship Position Date assumed

* In the ordinary course of business, employees (including senior-level) join or are promoted from time to time; however, Registrant's key decision-makers and senior-most executive management have remained constant.

5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?

Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

Not applicable.

(b) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Position or connection Date terminated
Ashley Houk Assistant Account Executive 12/5/2013

(c) During this 6 month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name Residence address Citizenship Position Date assumed

Please see Attachment 5.

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement?

Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy

April 2014

Government of Japan (through Dentsu Inc.)

March 2014

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

Government of Japan (through Dentsu, Inc.)

December 18, 2013

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil
The Embassy of Singapore

10. **EXHIBITS A AND B**

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A³ Yes No
Exhibit B⁴ Yes No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during the 6 month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9).) A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3 (Formerly CRM-157), sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4 (Formerly CRM-155), sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:
Please see Attachment 11.

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates and places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Please see Attachment 12.

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶.

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
Please see Attachment 14.			

\$ 779,805.90

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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6, 7 A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)

8 An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

9 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS – MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To whom	Purpose	Amount
Please see Attachment 15 (a).			

\$ 225,742.58

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS – THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
---------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------

(c) DISBURSEMENTS – POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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Please see Attachment 15 (c).

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials¹²?
Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Please see Attachment 17 for additional information.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Internet
- Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups: Please see Attachment 17.

- Public officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) international organizations (UN World Food Programme, World Bank Development Research Group)

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

Registrant labels all informational materials with a statement in accordance with Section 4(b) of the FARA. However, the 4(b) statement on a December 18, 2013 press release from the Ministry of External Relations Press Office disseminated on behalf of the Secretariat of Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil was inadvertently omitted.

¹² The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

June 30, 2014

William B Winkeler

William B. Winkeler
Sr. Vice President, Sr. Partner
& Corporate Controller

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¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

**ATTACHMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT
FOR PERIOD ENDING APRIL 30, 2014**

Fleishman-Hillard Inc. (FARA Reg. No. 5801)

ATTACHMENT 5

5(c). The following information is provided related to employees hired by FH who rendered or will render services to registrant directly in furtherance of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
Denise M. Rockenbach	18758 SW 4th Street; Miramar, FL 33029	Brazil	Vice President, FleishmanHillard Latin America	November 20, 2013
Hannah Kramer	1201 Clifton Street NW, #1; Washington, DC 20009	USA	Communications Consultant	January 2014 *
Yagmur Cosar	1021 Arlington Blvd., Unit 1112; Arlington, VA 22209	Turkey	Communications Consultant	January 2014 *

* Short Form statements for Hannah Kramer and Yagmur Cosar were filed with the Registration Unit on June 27, 2014. We did not know of the nature of their involvement until we were preparing this Supplemental Statement.

ATTACHMENT 6

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not currently functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please indicate the date of termination in Item 5 of the supplemental statement.

Short Form List for Registrant: Fleishman-Hillard, Inc.

Last Name	First Name	Registration Date	Termination/Addition Date
Auchman	Caren	03/25/2011	
Balderston	Kris	06/14/2013	
Banas	Melissa J.	06/19/2009	
Black	William	09/24/2007	
Cosar	Yagmur	06/27/2014	<i>Added in Supplemental Statement for period ending April 30, 2014</i>
Cutin	Dario O.	03/16/2009	
Dionne	Marc	04/16/2007	
Horowitz	Daniel	09/24/2007	
Houk	Ashley	06/14/2013	<i>Terminated on December 5, 2013</i>
Hutchins	Coleman Roest	04/16/2007	
Kramer	Hannah	06/27/2014	<i>Added in Supplemental Statement for period ending April 30, 2014</i>
Lowry	Kathleen	06/14/2013	
Lvall	Alexander	06/14/2013	
Maietta	Rosanna	06/21/2011	
Naru	Stephen R.	06/19/2009	
Ortiz	Eunic	06/14/2013	
Posner	Ralph	04/16/2007	
Rockenbach	Denise M.	11/20/2013	<i>Added on November 20, 2013</i>
Rohrer	Donna Weatherly	04/16/2007	
Struthers	Jonathan	11/29/2012	<i>Added in Supplemental Statement for period ending October 31, 2012</i>
Vellozzi	Sarah M.	06/25/2010	
Yang	Jennifer	6/14/2013	

ATTACHMENT 11

Activities for and Services Rendered to Foreign Principals

Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Embassy of Turkey from November 1, 2013, to April 30, 2014.

November 2013

FH did not engage in communications activities on behalf of the Embassy of Turkey in November 2013.

December 2013

FH did not engage in communications activities on behalf of the Embassy of Turkey in December 2013.

January 2014

- Created video of jazz concert.

February 2014

- Created video of jazz concert.

March 2014

FH did not engage in communications activities on behalf of the Embassy of Turkey in March 2014.

April 2014

FH did not engage in communications activities on behalf of the Embassy of Turkey in December 2013.

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Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil (SECOM) from November 1, 2013 through April 30, 2014.

November 2013

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions.
- Established schedule of update calls and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities on a weekly basis.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents; shared recommendations on identified topics.

- Coordinated with SECOM regarding 2014 planning meeting; prepared outline of news and public relations highlights and results.
- Researched, reviewed, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Provided support for and coordination surrounding events and media opportunities related to COP19 conference; drafted, edited and distributed press materials related to conference; developed and edited social media content; monitored media coverage.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; developed backgrounder documents; tracked media coverage; developed list of potential outreach and event opportunities.
- Discussed and provided updates regarding news opportunities.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

December 2013

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions.
- Established schedule of update calls and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents; shared recommendations on identified topics.
- Coordinated with SECOM regarding 2014 planning meeting; prepared presentation regarding news and public relations highlights and results.
- Researched, reviewed, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Conducted outreach to media regarding teleconferences held by Minister of Finance and Minister of Transports; moderated teleconferences; assisted in preparations for teleconference; reviewed, edited and distributed transcript to media; edited and distributed press release related to GDP results; monitored media coverage and reported results.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels; tracked media coverage.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; developed backgrounder documents; tracked media coverage; and developed list of potential outreach and event opportunities.
- Discussed and provided updates regarding news, outreach and event opportunities, issues monitoring, and outreach topics; developed survey requesting feedback on interest in Brazil-related topics.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

January 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions.
- Established schedule of update calls and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.

- Reviewed 2013 results and discussed and developed strategic recommendations for 2014.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents.
- Researched, reviewed, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, event opportunities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels; tracked media coverage.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; developed backgrounder documents; tracked media coverage; and developed list of potential outreach and event opportunities.
- Discussed and provided updates regarding news and event opportunities, issues monitoring, and outreach topics; developed report on interest in Brazil-related topics; developed list of targets.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

February 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions.
- Established schedule of weekly update calls and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities.
- Researched, reviewed, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents.
- Made logistical arrangements for teleconferences with Central Bank Governor and Minister of Finance; moderated teleconferences; researched and prepared preparatory document for teleconference; reached out to and reviewed, edited and distributed press release and transcript to media; edited presentation related to teleconference; monitored media coverage.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited content for social media channels; research use of identified social media communication channels.
- Reviewed and revised press materials; relayed and responded to media requests; developed backgrounder documents; tracked media coverage; and developed list of potential outreach and event opportunities.
- Discussed and provided updates regarding outreach, news and event opportunities, issues monitoring, and outreach topics; conducted planning and outreach activities and identified targets for outreach activities; developed list of targets.
- Identified analysts quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

March 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions.
- Established schedule of weekly update calls and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities on a weekly basis.

- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents; coordination with client regarding communications.
- Researched, reviewed, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, event opportunities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching and reporting on story opportunities; provided media support; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Developed backgrounder documents to support news bureau and public relations activities; reviewed and revised press materials.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited calendar items and content for social media channels; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage.
- Discussed, conducted planning and outreach for, and provided updates regarding future trips, news and event opportunities, issues monitoring, and outreach topics; conducted planning and outreach activities and identified targets for outreach activities.
- Identified analysts, targets quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

April 2014

- Provided and participated in client updates and planning discussions.
- Established schedule of weekly update calls and planning discussions; tracked and reported activities on a weekly basis.
- Ongoing discussion with client regarding operations and development of strategic recommendation documents; coordination with client regarding communications.
- Researched, reviewed, reported, and discussed calendar opportunities, pitching activities, event opportunities, strategic opportunities and news generation from Brazil; discussed and developed story pitching, backgrounder documents and reporting on story opportunities; reviewed and revised press materials; researched and conducted outreach on editorial opportunities; organized media list and researched media targets.
- Began preparations for teleconference with Minister of Tourism; made logistical arrangements and assisted in preparation for teleconference with Secretary of IT Policy; moderated teleconference; reached out and reviewed, edited and distributed transcript to media; monitored media coverage.
- Conducted research and reported on identified topics of interest.
- Monitored social media; reviewed and edited calendar items and content for social media channels; relayed and responded to media requests; tracked media coverage.
- Discussed, conducted planning and outreach for, and provided updates regarding future trips, news and event opportunities, issues monitoring, and outreach topics; conducted planning and outreach activities and identified targets for outreach activities.
- Identified analysts, targets quoted in media clips for potential outreach opportunities.

The Embassy of Singapore

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore from November 1, 2013, to April 30, 2014.

November 2013

- Media monitoring; development of media report and analysis of trends.
- Consulted regarding promotion of World Toilet Day; drafted recommendations for attendees to events.
- Researched and drafted recommendations for ambassador and embassy events and potential programs.

December 2013

- Media monitoring; development of media trend analysis report.
- Researched and developed memo of potential themes for embassy event; discussed potential event themes and recommendations for visit by ambassador.

January 2014

- Media monitoring; coordinated update of media reporting.
- Provided background information on media publications.
- Coordinated with client regarding priorities for Q1 2014.
- Researched and developed recommendations for Ambassador's visit to Detroit.
- Reviewed book launch material and developed recommendations for embassy event.
- Researched reporters and developed recommendations for a meeting between the media and the Ambassador and a meeting between the media and Embassy counselors.

