



The Royal Norwegian Embassy

The Norwegian Embassy's support to the DSDS (Delhi Sustainable Development Summit) for the fourth consecutive year reflects Norway's commitment to the environment, sustainable development, and strengthening ties between India and Norway. We applaud TERI for selecting climate change and sustainable development as the theme for DSDS 2008, and are honoured to be the premier partner for the event.

Climate change is the greatest challenge the world is facing today. Norway will do its utmost to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, both at home and abroad. As part of national efforts, Norway is dedicated to over-fulfil its Kyoto commitment by 10 percentage points by 2012. By 2020, the country will also cut global greenhouse gases by the equivalent of 30% of its emissions in 1990. Approximately, two-third of these emission reductions will be taken care of nationally. As an ultimate goal, as part of an ambitious agreement, wherein other industrial countries make substantial commitments, Norway will aim to be carbon neutral by 2030.

Industrial countries must lead the way by cutting emissions at home and financing mitigation and adaptation in the developing world. International cooperation is vital to achieve national as well as global targets. India's role is of key importance. In light of this, the Norwegian Embassy in New Delhi has been mandated to promote cooperation on climate change at the government level, between institutions and business organizations.

The Embassy aims to further broad-based cooperation with India in research, technology development and transfer, renewable energy, and CDM (clean development mechanism). The special event during the DSDS on 'Renewable energy and CDM in India: opportunities offered by Norway' is an example of this growing cooperation between the two countries. At the government level, the joint working groups on environment and science and technology are important fora for dialogue and cooperation in this field.



The world's local bank

HSBC

HSBC's vision is to be the world's leading financial services company. We want HSBC to be the first choice for our customers and the best place to bank and work for our employees. We also believe that we can play a significant role in addressing the formidable challenges facing society today. By helping to make the world a better place to live, we will also make our own business more sustainable.

HSBC was the first bank to go carbon neutral in 2005. We have adopted a number of international codes that guide us in conducting our business, such as the UN's Principles of Responsible Investment. By signing up international standards such as the Equator Principles and the UN Global Compact, we signal our aspirations for sustainable development. Our responsible lending guidelines ensure that we do not invest in projects that harm the environment.

HSBC's recent initiatives to address climate change issues include the launch of the HSBC Climate Partnership in collaboration with WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature), the Climate Group, Earthwatch Institute, and Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. HSBC Global Environment Efficiency Programme is a five-year programme aimed to reduce the Group's impact on the environment through a series of initiatives, including the introduction of renewable energy technology, water and waste reduction programmes, and employee engagement. The HSBC Climate Confidence Index 2007 measured attitudes across 9000 consumers in nine countries, to give a profile of what people are thinking about climate change. The HSBC Global Climate Change Benchmark Index is a global reference index, which has been designed to reflect and track the stock market performance of key companies that are best placed to profit from the challenges presented by climate change. The HSBC Climate Change Fund will invest in companies that will benefit from addressing the issue of climate change, combating climate change, and developing solutions to the challenges presented by climate change. Lord Nicholas Stern (acknowledged for his comprehensive report *Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change*) is a special adviser to the HSBC Group on Economic Development and Climate Change.

HSBC India supports a number of climate change initiatives through the HSBC Young Rangers Project for children and collaboration with industry association and non-governmental organizations on climate change projects.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

The SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) is proud to be associated with DSDS 2008. This sponsorship builds on the institutional partnership of over 15 years between TERI and SDC on topics such as the Montreal Protocol, Climate Change, Energy Efficiency in SMEs and Rural Energy. The SDC is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Development cooperation is an integral part of Swiss foreign policy.

SDC's involvement in India dates back to the 1960s with development cooperation programmes and humanitarian aid interventions, aimed to improve living conditions of poor and marginalized segments of society in selected States and to contribute to sustainable development.

SDC's Programme in India addresses areas of common interest between India and Switzerland through joint ventures and shared investments, with the ultimate aim to reduce poverty. Exchange of know-how and technologies between the two countries and promotion of south-south cooperation are key features of the programme. SDC's programme focuses on Climate and Energy, as well as governance, whereas, knowledge management, science and technology, and ICT are integral parts of SDC's implementing strategy.



Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation was established in 1913 by John D Rockefeller, Sr, to 'promote the well being' of humanity by addressing the root causes of serious problems. The Foundation works around the world to expand opportunities for poor or vulnerable people and to help ensure that globalization's benefits are more widely shared. With assets of nearly \$4 billion, it is one of the few institutions to conduct such work both within the United States and internationally.

One of the key initiatives of the Rockefeller Foundation focuses on building Climate Change Resilience. Although the issue of global warming has received considerable attention in the past year, most of the focus has been on reducing carbon dioxide emissions. Recognizing that various levels of impact from climate change are unavoidable, and in some instances could be devastating, the Rockefeller Foundation launched the Initiative this past summer to help build the capacity of communities to manage and plan for the inevitable effects of climate change and to make sure that planning includes the most vulnerable citizens.

One component of the Foundation's Climate Change Resilience Initiative focuses on Asia's cities, where the capacity to generalize the learning about climate change resilience approaches and models to other countries and regions is greatest. The effort is beginning with vulnerability analyses of several cities, and will be followed by the development of pilot projects that might include coastal restoration, land-use and building-code reform, or catastrophe bonds and insurance products. After an evaluation of the pilot programmes, the Foundation will work with its various partners in government, the private sector, and the NGO community to create mechanisms for sharing information and replicating these model projects.

The Foundation is also engaged in other work around the globe, including a partnership with the Gates Foundation for A Green Revolution in Africa and an Initiative that aims to spur Innovation for Development. For more information on the Rockefeller Foundation and its work, visit www.rockfound.org.



Ministry of Environment and Forests

The MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forests), Government of India, is primarily responsible for the planning and implementation of policies and programmes relating to sustainable conservation and management of natural resources in India as mandated by the Indian Constitution in Article 48 A and 51 A (g), strengthened by judicial interpretation of Article 21. The Ministry is involved in the (a) survey, inventorization, and conservation of country's flora, fauna, forests, and wildlife; (b) environmental impact assessment; (c) prevention and control of pollution; (d) conservation of water bodies; (e) afforestation and regeneration of degraded lands; (f) funding environmental research and capacity building initiatives; and (g) promote environmental education and awareness. MoEF is the nodal ministry in the Government of India for handling all MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and has contributed to and ratified several key MEAs. The ministry serves as the nodal agency in the country for the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), SACEP (South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme), and ICIMOD (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development) while also coordinating all multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the area of environmental protection and sustainable development.

The working of the MoEF is essentially guided by the principle of sustainable development and enhancement of human well being. The present day MoEF has evolved after the historic Stockholm Conference in Environment (1972) from a National Environmental Committee of Environmental Planning and Coordination into a Department of Environment in 1980 and five years later to a full-fledged ministry. The NEP (National Environment Policy), 2006 formulated by the ministry intends to mainstream environmental concerns in all developmental activities and relevant sectoral policies. The underlying theme of NEP is that while conservation of environmental resources is necessary to secure livelihoods and the well being of all, the most secure basis for conservation is to ensure that people dependent on particular resources obtain better livelihoods due to sustainable conservation practices.

The organizational structure of MoEF covers a number of Divisions, Directorate, Board, Sub Institutions and Public Sector Undertakings.



GE imagination at work

GE

GE is imagination at work—a diversified technology, media, and financial services company focused on solving some of the world's toughest problems. With products and services ranging from aircraft engines, power generation, water processing, and security technology to medical imaging, business and consumer financing, media content, and advanced materials, GE serves customers in more than 100 countries and employs more than 300 000 people worldwide.

In 2006, GE generated \$163 billion in revenues along with \$20.7 billion of earnings. Over the past five years, GE has increased its earnings at an average of 10% annually. Jeffrey R Immelt is the Chairman of the Board and the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of GE. Immelt, the ninth CEO in GE's history, was appointed to this post on 7 September 2001.

GE is made up of a broad range of six business units, each of which includes a number of units aligned for growth. These are GE Infrastructure, GE Commercial and Financial Services, GE Industrial, NBC Universal, GE Healthcare, and GE Consumer Finance. GE's four global research centres attract the world's best technical minds. With more than 2500 researchers working towards the next breakthrough, GE is positioned to continually innovate, invest, and reinvest.