February 2014

- Media monitoring; coordinated update of media reporting.
- Provided background information on media publications.
- Developed guest list for book launch event at Embassy.
- Refined list of reporters and developed recommendations for a meeting between the media and the Ambassador and a meeting between the media and Embassy counselors.
- Developed media lists related to identified topic areas.

March 2014

- Media monitoring; tracked identified news stories of interest.
- Provided background information on media publications.
- Participated in brainstorming for recommendations for 10th anniversary .
- Discussed identified topics, including 10th anniversary of US-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, media outreach, scheduling for ambassador visit to Detroit and embassy events.
- Coordinated and prepared presentation for Embassy retreat.
- Provided background information regarding event possibilities at U.S. Botanical Gardens.

April 2014

- Media monitoring; provided comparative analysis of Sunday morning news programs.
- Provided media reports to cover IMF meetings in Washington,
- Provided recommendations for upcoming visits by government officials.
- Counseled Embassy officials on various questions and issues.

Government of Japan (through Dentsu, Inc.)

The following describes the communications activities undertaken on behalf of the Government of Japan from December 2013 to April 30, 2014.

December 2013

- Researched potential venues and academics for potential exchange program.

January 2014

- Coordinated with client regarding launch of academic exchange program.
- Researched academics and matched their expertise with groups and individuals for cultural exchanges in the United States; briefed scholars while in the United States.
- Secured meetings with individuals and organizations for visiting Japanese scholars; drafted schedules and background information in advance of meetings.
- Drafted summary reports on each of the visits.

February 2014

- Drafted reports for Professor's visit to United States.
- Coordinated with client regarding visiting academics.
- Researched academics and matched their expertise with groups and individuals for cultural exchanges in the United States.
- Secured meetings with individuals and organizations for visiting Japanese scholars; drafted and updated schedules and background information in advance of meetings.

March 2014

- Drafted reports for Professors' visits to United States and for visiting academics program.
- Coordinated with client regarding visiting academics; staffed visits.
- Secured meetings with individuals and organizations for visiting Japanese scholars; drafted and updated schedules and background information in advance of meetings.

April 2014

- FH did not engage in communications activities on behalf of the Government of Japan in April 2014.

ATTACHMENT 12

Political Activities

Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy

FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Embassy of Turkey between November 1, 2013 and April 30, 2014.

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

November 2013

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute a total of 17 one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in November 2013, including:
 - Minister Izabella Teixeira with *Bloomberg*, on-site at COP19.
 - Phone interview of Ambassador José Antonio Marcondes de Carvalho with TV Globo, on-site at COP19.
 - Minister Izabella Teixeira with *Valor Econômico*, *Folha de S. Paulo* and *Estado de S. Paulo*, on-site at COP19.
 - Ambassador José Antonio Marcondes de Carvalho with *Valor Econômico*, *Folha de S. Paulo* and *Estado de S. Paulo*, on-site at COP19.
 - Ambassador José Antonio Marcondes de Carvalho with *The Guardian*, on-site at COP19.
 - Ambassador José Antonio Marcondes de Carvalho with *Bloomberg*, on-site at COP19.
 - Ambassador José Antonio Marcondes de Carvalho with *Reuters*, on-site at COP19.
 - Provided commentary by Everton Lucero on ADP to IISD, on-site at COP19.
 - Felipe Ferreira with *Estado de S. Paulo*, on-site at COP19.
 - Felipe Ferreira with *Folha de S. Paulo*, on-site at COP19.
 - Commentary of Felipe Ferreira on ADP with *The Guardian*, on-site at COP19.
 - Off the record briefings in advance of COP19.
 - Provided contact details of the Brazilian Permanent Mission to the UN to *Turkish News Agency Anadolu*, November 7, 2013.
 - Shared background information on social development programs in Brazil and interviewed Minister of Secretariat for Strategic Affairs with *Bloomberg Businessweek*, November 13, 2013.
 - Provided details regarding Open Media Centre available during the 2014 FIFA World Cup to *Yahoo! Sports*, November 19, 2013.
- Disseminated press release entitled “Brazil and Germany Submit Draft Resolution to the UN General Assembly on the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age.

December 2013

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute a total of 4 one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in December 2013, including:

- Provided written responses from the Ministry of Cities to *Financial Times*, December 16, 2013.
- Interview of Secretary for IT Policies with *The New York Times*, December 17, 2013.
- Interview of Minister Marcelo Neri with *The Times*, December 20, 2013.
- Shared details related to Ministry of Defense's purchase of flight simulators with *Defense Daily*, December 20, 2013.
- Disseminated press release entitled "Committee of the 68th UN General Assembly Approves Brazil and Germany's Resolution on the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age."
- Disseminated "Remarks by Brazil President Dilma Rousseff at the Memorial Service in Honor of Nelson Mandela."
- Disseminated media alert entitled "President Rousseff and Four Former Brazilian Presidents to Attend the Memorial Services of Nelson Mandela."
- Disseminated Ministry of External Relations Press Office Release Entitled "The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age."
- Disseminated press release entitled "Brazil's Minister of Defense Announces Winning Supplier in an Auction to Provide the Brazilian Air Force with New Multimission Fighters."
- Disseminated outline of Brazil 2013 Highlights.

January 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute a total of 5 one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in January 2014, including:
 - Provided additional information from President Rousseff's remarks at World Economic Forum to *Global Finance*.
 - Provided statement regarding NSA Announcement to *Politico*, January 21, 2014.
 - Provided statement regarding President Rousseff's meeting with FIFA to *FT*, January 24, 2014.
 - Minister of Social Development with *Washington Post*, January 30, 2014.
 - Minister of Social Development with *McClatchy Newspapers*, January 30, 2014.

February 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute a total of 2 one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in February 2014, including:
 - Climate Change Secretary Carlos Klink with *ClimateWire*, February 3, 2014.
 - Provided written statement regarding in response to question regarding record harvest to *Financial Times*, February 11, 2014.

March 2014

- Reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute a total of 1 one-on-one interview/briefing/media opportunity in March 2014, including:
 - Minister of Sport A. Robelo with *Financial Times*, March 17, 2014.

April 2014

- Developed, reviewed and edited content for social media channels.
- Organized and/or coordinated with CDN to execute a total of 2 one-on-one interviews/briefings/media opportunities in April 2014, including:
 - Shared FIFA Press Officer details with the *Wall Street Journal Digital Network* and *The New York Times*, week of April 21, 2014.
- Disseminated media alert containing webcast access information for NETmundial.
- Disseminated press release entitled “Brazil’s President Dilma Rousseff: Internet Regulation Must Ensure Freedom of Expression, Respect for Human Rights and Sovereignty of Countries.”
- Disseminated transcript of speech made by Brazil’s President Dilma Rousseff at NETmundial.
- Disseminated press release regarding the outcome of NETmundial and containing a transcript of the English translation of President Dilma Rousseff’s Opening Speech at NETmundial.

The Embassy of Singapore

FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Embassy of Singapore between November 1, 2013 and April 30, 2014.

Government of Japan (through Dentsu, Inc.)

FH did not engage in political activities on behalf of the Government of Japan between November 1, 2013 and April 30, 2014.

ATTACHMENT 14

Receipts/Monies

Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy

Professional services and fees (received 4/21/2014)	\$ 4,284.80
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 4,284.80</u>

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Professional services and fees (received 12/24/2013)	\$ 158,450.35
Professional services and fees (received 04/30/2014)	\$ 353,815.34
Professional services and fees (received 02/18/2014)	\$ 6160.20
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 518,425.89</u>

The Embassy of Singapore

Professional services and fees (received 12/02/2013)	\$ 17,537.38
Professional services and fees (received 12/12/2013)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 01/21/2014)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 03/03/2014)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 03/28/2014)	\$ 17,500.00
Professional services and fees (received 04/14/2014)	\$ 17,500.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 105,037.38</u>

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Government of Japan (through Dentsu, Inc.)

Professional services and fees (received 02/07/2014)	\$ 50,000.00
Professional services and fees (received 03/13/2014)	\$ 50,057.83
Professional services and fees (received 04/02/2014)	\$ 52,000.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$ 152,057.83</u>

ATTACHMENT 15(a)

Disbursements: Monies

Government of the Republic of Turkey, Embassy

Amount	Description
\$ 1,284.80	Travel costs for O. Evans, J. Davis (Musicians) and S. Jones (Performer) for travel to Washington DC to perform during the Ertegun Jazz Series at the Embassy of Turkey
\$18,270.00	Media monitoring services for Turkish Embassy, paid Empower Research LLC

TOTAL: \$19,554.80

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Amount	Description
\$149,604.55	PR Services for SECOM, paid CDN International Inc.
\$4037.39	Development of stakeholder list in Argentina, paid Maria Valeria Gravenhorst
\$3238.06	Travel expenses for D. Cutin in connection with 01/20/2014 - 01/23/2014 travel to Brazil for SECOM 2014 Planning Meeting
\$5681.00	Travel expenses for S. Vellozzi in connection with 11/08/2013 - 11/25/2013 travel to Warsaw, Poland for COP19.
\$229.01	Telecommunication charges

TOTAL: \$ 162,790.01

The Embassy of Singapore

Amount	Description
\$ 8.21	Telecommunications charges
\$ 19,497.27	Media monitoring on behalf of Embassy of Singapore, paid Genpact International Inc
\$ 66.80	Local transportation for H. Kramer, C. Auchman, R. Posner on 12/03/2013 for travel to/from Embassy events
\$ 12,970.92	Professional Services on behalf of Embassy of Singapore, paid Empower Research LLC
\$ 241.18	Radio clip of Mary Todd on Montana "Talk Back," on March 28, paid Media Watch Inc

TOTAL: \$ 32,784.38

Government of Japan (through Dentsu, Inc.)

Amount	Description
\$ 86.35	Meals for B. Black, H. Kramer with Professor K. Jimbo on 01/13/2014 to prepare for

	meetings
\$ 26.64	Telecommunication charges
\$ 41.15	Local transportation for H. Kramer on 01/13/2014, 1/15/2014 for Professor Jimbo's visit to the U.S.
\$ 5000.00	Support for visit by Professor K. Jimbo on January 12-16, paid The Henry L Stimson Center
\$ 6.00	Local transportation for B. Utter on 01/28/2014 for meeting with Professor Miyake
\$ 22.10	Event support for B. Utter with Professor Miyake
\$ 23.00	General Admission fee for one adult (Professor Miyake) for the Art Institute
\$ 408.15	Event support for Professor Ito with G. Tett in New York
\$ 5000.00	Support for Professor N. Aizawa March 3-7 to Washington, DC, paid The Henry L Stimson Center

TOTAL: \$ 10,613.39

ATTACHMENT 15(c)

Disbursements: Political Contributions

From Fleishman- Hillard P.A.C.

Name	Candidate	Campaign	Date	Amount
Friends of Dan Maffei	Dan Maffei, D-NY-24	Primary 2014	11/20/2013	\$500
Raye for Congress	Kevin Raye, R-ME-2	Primary 2014	1/27/2014	\$500
Hoyer for Congress	Steny Hoyer, D-MD-At Large	Primary 2014	2/7/2014	\$1,000
The Markey Committee	Ed Markey, D-MA-At Large	General 2014	3/18/2014	\$500
Total				\$2,500

ATTACHMENT 17

Informational Materials

Secretariat for Social Communications of the Federative Republic of Brazil

19. During this reporting period, Registrant's activities in preparing, disseminating, or causing the dissemination of informational materials included the use of the following:

- Internet
- Press releases
- Lectures or speeches

20. During this reporting period, Registrant disseminated or caused to be disseminated informational materials among the following groups:

- Newspapers
- Editors
- Civic groups or associations
- Educational institutions
- International organizations (e.g., Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, International Civil Aviation Organization, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UN World Food Programme, World Bank Development Research Group)

BRAZIL AND GERMANY SUBMIT DRAFT RESOLUTION TO THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Today, the governments of Brazil and Germany presented a draft resolution to the UN General Assembly on the right to privacy in the digital age. The text will be considered by the III Committee of the General Assembly, and later by the General Assembly itself.

Here is the English translation of the draft resolution:
The General Assembly,

PP1. Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

PP2. Reaffirming also the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights,

PP3. Reaffirming further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

PP4. Noting that the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals in all regions to use new information and communication technologies and at the same time enhances the capacity of Governments, companies and individuals for surveillance, interception and data collection, which may violate human rights, in particular the right to privacy, as enshrined in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and is therefore an issue of increasing concern;

PP5. Reaffirming the human right of individuals to privacy and not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to enjoy protection of the law against such interferences and attacks, and recognizing that the exercise of the right to privacy is an essential requirement for the realization of the right to freedom of expression and to hold opinions without interference, and one of the foundations of a democratic society,

PP6. Stressing the importance of the full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including the fundamental importance of access to information and democratic participation,

PP7. Welcoming the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty third session, on the implications of the States' surveillance of communications and the interception of personal data on the exercise of the human right to privacy,

PP8. Emphasizing that illegal surveillance of communications, their interception, as well as the illegal collection of personal data constitute a highly intrusive act that violates the right to privacy and freedom of expression and may threaten the foundations of a democratic society,

PP9. Noting that while concerns about public security may justify the gathering and protection of certain sensitive information, States must ensure full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law,

PP10. Deeply concerned at human rights violations and abuses that may result from the conduct of any surveillance of communications, including extraterritorial surveillance of communications, their interception, as well as the collection of personal data, in particular massive surveillance, interception and data collection,

PP11. Recalling that States must ensure that measures taken to counter terrorism comply with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

1. Reaffirms the rights contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular the right to privacy and not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to enjoy protection of the law against such interference or attacks, in accordance with article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

2. Recognizes the rapid advancement in information and communication technologies, including the global and open nature of the Internet, as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms;

3. Affirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in particular the right to privacy;

4. Calls upon all States:

(a) To respect and protect the rights referred to in paragraph 1 above, including in the context of digital communication;

(b) To take measures to put an end to violations of these rights and to create the conditions to prevent such violations, including by ensuring that relevant national legislation complies with their obligations under international human rights law;

(c) To review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and collection of personal data, including massive surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy and ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law;

(d) To establish independent national oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency and accountability of State surveillance of communications, their interception and collection of personal data;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present an interim report on the protection of the right to privacy in the context of domestic and extraterritorial, including massive, surveillance of communications, their interception and collection of personal data, to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, and a final report at its seventieth session, with views and recommendations, to be considered by Member States, with the purpose of identifying and clarifying principles, standards and best practices on how to address security concerns in a manner consistent with States' obligations under international human rights law and in full respect of human rights, in particular with respect to surveillance of digital communications and the use of other intelligence technologies that may violate the human right to privacy, freedom of expression and of opinion;

6. Decides to examine the question on a priority basis at its sixty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" of the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Source: Ministry of External Relations

ABOUT SECOM:

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COMMITTEE OF THE 68th UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES BRAZIL AND GERMANY'S RESOLUTION ON THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

The Brazilian Government is pleased to report that the III Committee of the 68th UN General Assembly yesterday adopted by consensus the draft resolution "The right to privacy in the digital age," presented by Brazil and Germany.

The resolution had a total of 55 co-sponsors countries.

The goal of the resolution is to promote discussion on the protection of the right to privacy in the context of surveillance and digital communications data collection. The text urges States to review their procedures, practices and laws regarding surveillance and interception of communications and the personal data collection in order to respect the right to privacy. The text also calls for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, within two years, reports on the protection of the right to privacy in view of the use of domestic and extraterritorial monitoring tools of communications.

Below transcribed, the text approved:

The right to privacy in the digital age

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Reaffirming further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Noting that the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communication technologies and at the same time enhances the capacity of Governments, companies and individuals to undertake surveillance, interception and data collection, which may violate or abuse human rights, in particular the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and is therefore an issue of increasing concern,

Reaffirming the human right to privacy, according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his/her privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to the protection of the law against such interferences, and recognizing that the exercise of the right to privacy is important for the realization of the right to freedom of expression and to hold opinions without interference, and one of the foundations of a democratic society,

Stressing the importance of the full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including the fundamental importance of access to information and democratic participation,

Welcoming the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session, on the implications of States' surveillance of communications on the exercise of the human rights to privacy and to freedom of opinion and expression,

Emphasizing that unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as unlawful or arbitrary collection of personal data, as highly intrusive acts, violate the rights to privacy and freedom of expression and may contradict the tenets of a democratic society,

Noting that while concerns about public security may justify the gathering and protection of certain sensitive information, States must ensure full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law,

Deeply concerned at the negative impact that surveillance and/or interception of communications, including extraterritorial surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as the collection of personal data, in particular when carried out on a mass scale, may have on the exercise and enjoyment of human rights,

Reaffirming that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

1. Reaffirms the right to privacy, according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his/her privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to the protection of the law against such interference, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

2. Recognizes the global and open nature of the Internet and the rapid advancement in information and communication technologies as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms;

3. Affirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy;

4. Calls upon all States:

- (a) To respect and protect the right to privacy, including in the context of digital communication;

- (b) To take measures to put an end to violations of those rights and to create the conditions to prevent such violations, including by ensuring that relevant national legislation complies with their obligations under international human rights law;

(c) To review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law;

(d) To establish or maintain existing independent, effective domestic oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency, as appropriate, and accountability for State surveillance of communications, their interception and collection of personal data;

5. Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to present a report on the protection and promotion of the right to privacy in the context of domestic and extraterritorial surveillance and/or interception of digital communications and collection of personal data, including on a mass scale to the Human Rights Council, at its twenty-seventh session, and to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, with views and recommendations, to be considered by Member States;

6. Decides to examine the question at its sixty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" of the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Source: Ministry of External Relations

ABOUT SECOM:

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**Remarks by Brazil President Dilma Rousseff
at the Memorial Services in Honor of Nelson Mandela
Johannesburg, South Africa
10 December 2013**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Heads of State and Government,

Dear friends,

I bring here today the feelings of deep sorrow of the Government and the people of Brazil – and I am sure, of all South America – for the passing away of this great leader, Nelson Mandela.

The most outstanding personality of the twentieth century, Nelson Mandela led with passion and intelligence one of the most important processes of human emancipation in modern history – the end of apartheid in South Africa.

Mandela's struggle – and that of the South African people as a whole – became a paradigm not only for this continent, but also for all those who fight for justice, freedom and equality.

Apartheid, defeated by Mandela and the South African people, was the most elaborate and cruel form of social and political inequality of modern times.

This great leader, Nelson Mandela, had his eyes focused on the future of his country, of his people and of all Africa.

He inspired the struggle in Brazil and South America.

Madiba, as you called him with affection, stands as an example and a key reference for all of us.

For his stoic patience in enduring prison and suffering.

For the enlightened strength and determination he showed in his victorious struggle.

For his deep commitment to justice and peace.

Above all, for his moral and ethical superiority.

He was able to turn the quest for truth and forgiveness into the pillars of national reconciliation and the building of a new South Africa.

We must pay homage to this unmatched expression of greatness and humanism, exemplified by Nelson Mandela.

His struggle went beyond his national borders and inspired men and women, youth and adults, to fight for their independence and social justice.

He left many lessons not only for his beloved African continent, but also for all those who seek freedom, justice and world peace.

Like the South Africans who mourn Madiba, Nelson Mandela, with their chants, the Brazilian nation – that carries, with pride, African blood in our veins – also mourns and celebrates the example of this great leader who belongs to humankind's pantheon.

The Brazilian government and people bow down before the memory of Nelson Mandela.

I would like to convey to Mrs. Graça Machel, to his family, to President Zuma and to all South Africans our deepest sentiments of pain and sorrow.

Long live Mandela. Forever.

About SECOM:

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MEDIA ALERT

**PRESIDENT ROUSSEFF AND FOUR FORMER BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTS TO ATTEND
THE MEMORIAL SERVICES OF NELSON MANDELA**



Photo credit: Roberto Stuckert Filho/PR

Brasília (9 December 2013) - Brazil's President Dilma Rousseff embarked today at 12:30 pm from Rio de Janeiro to Johannesburg, South Africa, where the memorial services for Nelson Mandela will take place tomorrow. President Rousseff is traveling accompanied by former Brazilian Presidents Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, José Sarney and Fernando Collor.

On Twitter, President Rousseff said it is an honor to gather former presidents in honor of Mandela, posting: "I am traveling accompanied by former presidents Sarney, Collor, Cardoso and Lula to attend the memorial services of the great leader Mandela. It is an honor to be able to bring together former presidents around a common goal. The Brazilian State unites to honor Mandela, whose example will guide all those who are fighting for social justice and peace. It is a demonstration that any day-to-day differences do not affect the overall positions of the Brazilian state."

According Brazil's Ambassador to South Africa Pedro Carneiro de Mendonça, the presence of President Rousseff and the four former Brazilian presidents is the most significant tribute that Brazil could pay to the South African leader.

"Brazil will be represented at the highest level by the President of the Republic, who comes accompanied by our four former presidents. This, in my view, is the most significant honor that our country can provide to the world-class figure that Nelson Mandela is... It is the homage that Brazil pays

to South Africa, a country with which it has such a special relationship...and which is, like Brazil, a multiracial society," said Ambassador Mendonça.

About SECOM:

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For updates from Brazil at COP19, follow:

- Twitter: [@BrazilGovNews](https://twitter.com/BrazilGovNews)
- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews>

**Ministry of External Relations
Press Office**

*Release nº 434
18 December 2013*

The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age

The Brazilian Government expresses great satisfaction with the adoption by consensus of the draft resolution "The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age," presented by Brazil and Germany and approved yesterday afternoon, in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The decision concludes the project analysis process, which began with its approval, also by consensus, at the Third Committee of the General Assembly.

The approval of the document by the consensus of the 193 UN Member States demonstrates the recognition, within the international community, of universal principles upheld by Brazil, such as protecting the right to privacy and freedom of expression, especially against extraterritorial actions of States in regard to data collection, monitoring and interception of communications. The resolution is innovative in affirming the recognition that the rights of citizens must be protected both "offline" and "online". Additionally, it provides for steps to continue the dialogue and to deepen discussions over the coming months, at the United Nations, on the right to privacy in electronic communications.

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BRAZIL'S MINISTER OF DEFENSE ANNOUNCES WINNING SUPPLIER IN AN AUCTION TO PROVIDE THE BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE WITH NEW MULTIMISSION FIGHTERS

Government purchases 36 of Saab's Gripen NG aircraft for its new multimission fighter contract, at an investment of US\$ 4.5 billion

BRASÍLIA, BRAZIL (18 Dec 2013) – The Brazilian Minister of Defense, Celso Amorim, announced this Wednesday, December 18, the winning bidder of an international auction for new multimission fighters to support the Brazilian Air Force (FAB).

Accompanied by Brazil's Commander of the Air Force, Brigadier Juniti Saito, Minister Amorim revealed the federal government's decision to purchase the aircraft Gripen NG, built by the consortium led by Swedish manufacturer Saab.

Other contestants for the bid included French fighter Rafale (built by Dassault) and the North American F-18 (built by Boeing). The announcement was made at a press conference held late in the afternoon at the Ministry of Defense.

According to Minister Amorim, the Swedish fighter was chosen for the government's F-X2 program for technical reasons. "The choice was the object of much study and careful consideration, and took into account performance, effective technology transfer and costs, both for acquisition and maintenance. The choice was based on these three factors," said the Minister.

The decision, according to Brigadier Juniti Saito, was also influenced by the offset rates offered by the Saab bid, as determined by the National Defense Strategy (END). "We have several industries that have offered to contribute to the development of the fighter. At the end of its development, we will have access to all the technology used by the aircraft," said the Commander of Brazil's Air Force.

The Gripen NG fighter stood out among its competitors due to its cutting-edge technology, including advanced sensor and data fusion systems that provide pilots with a complete and accurate picture of their deployment scenarios.

The new multimission aircraft was designed for air control, air defense, air reconnaissance and air-to-ground or air-to-sea attacks.

According to FAB, the acquisition of the Swedish fighter will allow Brazil's Air Force to respond to threats anywhere in the country with full loads of weapons and fuel.

The winning bid comprises the supply of 36 (thirty six) aircraft. The investment is US\$ 4.5 billion, to be paid over a disbursement schedule through 2023.

The first aircraft is expected to arrive approximately 48 months after the financing agreement is signed – which is expected to occur in December 2014.

History of the Program

In 2000, the FX project defined the need to equip the FAB with aircrafts of air defense and air superiority capabilities compatible to the geopolitical relevance of Brazil. The FX program was the result of studies initiated in 1992, when the FAB determined the initial requirements of the aircraft that would replace the F-103 Mirage III (which had been in use in the Anápolis (GO) Air Base since the early 70s).

Below are the key milestones associated with the FX program.

2001

Brazilian Air Force Command initiates the selection of bidders for equipment compatible with the established requirements. At the end of the year, aircraft models Gripen, F-16, Mig-29, Mirage 2000 and Sukoi 30 are short-listed as potential purchases.

2003

The bidding process is suspended by the federal government at the beginning of the year, and then reestablished later in October.

2004

With the deadline for the submission of bids not until December, the government filled the gap created by the decommissioning of the F-103 Mirage III (planned for 2005) by purchasing 12 used Mirage 2000-C from the French Air Force.

2007

The Office of the Chief of Staff of the Air Force resumed its study of the operational needs and characteristics required of the new multimission fighters planned for purchase.

2008

The FAB creates the F-X2 Project Management Committee, responsible for overseeing processes related to the acquisition, including directly choosing the new aircraft. At the end of that year, three aircraft were "short-listed" to proceed through the acquisition: Boeing (F-18 E/F Superhornet), Dassault (Rafale) and Saab (Gripen NG). The selection took into account operational, logistical and technical aspects, as well as the offset rates and technology transfer offered to Brazil's domestic industry.

2009

The three finalists submitted their proposals for the final selection.

2010

In January, the Air Force Command submitted the Final F-X2 Project Report to Brazil's Ministry of Defense. The primary purpose of the Report was to assist the federal government in making its final purchase decision.

2013

Supported by the President of the Republic, Minister of Defense Celso Amorim and Commander of the Air Force Brigadier Juniti Saito announced the decision to acquire the Gripen NG aircraft from Swedish company Saab, thus ending the selection of suppliers for the F-X2 Program.

About SECOM:

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Q&A: BRAZILIAN AIR FORCE (FAB) ACQUISITION OF SAAB'S GRIPEN NG SUPERSONIC MULTIMISSION AIRCRAFT

1) What motivated the choice of the Swedish Gripen NG (NEW GENERATION) fighters for the Brazilian Air Force (FAB)?

The motivation was one of a technical nature. The analysis conducted by the FAB led to the conclusion that the Swedish aircraft was the best option, both from an operational standpoint as well as from a cost perspective. Of the three finalists in the bid, the Swedish fighter had the best price. Other factors that influenced the choice had to do with the technology transfer and commercial offset rates offered by the Swedish bid. On this topic, Brazil's National Defense Strategy (END) recommends the following:

"A consideration that may be crucial is the need to choose the option that minimizes technological or political dependence from any supplier that, due to its ownership of components of the aircraft to being purchased or upgraded, may intend, on account of such ownership, to inhibit or influence defense initiatives developed by Brazil."

2) How many fighters will be purchased and what is the total amount of the acquisition?

The winning bid comprises the supply of 36 (thirty six) aircraft. The investment is US\$ 4.5 billion, to be paid over a disbursement schedule through 2023.

3) How will contract negotiations be treated, and when will payments begin?

Now that the decision has been made on which aircraft to purchase, the next step is to begin discussions regarding commercial contracts and logistical support. The details of the offset agreement between FAB and the winning bidder, Saab, will also be discussed. In parallel to this, negotiations will also start regarding the financing agreement, which will cover the entire acquisition. The deadline for these first-stage adjustments to be completed is of nine to twelve months. Therefore, there will be no immediate disbursement of budget funds.

4) When will the purchase agreement be signed, and when is FAB going to receive the first unit?

The first aircraft is expected to arrive around 48 months after the signature of the financing agreement, which should occur in December 2014. Considering that the deadlines are met, the first aircraft should be incorporated into FAB at the end of 2018.

5) Until then, how will Brazilian air defense operate?

Until the arrival of the Gripen NG fighters, air defense will be primarily supported by F5-M fighters recently upgraded by Embraer. In addition, it is possible that the winning bidder of the FX-2 fighters may make a set of the Gripen (model CD) fighters available to the FAB as a temporary solution, to provisionally strengthen the protection of Brazilian airspace, under conditions and terms yet to be defined.

6) Does the purchase agreement cover only the purchase of the aircraft?

The contract will also cover the initial logistics, the training of pilots and mechanics and the acquisition of flight simulators. The agreement also takes into account technology transfer and offset projects, as determined by the National Defense Strategy (END).

7) Does the contract provide for the development of 5th generation combat aircraft?

Fifth generation aircrafts already exist in some countries, but development costs are naturally high. Importantly, the aircraft being purchased under the FX-2 program fully meets the air defense needs of Brazil at this time. Brazil will pay close attention to developments in this area, including with regard to potential partners.

8) What is the role of the new fighters in the context of Brazilian air defense?

The primary task of the FAB in the context of broader defense is to maintain sovereignty over national airspace in order to defend the country by preventing the use of this space for the practice of acts that are hostile or run contrary to national interests. To accomplish this task, the FAB must have the capacity for monitoring, controlling and protecting airspace, with resources for the detection, interception and destruction of targets. The Gripen NG fighters are supersonic multimission aircraft capable of providing interception, interdiction and (if required) destruction of targets that can undermine national sovereignty. The aircraft are designed for use in air-to-air, air-to-sea and air-to-ground missions. They are also equipped with an in-flight refueling system that will enable airspace defense to reach the most remote locations in Brazil.

9) Do the aircraft already exist? In which other countries do they operate?

Gripen exists today in four versions: A, B, C and D. The Gripen NG is a technological evolution of these last two well-known versions. The development of the NG model will benefit a number of Brazilian industry sectors with the introduction of previously unseen technology to the aerospace sector. One notable aspect in this area is the opening of the weapons systems' source-codes used by the aircraft. Countries with Air Forces that already utilize the Gripen include Sweden, Hungary, Czech Republic, South Africa and Thailand.

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Brazil 2013 Highlights

Social Inclusion:

- This year, Brazil celebrated the 10th anniversary of *Programa Bolsa Família*, or *Family Grant Program*. Since its launch in 2003, this landmark social development program has helped 36 million people overcome extreme poverty.
- In July, Brazil launched the "Programa Mais Médicos" (*More Doctors Program*) to expand the presence of doctors in the nation's underserved regions. Already, over 1,020 doctors are working for the "Programa Mais Médicos" and providing medical care to 3.5M+ Brazilians.
- Brazil hosted the III Global Conference on Child Labour this October, and in December hosted the World Human Rights Forum.

Economy:

- In April, Brazil launched *StartUp Brazil*, inviting foreign startups to participate in its innovation acceleration program. The program aims to incubate more than 150 software and IT services startups by 2014, of which 25 percent will be international.
- In May, the General Council of the World Trade Organization (WTO) approved the appointment of Ambassador Roberto Carvalho de Azevêdo as the next Director-General of the WTO. Mr. Azevêdo is the first Brazilian – and in fact, the first Latin American – to head the WTO. This month, under his leadership, a historic deal was signed to boost the world economy by \$1TR.
- The National Bank for Social and Economic Development (BNDES), Brazil's federal development bank for the public and private sectors, ended the first half of the 2013 fiscal year (January – June) with its best performance to date, disbursing R\$ 88.3 billion for projects in all sectors, a 65 percent increase over the same period in 2012.
- Brazil is establishing public-private partnerships to fund projects in the infrastructure and energy sectors, in areas such as ports, airports, highways, railroads, electricity, oil & gas.
- This year, Brazil auctioned off concessions for the management of two of Brazil's major airports – Galeão Airport in Rio de Janeiro and Confins Airport in Minas Gerais – as well as concessions to operate several major highways.

Global Presence:

- At the V BRICS Summit held in Durban, South Africa, in March, the BRICS leaders (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) announced plans for the creation of a new development bank to focus on infrastructure and development in emerging markets.
- In December, the UN General Assembly approved a resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age presented by the governments of Brazil and Germany.
- In December, President Dilma Rousseff joined world leaders and spoke at the memorial service for Nelson Mandela: "Mandela's struggle – and that of the South African people as a whole – became a paradigm not only for this continent, but also for all those who fight for justice, freedom and equality."

Environment:

- In June, President Dilma Rousseff stated at a meeting of the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (FBMC) that Brazil will demonstrate its leadership in creating a low-carbon economy, launching four new sectorial plans for mitigation and adaptation to climate change that detail specific measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial, mining, transportation and healthcare sectors. Other mitigation and adaptation plans are already being implemented in sectors such as steel, energy, agriculture, and forestry.
- More than 310 federally protected areas have been created in the last 20 years in Brazil. Today, over 10 percent of Brazil's land territory is protected.
- In November, Brazil played an active role at the COP19 United Nations climate change meeting, helping to advance negotiations and bridge developing and developed world interests toward a 2015 global agreement to mitigate and adapt to climate change in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Framework Convention.

Energy:

- Brazil is home to significant oil reserves. The “Pre-salt” frontier, a series of ultra-deep oil fields discovered off the south-eastern coast, could dramatically increase Brazil's proven reserves and transform the country into a major crude exporter. In October, a consortium of 5 companies won Brazil's first Pre-Salt auction for the Libra block in Santos bay. The benefits of the sustainable exploration of the Pre-salt reserves will be shared by all Brazilians, with the promise of increased social inclusion and energy security.
- In November, the Brazilian government hosted Energy Auction A-3/2013, resulting in the sale of rights for 39 wind farms, totaling 867.6 megawatts in installed capacity. Brazil's installed capacity for wind power is expected to increase from 1.5 percent in 2012 to 9.5 percent in 2022.

Major Events:

- On June 30, the highly-competitive rehearsal for the World Cup – the FIFA Confederations Cup Brazil 2013 – concluded with a riveting win by Brazil over Spain at Maracanã Stadium in Rio de Janeiro, following 15 matches with eight national teams played at modern venues in six host cities.
- In July, Rio de Janeiro was host to Pope Francis and hundreds of thousands of pilgrims for World Youth Day. Welcoming Pope Francis, President Dilma Rousseff said: “We know that we are in front of a religious leader who is sensible to the yearnings of our people for social justice, for opportunities for all and for the dignity of citizens. We fight against a common enemy, inequality, in all of its forms.”
- In October, Brazil was the Guest of Honor at the Frankfurt Book Fair. More than 90 Brazilian authors went to Germany throughout the year to showcase the literary diversity of Brazil.
- In December, the FIFA World Cup Final Draw was held in Costa do Sauipe in the Brazilian state of Bahia, with thousands of dignitaries and journalists from around the world – a precursor to the 2014 FIFA World Cup that will kick off in June 2014.

Reply

We'd also be interested in your feedback on what topic areas related to Brazil you are most interested in learning more about in 2014. Kindly click on this link to take part in a brief online survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RYTK28V>

About SECOM

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--Media Alert--

NETmundial, the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, will be webcast live in seven languages on April 23-24

Remote participation hubs will also be available in auditoriums in Brazil as well as 24 international cities to enable real-time participation with NETmundial sessions

- **What:** NETmundial – the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance – will focus on crafting Internet governance principles and proposing a roadmap for the further evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem. The meeting is scheduled for April 23rd and 24th 2014 in São Paulo, Brazil and will be live webcast enabling remote participation. The meeting follows an initiative proposed by CGI.br and /1net. Follow updates with #netmundial2014.
- **When:** April 23-24, 2014, beginning at 10:00 am (BRT)
- **Where:** Live webcast through the following links :

Day 1 Morning	English	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0KemK8YbHrI
Day 1 Morning	Multilingual	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZgrLxghM0Fo
Day 1 Afternoon	English	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qUxD5RY3Cg
Day 1 Afternoon	Multilingual	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2t1I4UNj3nl
Day 2 Morning	English	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LN1Kt5umwwQ
Day 2 Morning	Multilingual	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E87EKRYQSlw
Day 2 Afternoon	English	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z2DAvj5M60k
Day 2 Afternoon	Multilingual	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UlsZWag3krA

- **Session:** Opening Ceremony, beginning at 10:00am BRT on April 23, 2014, will feature remarks from:
 - H.E. Dilma Rousseff, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil
 - Tim Berners Lee, creator of the world wide web
 - Paulo Bernardo Silva, Brazil's Minister of Communication
 - Virgilio Almeida, NETmundial Chairman
 - Wu Hongbo, UN Under-Secretary-General
 - Nnenna Nwakanma, Civil Society
 - Vint Cerf, Private Sector
 - Fadi Chehadé, Technical Community

Remote Participation Hubs

In addition to the webcast, designated remote participation hubs will enable real-time interaction with NETmundial sessions. The hubs will be set up in auditoriums of institutions and companies in Brazil as well as the following 24 international cities:

- Buenos Aires, **Argentina**
- Melbourne, **Australia**
- Hong Kong, **China**
- Bogota, **Colombia**
- Santo Domingo, **Dominican Republic**
- Quito, **Ecuador**
- Hamburg, **Germany**
- Beirut, **Lebanon**
- Bhimavaram Town, **India**
- Gurgaon, **India**
- Chennai, **India**
- Nairobi, **Kenya**
- Jakarta, **Indonesia**

- Luqa, Malta
- Chisinau, Moldova
- Calabar, Nigeria
- Johannesburg, South Africa
- Madrid, Spain
- Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago
- Tunis, Tunisia
- Montevideo, Uruguay
- Chicago, United States of America
- New York, United States of America
- San Francisco, United States of America

Additional details about remote participation hubs are available at <http://netmundial.br/remote-participation/>.

About CGI.br

The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee, responsible for establishing strategic directives related to the use and development of the Internet in Brazil, coordinates and integrates all Internet service initiatives in the country, promoting the technical excellence, innovation and dissemination of offered services. Based on the principles of multilateralism, transparency and democracy, CGI.br represents a multistakeholder Internet governance model with the effective participation of all society sectors in their decisions. One of its formulations are the 10 Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet (<http://www.cgi.br/principios>). More information: <http://www.cgi.br>

About /1net

/1net provides an inclusive and open platform to discuss Internet governance matters for all those interested (individuals, governments, civil society, academia, technicians, and business). More information on how to participate: <http://1net.org>

Source: SECOM

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BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT DILMA ROUSSEFF: INTERNET REGULATION MUST ENSURE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOVEREIGNTY OF COUNTRIES

Approval of Brazil's 'Marco Civil', the country's first bill of online rights, is praised by participants at the opening of the NETmundial event in São Paulo

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL (23 April 2014) – Speaking at the opening ceremony of the NETmundial Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance today, President Dilma Rousseff laid the foundations of Brazil's vision for the future of the global Internet, which includes respect for fundamental principles such as freedom of expression, individual privacy and human rights. These are the main guiding elements of the bill passed in the Senate yesterday, which creates Brazil's first bill of online rights, known as the 'Marco Civil'.

"I congratulate the Senate for approving the Marco Civil, a fundamental step in ensuring the freedom and privacy of Internet users and guaranteeing respect to their rights," said President Rousseff. "The Marco Civil guarantees net neutrality, a fundamental principle for maintaining the free and open nature of the Internet. The new Marco Civil establishes that telecommunications companies must treat any and all data packages equally, and also forbids the blocking, monitoring, filtering or analysis of the content of such packages. Our model for the Marco Civil can now influence the global debate on the path to ensuring real rights in the virtual world."

The NETmundial event was organized in an open and collaborative manner and received 188 proposals from more than 60 countries to improve the Internet's model of governance. About 800 participants from 85 countries are gathered together for the two days of the event, including NGOs, businesses, governments, universities and the professional community. The main topics of the meeting include network security, the protection of online privacy, guarantee of freedom of expression, the role of governments in Internet governance, assurance of universal access and net neutrality.

Recognizing that the Internet creates new opportunities and challenges to society and governments, the Brazilian position on Internet governance is best summarized by the bill of online rights passed by the Senate, which creates the legal framework to ensure that the Internet remains a space of openness, collaboration and innovation in which the rights of citizens are preserved.

The Marco Civil reflects Brazil's 20 years of experience developing an effective multistakeholder Internet governance model. Managed by the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI), Brazil's model operates under an open and transparent multistakeholder arrangement and ensures effective participation of civil society, business, academia and government in its development. The model has been increasingly recognized internationally as one suitable for Internet governance. Brazil notably has over 100 million Internet users, which places it as one of the countries with the largest Internet user base, particularly in social network participation.

In light of international communications interception and monitoring episodes within the last year, the NETmundial event reinforces the need for further debate on the establishment of rights and safeguards to protect the privacy of citizens, businesses and governments and to ensure respect for the due process of law.

Regulatory responsibility

The positions stated by President Rousseff today are in line with her speech given last year during the opening of the General Debate of the 68th United Nations General Assembly. It is Brazil's view that harnessing the full potential of the Internet depends on responsible regulation that can ensure freedom of expression while guaranteeing security, respect for human rights and the preservation of the sovereignty of nations.

The rapid growth of Internet presence in developing countries is another element that underscores the need for these countries to participate equitably in the global debates on governance. In Brazil alone, 90 million new connections have been created since 2011.

In this scenario, and supported by its defense of the basic principles of democracy and multistakeholder participation in discussion, Brazil argues that the Internet should serve as a tool for development, and that issues of interest to developing countries, such as those relating to infrastructure, access and capacity building, should be at the center of the international debate.

Within these discussions, the Brazilian government supports the strengthening of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) with a view to building a truly multistakeholder environment whose concrete results and recommendations can strengthen the work of other agencies and entities that engage in Internet governance today. Brazil also supports a 10-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society, as well as the deepening of discussions about ethics and privacy within UNESCO.

Other key breakthroughs Brazil is advocating include the effective globalization of the entities responsible for the core functions of the Internet today -- the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) -- and the implementation of an appropriate international forum for discussions. Along these lines, Brazil also defends the need for mechanisms that allow for greater participation of developing countries in the global Internet governance process, both through the private sector and through their governments.

Grounded on the ideas of developing consensus around principles for Internet governance and building a roadmap for the evolution of this governance ecosystem, and with so many challenges ahead, the NETmundial comes as a response to the global community's yearning for change. The event is expected to bring new impetus to discussions on Internet governance in the world.

It is of great importance to make progress both in achieving coordination between the different organizations and actors that comprise the Internet ecosystem and in ensuring further cooperation so that governments may, on an equal footing, fulfill their roles and responsibilities regarding international public policy issues related to the Internet.

To further expand the debates being held in parallel to the NETmundial, the Brazilian government is promoting the ArenaMundial, a public space in São Paulo where the general public may join the discussions on the future of the Internet. Citizens were invited to send contributions via the online platform "participa.br" by answering questions about the future of the Internet and the principles that should guide the Internet governance process.

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Hello-

I thought you might be interested in receiving the attached English-language transcript of Brazil President Dilma Rousseff's opening speech at NETmundial today—the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, taking place April 23-24 in São Paulo.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional details.

Best regards,
Melissa

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NETmundial – President Dilma Rousseff's Opening Speech
Wednesday, April 23, 2014 - 10:00 to 11:30 BRT
NETmundial - São Paulo, Brazil

Good morning to one and all. I would like to thank those who spoke before me for perfectly pronouncing "good morning" in Portuguese, "Bom Dia", as voiced by our dear representative from Africa, Nnenna Nwakanma.

And by greeting her, I would like to extend my greetings to all women who are currently active on the Web. Both the girls and the guys who are equally active on the Web.

Greetings, likewise, to the mayor of Sao Paulo who has so kindly welcomed us.

And above all, I would like to, first of all, greet two members of Congress from Brazil. Namely, Mr. Alessandro Molon, representing the House of Representatives, who served as rapporteur of the bill which led up to the passing yesterday of the Internet civil framework, as well as Representative -- rather Senator - - Walter Pinheiro, and through him, I would like to further extend my greetings, likewise, to the Senate rapporteurs who were able to pass this piece of legislation in record time. Senator Vital do Rego, Senator José Perrella, Senator Ricardo Ferraço. Thank you.

And to Senator Walter Pinheiro and to Representative Alessandro Molon, I would like to voice my thanks for your efforts in passing the Internet civil framework.

Greetings, likewise, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Wu Hong Bo. Special greetings, likewise, to the inventor of the Internet, Tim Berners-Lee.

I would like to greet the Vice-President of Google and a key person in the establishment of the Internet, Mr. Vint Cerf.

Greetings, once again, to Mr. Fadi Chehade, who, on October 8th 2013 -- correct, Fadi? -- if I'm not mistaken, met with me in Brasília, on which occasion the seminal idea surfaced of establishing this Internet governance meeting being held here today.

So thank you very much to all of you, including cabinet ministers and foreign delegates attending this session today -- and may I also use the opportunity to greet all cabinet ministers who have been actively involved in the process that led up to the passing of the Internet governance civil framework, an effort which of course involved all stakeholders and society.

Special thanks to Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Figueiredo; to Minister of Justice José Eduardo Cardoso; also to Minister of Communications Paulo Bernardo and Minister of Science and Technology Clélio Campolina Diniz; and may I also greet and thank Senator and Minister of Culture Marta Suplicy and the Brazilian Secretary-General of the President's Office, Gilberto Carvalho.

Greetings, likewise, to all attendees, particularly the media professionals, journalists, photographers, cameramen and camerawomen.

I would like to say that you are all most welcome to Brazil as attendees to this Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, the so-called NETmundial (as we call it in Portuguese).

At this point in time I would also like to voice my greetings to the organizers; i.e. the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee and the 1net Committee.

It gives me great joy to see in this plenary hall representatives of all the different sectors somehow involved in Internet governance.

In this hall today we have civil society, academia, the technical community, businesses and governments at large all represented.

This healthy diversity -- and I stress it is a healthy diversity -- is also a hallmark of those groups that have joined us through the Internet, and I would like to use the opportunity to establish a dialogue on the issues and the purposes that bring us together in Sao Paulo today.

Back in mid-2013, revelations of comprehensive mechanisms for mass spying and surveillance of communications caused anger and repudiation in vast circles of public opinion, both in Brazil and in the world at large.

In Brazil, citizens, companies, diplomatic representations and even the presidency of the republic itself were targeted, and their communications intercepted.

These events are not acceptable, were not acceptable in the past and remain unacceptable today, in that they are an affront against the very nature of the Internet as a democratic, free, and pluralistic platform.

The Internet we want is only possible in a scenario where human rights are respected, particularly the right to privacy and to one's freedom of expression.

Accordingly, in my address to the 68th General Assembly of the United Nations I put forth a proposal to tackle such practices. I then proposed a discussion on establishing a global civil framework for Internet governance and use, as well as measures to ensure actual protection of the data that travels through the Internet.

Also, working together with German chancellor Angela Merkel, we submitted to the United Nations a draft resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age.

The resolution was passed by consensus, as proposed, and we also passed a call for States to discontinue any arbitrary or illegal collection of personal data and to enforce users' rights to privacy.

I must stress the fact that the same rights that people are entitled to offline should be likewise protected online.

This meeting today, the NETmundial, provides further momentum to that effort. It also responds to a global yearning for changes in the current scenario, for ongoing, consistent strengthening of freedom of expression on the Internet and for efforts that ultimately protect basic human rights such as one's right to privacy. That is also, without a shadow of a doubt, the case of one's right to having web-based discussions treated in a respectful manner to ensure its democratic and open nature.

We have all, therefore, come to Sao Paulo with a shared purpose: that of enhancing and democratizing Internet governance by building consensus, consensus around principles and around a roadmap to be developed for its future evolution.

A point I'd like to make plain and clear is that the idea here is not, of course, to replace the countless fora out there that already address the topic or the matter at hand today. The idea, rather, is to lend new momentum and a much needed sense of urgency to the ongoing discussion.

We, therefore, work from two premises or key assumptions.

The first such premise is that we all want to protect the Internet as a democratic space, available to use by all, as a shared asset, as a true heritage of humankind.

More than simply a work tool and way beyond its well-known contribution for economic growth (provided, of course, that it be increasingly inclusive), the Internet has enabled the constant reinvention of the way people and institutions interact, produce culture and organize, even politically.

An open and decent network architecture favors greater access to knowledge. It helps make communications more democratic and also fosters constant innovation. These basic features are the features that we want, and that should be preserved under any circumstances and in any scenario in order to ultimately guarantee the future of the Internet and thus leverage its transformative effects for and in societies.

The second premise is the desire we all share to incorporate an increasingly broader audience into this process.

Our commitment to an open and inclusive debate has guided the efforts to organize this meeting in Sao Paulo today. All related sectors have taken part in its preparation and are duly represented in this plenary hall today.

We are talking about thousands of participants from all over the world who are joined together by virtual connections in several different points of the planet.

The topics to be discussed have been the subject of broad and prior international public consultation, and have received inputs from players or stakeholders located in several different countries and in different geographies.

These proposals or inputs, in turn, have served as the foundation to develop a draft document, the draft document to be discussed and further enhanced here in the next few days.

I would like to congratulate The Executive Multisectoral Committee as well as the High-level Multisectoral Committee for this joint effort.

The interest of Brazilians in the Internet was reflected on the substantial participation by Brazilian nationals in the participa.br public consultation platform.

At this point in time, civil society is organized in this forum under the so-called NETmundial Arena, which is the Brazilian locus for access to today's sessions.

I would like to express to all ladies and gentlemen and to all friends attending this session, that Brazil advocates that Internet governance should be multisectoral, multilateral, democratic and transparent in nature.

It is our view that the multisectoral model is the best way to exercise Internet governance.

Very much in accordance with that view, our local governance system, which has been in operation for 20 years, has relied on actual participation of representatives from civil society, members of academia, the business community, and the government at large at the Internet management committee.

Fully in line with what I just said, I also attach a great deal of importance to the multilateral perspective, according to which government participation should occur on an equal footing among governments in such a way as to ensure that no one country will have or bear greater weight vis-a-vis other countries.

Our advocacy of the multilateral model is the natural consequence of an elementary principle that should govern today's international relations, one enshrined in the Brazilian Federal Constitution: I'm talking about equality among States.

We, therefore, see no opposition whatsoever between multilateralism and multisectoralism. In fact, the opposite of that, an unilateral Internet, is what we deem untenable.

An Internet that is ultimately subject to intergovernmental arrangements to the exclusion of other sectors of society is not a democratic Internet.

Multisectoral arrangements that are, in turn, subject to oversight by one or few states are not acceptable either.

We truly want to make the relations between governments and societies, as well those between governments, more democratic. We want more democracy, not less.

The task of affording a global nature to the organizations currently responsible for the core functions of the Internet is not only a necessary task, but also an unpostponable one.

The complexity of the transition at hand - which involves jurisdictional competence, accountability and agreements with multiple stakeholders - does not, nevertheless, make it less urgent a task.

That is why I'd like to again welcome the intention recently voiced by the United States government to replace its institutional links with the Internet Authority for Number Assignment (IANA) and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN, with a global management model for these institutions.

From now onwards, a new instrumental and legal arrangement of the Domain Name System, today under the responsibility of IANA and ICANN, must be built with broad-ranging involvement of all sectors that have an interest in the matter, way beyond the traditional stakeholders or players traditionally involved.

Each sector, of course, performs different roles based on likewise differentiated responsibilities. The operational management of the Internet should continue to be led by its technical community.

I'd like to, at this point, voice my public recognition -- on behalf of my government -- to these people who devote their time and energy on a day-to-day basis to keeping the Internet as an open, stable, and secure platform, a key effort which remains largely invisible in the eyes of most of us end users.

Matters pertaining to sovereignty, such as cybercrime, breach of rights, economic issues or transnational economic issues and threats of cyberattacks are the primary responsibility of States.

The task at hand is, above all, to ensure that States will have at their avail the tools that will allow them to fulfill their responsibilities before their citizens, including the guarantee of fundamental rights.

Rights which are ensured offline should be equally ensured online. These rights thrive under the shelter (and not in the absence) of the State.

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It is not enough for fora to be open from a purely formal standpoint. We must further identify and remove the visible and invisible barriers to actual participation of the entire population of every country in the

Internet, or else we would be ultimately restricting or limiting the democratic role and the social and cultural reach of the Internet.

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It also requires a comprehensive, broad-ranging 10-year review of the World Summit on Information Society, as well as a deeper discussion on ethics and privacy at the UNESCO level.

Given the above, I would like to say that we strongly believe that the cyberspace -- and I'm sure that belief is shared by all of you -- should be the territory of trust, human rights, citizenship, collaboration, and peace.

To achieve these objectives, we must agree on basic principles that will ultimately guide Internet governance.

As regards privacy, the resolution passed by the United Nations organization was an important step in the right direction, but we still have much progress to make.

Any data collection or treatment should only be carried out with full agreement of the parties involved or as legally provided for.

However, the discussion on principles is much more comprehensive. It must -- and I stress it *must* -- include universal Internet access, which is absolutely key for the Web to serve as a tool for human and social development that can ultimately help build inclusive, nondiscriminatory societies.

It should also include freedom of expression and net neutrality as sine qua non conditions.

Brazil has its contributions to make, following a broad-ranging domestic discussion process that has ultimately led to the passing of the Internet Civil Framework Act enacted yesterday by Congress, which I had the honor of sanctioning just a few minutes ago. The law - and may I quote Sir Tim Berners-Lee who viewed it "as a gift to the web for its 25th Anniversary" - clearly shows the feasibility and success of open multisectoral discussions and of the innovative use of the Internet to discuss its own nature, as a tool and an interactive discussion platform.

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Our civil framework establishes principles, guarantees and user rights, clearly assigning duties and responsibilities to the different stakeholders and government agencies acting on an online environment. And equally important, it enshrines net neutrality as a key principle, a major gain which we were able to materialize as a consensus in the process.

It enshrines net neutrality by establishing that telecommunications companies must treat any data packages equally, without any distinction whatsoever of content, origin, destination, terminal or

application. Furthermore, companies may not block, monitor, filter or analyze the content of data packages.

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The civil framework is an example of the fact that the Internet's development cannot do without a discussion process and the involvement of national States. As such, it stands as an innovative benchmark milestone because the voices of the streets, of the networks and of different institutions were all heard in its conception.

For all of the above, it is our firm conviction that on a network, each node matters. The large nodes, such as the megaportals to which a substantial amount of world traffic converges, and the small nodes are equally important.

At this time, I would like to bring to the fore a key fundamental issue. Our country has taken a major step forward by guaranteeing a steady stream of income and ensuring inclusion to a substantial share of our population.

Income and Internet access are equally important. Ensuring we have a place in society where citizens have their own views and are able to freely voice their views is equally important. Hence the invaluable degree of importance we attach to the Internet in our society.

We also have yet another major asset. I'm talking about Brazil's ethnic, cultural, political, and religious diversity. It is our duty to not only respect but also to promote and foster our diversity. We do not wish to impose beliefs, customs, values or political views on anyone.

And I want to once again highlight the thousands of users that multiply on a day-to-day basis, not only here but in all the developing countries, in the outskirts of large urban centers and also in traditional communities out there. All of these new users enrich the Internet with new alternative ideas and accounts of the world, with new world visions. These people make the Internet a stronger and more universal platform.

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Source: SECOM

About SECOM:

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Federative Republic of Brazil is responsible for coordinating the public relations activities for the government of Brazil. The official website of the Brazilian State is: www.brasil.gov.br. The official social media accounts for SECOM International are on Facebook and Twitter at <http://www.facebook.com/BrazilGovNews/> and twitter.com/BrazilGovNews.

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“Internet regulation must ensure freedom of expression,
respect for human rights and sovereignty of countries”
President Dilma Rousseff

Dear Madam:

On behalf of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency of Brazil (SECOM), I thought you might be interested in the important outcome of **NETmundial – the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance** that took place in São Paulo, Brazil last week.

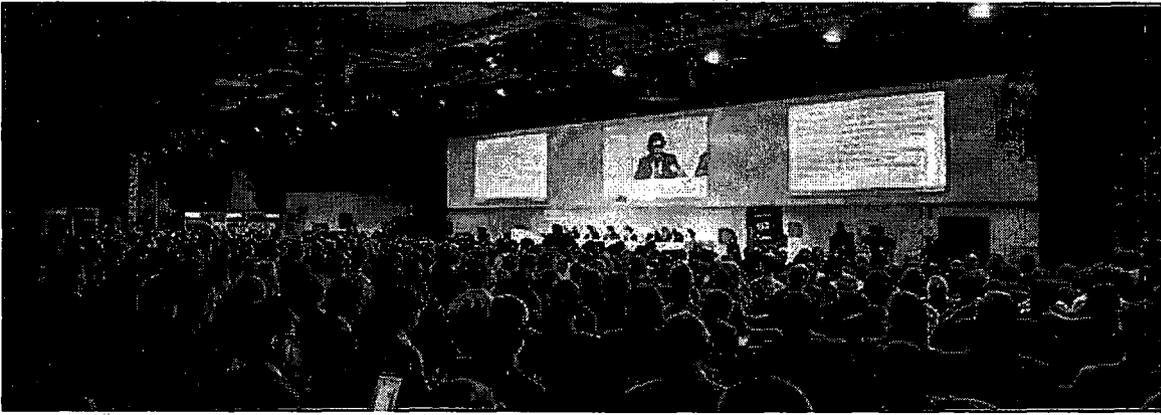


Photo by Fernando Torres

As you may be aware, responsibility for the supervision of the domain-name system will transfer from the United States to an international group in September 2015. The next year and a half is therefore crucial to redrawing the map of global Internet governance.

On April 23 and 24, NETmundial provided a forum to discuss new Internet governance principles as well as propose a roadmap for the further evolution of Internet governance. The global multistakeholder meeting brought together influencers from the private sector, civil society, governments, academia and the technology community. In total, 830 participants from 97 countries attended NETmundial in São Paulo, while 33 hubs for remote participation in 30 cities of 23 nations were open during the conference.

Here is a link to the final NETmundial Multistakeholder Statement, which is the non-binding outcome of a bottom-up, open, and participatory process involving thousands of people from around the world:

<http://netmundial.br/netmundial-multistakeholder-statement/>

The document includes Internet governance principles such as: human rights and shared values; protection of intermediaries; culture and linguistic diversity; unified and unfragmented space; security, stability and resilience of the Internet; open and distributed architecture; enabling an environment for sustainable innovation and creativity; process principles; and open standards.

The Statement also outlines a roadmap for the future evolution of Internet governance, addressing:

- Issues that deserve attention of all stakeholders in the future evolution of Internet governance
- Issues dealing with institutional improvements
- Issues dealing with specific Internet Governance topics
- Points to be further discussed beyond NETmundial
- The way forward

Recognizing that the Internet creates new opportunities and challenges to both societies and governments, the Brazilian stance on Internet governance is enshrined in the recently enacted Brazilian Civil Framework Act on the Internet – Marco Civil da Internet – , which lays the legal framework to ensure that in Brazil the Internet remains a democratic, multistakeholder space of openness, collaboration and innovation. Click here to access the Marco Civil law (available in Portuguese): https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/ato2011-2014/2014/lei/112965.htm

We have also included below the full transcript of President Dilma Rousseff's opening speech to the NETmundial conference participants.

As the world now comes together to develop the principles and mechanisms that will guide the Internet of the future, Brazil is committed to setting the pace of this discussion. For additional information about Brazil's leadership with regard to the future of Internet governance, or initiatives of the Brazilian federal government in general, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Thank you.

The Secretariat for Social Communication (SECOM) of the Presidency of Brazil



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TRANSCRIPT OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION

NETmundial – President Dilma Rousseff's Opening Speech
Wednesday, April 23, 2014 - 10:00 to 11:30 BRT
NETmundial - São Paulo, Brazil

Good morning to one and all. I would like to thank those who spoke before me for perfectly pronouncing "good morning" in Portuguese, "Bom Dia", as voiced by our dear representative from Africa, Nnenna Nwakanma.

And by greeting her, I would like to extend my greetings to all women who are currently active on the Web. Both the girls and the guys who are equally active on the Web.

Greetings, likewise, to the mayor of Sao Paulo who has so kindly welcomed us.

And above all, I would like to, first of all, greet two members of Congress from Brazil. Namely, Mr. Alessandro Molon, representing the House of Representatives, who served as rapporteur of the bill which led up to the passing yesterday of the Internet civil framework, as well as Representative – rather Senator – Walter Pinheiro, and through him, I would like to further extend my greetings, likewise, to the Senate rapporteurs who were able to pass this piece of legislation in record time. Senator Vital do Rego, Senator José Perrella, Senator Ricardo Ferraço. Thank you.

And to Senator Walter Pinheiro and to Representative Alessandro Molon, I would like to voice my thanks for your efforts in passing the Internet civil framework.

Greetings, likewise, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Wu Hong Bo. Special greetings, likewise, to the inventor of the Internet, Tim Berners-Lee.

I would like to greet the Vice-President of Google and a key person in the establishment of the Internet, Mr. Vint Cerf.

Greetings, once again, to Mr. Fadi Chehade, who, on October 8th 2013 – correct, Fadi? – if I'm not mistaken, met with me in Brasília, on which occasion the seminal idea surfaced of establishing this Internet governance meeting being held here today.

So thank you very much to all of you, including cabinet ministers and foreign delegates attending this session today – and may I also use the opportunity to greet all cabinet ministers who have been actively involved in the process that led up to the passing of the Internet governance civil framework, an effort which of course involved all stakeholders and society.

Special thanks to Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Figueiredo; to Minister of Justice José Eduardo Cardoso; also to Minister of Communications Paulo Bernardo and Minister of Science and Technology Clélio Campolina Diniz; and may I also greet and thank Senator and Minister of Culture Marta Suplicy and the Brazilian Secretary-General of the President's Office, Gilberto Carvalho.

Greetings, likewise, to all attendees, particularly the media professionals, journalists, photographers, cameramen and camerawomen.

I would like to say that you are all most welcome to Brazil as attendees to this Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, the so-called NETmundial (as we call it in Portuguese).

At this point in time I would also like to voice my greetings to the organizers; i.e. the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee and the 1net Committee.

It gives me great joy to see in this plenary hall representatives of all the different sectors somehow involved in Internet governance.

In this hall today we have civil society, academia, the technical community, businesses and governments at large all represented.

This healthy diversity -- and I stress it is a healthy diversity -- is also a hallmark of those groups that have joined us through the Internet, and I would like to use the opportunity to establish a dialogue on the issues and the purposes that bring us together in Sao Paulo today.

Back in mid-2013, revelations of comprehensive mechanisms for mass spying and surveillance of communications caused anger and repudiation in vast circles of public opinion, both in Brazil and in the world at large.

In Brazil, citizens, companies, diplomatic representations and even the presidency of the republic itself were targeted, and their communications intercepted.

These events are not acceptable, were not acceptable in the past and remain unacceptable today, in that they are an affront against the very nature of the Internet as a democratic, free, and pluralistic platform.

The Internet we want is only possible in a scenario where human rights are respected, particularly the right to privacy and to one's freedom of expression.

Accordingly, in my address to the 68th General Assembly of the United Nations I put forth a proposal to tackle such practices. I then proposed a discussion on establishing a global civil framework for Internet governance and use, as well as measures to ensure actual protection of the data that travels through the Internet.

Also, working together with German chancellor Angela Merkel, we submitted to the United Nations a draft resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age.

The resolution was passed by consensus, as proposed, and we also passed a call for States to discontinue any arbitrary or illegal collection of personal data and to enforce users' rights to privacy.

I must stress the fact that the same rights that people are entitled to offline should be likewise protected online.

This meeting today, the NETmundial, provides further momentum to that effort. It also responds to a global yearning for changes in the current scenario, for ongoing, consistent strengthening of freedom of expression on the Internet and for efforts that ultimately protect basic human rights such as one's right to privacy. That is also, without a shadow of a doubt, the case of one's right to having web-based discussions treated in a respectful manner to ensure its democratic and open nature.

We have all, therefore, come to Sao Paulo with a shared purpose: that of enhancing and democratizing Internet governance by building consensus, consensus around principles and around a roadmap to be developed for its future evolution.

A point I'd like to make plain and clear is that the idea here is not, of course, to replace the countless fora out there that already address the topic or the matter at hand today. The idea, rather, is to lend new momentum and a much needed sense of urgency to the ongoing discussion.

We, therefore, work from two premises or key assumptions.

The first such premise is that we all want to protect the Internet as a democratic space, available to use by all, as a shared asset, as a true heritage of humankind.

More than simply a work tool and way beyond its well-known contribution for economic growth (provided, of course, that it be increasingly inclusive), the Internet has enabled the constant reinvention of the way people and institutions interact, produce culture and organize, even politically.

An open and decent network architecture favors greater access to knowledge. It helps make communications more democratic and also fosters constant innovation. These basic features are the features that we want, and that should be preserved under any circumstances and in any scenario in order to ultimately guarantee the future of the Internet and thus leverage its transformative effects for and in societies.

The second premise is the desire we all share to incorporate an increasingly broader audience into this process.

Our commitment to an open and inclusive debate has guided the efforts to organize this meeting in Sao Paulo today. All related sectors have taken part in its preparation and are duly represented in this plenary hall today.

We are talking about thousands of participants from all over the world who are joined together by virtual connections in several different points of the planet.

The topics to be discussed have been the subject of broad and prior international public consultation, and have received inputs from players or stakeholders located in several different countries and in different geographies.

These proposals or inputs, in turn, have served as the foundation to develop a draft document, the draft document to be discussed and further enhanced here in the next few days.

I would like to congratulate The Executive Multisectoral Committee as well as the High-level Multisectoral Committee for this joint effort.

The interest of Brazilians in the Internet was reflected on the substantial participation by Brazilian nationals in the participa.br public consultation platform.

At this point in time, civil society is organized in this forum under the so-called NETmundial Arena, which is the Brazilian locus for access to today's sessions.

I would like to express to all ladies and gentlemen and to all friends attending this session, that Brazil advocates that Internet governance should be multisectoral, multilateral, democratic and transparent in nature.

It is our view that the multisectoral model is the best way to exercise Internet governance.

Very much in accordance with that view, our local governance system, which has been in operation for 20 years, has relied on actual participation of representatives from civil society, members of academia, the business community, and the government at large at the Internet management committee.

Fully in line with what I just said, I also attach a great deal of importance to the multilateral perspective, according to which government participation should occur on an equal footing among governments in such a way as to ensure that no one country will have or bear greater weight vis-a-vis other countries.

Our advocacy of the multilateral model is the natural consequence of an elementary principle that should govern today's international relations, one enshrined in the Brazilian Federal Constitution: I'm talking about equality among States.

We, therefore, see no opposition whatsoever between multilateralism and multisectoralism. In fact, the opposite of that, a unilateral Internet, is what we deem untenable.

An Internet that is ultimately subject to intergovernmental arrangements to the exclusion of other sectors of society is not a democratic Internet.

Multisectoral arrangements that are, in turn, subject to oversight by one or few states are not acceptable either.

We truly want to make the relations between governments and societies, as well those between governments, more democratic. We want more democracy, not less.

The task of affording a global nature to the organizations currently responsible for the core functions of the Internet is not only a necessary task, but also an unpostponable one.

The complexity of the transition at hand - which involves jurisdictional competence, accountability and agreements with multiple stakeholders - does not, nevertheless, make it less urgent a task.

That is why I'd like to again welcome the intention recently voiced by the United States government to replace its institutional links with the Internet Authority for Number Assignment (IANA) and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, ICANN, with a global management model for these institutions.

From now onwards, a new instrumental and legal arrangement of the Domain Name System, today under the responsibility of IANA and ICANN, must be built with broad-ranging involvement of all sectors that have an interest in the matter, way beyond the traditional stakeholders or players traditionally involved.

Each sector, of course, performs different roles based on likewise differentiated responsibilities. The operational management of the Internet should continue to be led by its technical community.

I'd like to, at this point, voice my public recognition -- on behalf of my government -- to these people who devote their time and energy on a day-to-day basis to keeping the Internet as an open, stable, and secure platform, a key effort which remains largely invisible in the eyes of most of us end users.

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Source: SECOM

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