The following points highlight GE's achievements in 2007.

- GE ranked #4 in *Business Week's* 'world's most innovative companies' list, up from #6 in 2006.
- GE was rated #1 in *Fortune's* 'company for leaders' list.
- GE has again topped *Fortune's* 'world's most admired companies' list.
- GE has bagged the 'Top Global Brand' in *Financial Times'* annual survey of the top 100 global brands.

- GE ranked in top five in *Barron's* annual survey of the 'world's most respected companies'.
 - Recognized as a 'sustainability leader' by Dow Jones, GE is included in the 2007 Dow Jones Sustainability Index.

About GE in India

GE installed India's first hydropower plant in 1902. Today, GE's global business has a prominent presence in the country. The company participates in a wide range of manufacturing, services, and technology business and seeks to be a growth partner to India. GE's revenues in India are approximately \$2.6 billion and it employs over 14 500 people across the country.

GE's John F Welch Technology Centre, the India Innovation Centre, and the Consumer Finance Services operations play a significant role in GE's success, and will continue to be critical to GE's growth, globally and in India. Tejpreet Singh Chopra is the president and CEO of GE India.



Department for International Development

DFID (Department for International Development) is the part of the UK government. It manages Britain's aid to the poor countries and works to alleviate poverty. India is a beneficiary of DFID's largest bilateral programme. The Department has provided over a billion pounds sterling to India in bilateral aid over the past five years.

DFID works at the national level as well as supports programmes in several focus states: Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, and Bihar. Both our national and state programmes are focused on promoting equitable growth and better quality health and education. We also have several rural livelihoods and urban services programmes.

DFID has contributed in India's fight against poverty by adopting following measures.

- Reducing the number of children dropping out of primary school from 25 million in 2003 to 7 million today.
- Taking steps for reducing poverty (especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) in the villages of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh through working on rural livelihoods.
- Expanding the microfinance industry. DFID's microfinance programme is now benefiting over 7 million poor, mostly women.
- Providing better water and sanitation services to several million slum dwellers.
- Informing millions in India's 20 000 poorest villages of their rights, helping them to claim their dues.

DFID and climate change

DFID recognizes that climate change and development are intimately linked. The poorest and the most vulnerable will be the most affected by the adverse impacts of climate change, such as an increased frequency of floods, drought or heat waves. Together with the Government of India and other stakeholders, DFID is exploring ways to strengthen climate change adaptation and improve access to carbon markets by the poor.



Indo-German Technical Cooperation in Pursuit of Sustainable Development

India has been a partner country of German Development Cooperation for nearly 50 years. On behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, GTZ – German Technical Cooperation GmbH – has for almost all this time been active in India as a valuable partner for Indian business and industry, government, and society.

As the Indian economy is developing rapidly, Indo-German Technical Cooperation today addresses key challenges such as energy, environment, and corporate social responsibility. The business and industry are playing an increasingly important role in shaping development in a sustainable way.

To address India's development priorities of sustainable and inclusive growth, GTZ's joint efforts with the partners in India currently focus on three priority sectors: energy, sustainable economic development and environmental policy, and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Within these priority areas, the following issues are addressed: industrial and urban environmental management, rural financing, social security for unorganized sector workers, and SME (small and medium enterprises) development and financing, among others.

The German government is also committed to India's public health priorities through the HSS (Health Sector Support) Programme within the framework of the National Rural Health Mission.

Over the years, the focus of Indo-German Technical Cooperation has constantly evolved. The German Development Cooperation with India began with the establishment of a vocational training workshop at Okhla, Delhi, in 1958. In the 1960s, GTZ supported the setting up and equipping the Indian Institute of Technology in Chennai, apart from supporting the construction of the Rourkela Steel Plant in Orissa and the Ocean Engineering Centre in Chennai.

Given India's massive strides in terms of technological adequacy, the focus gradually shifted to structural support – providing advisory services targeting management processes, structural policy reforms, capacity building, systems consultancy, organizational development, and institutional building in general – as per the demand of our partners in India.



The Netherlands Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment Management – VROM

The main objective of the Netherlands Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment Management, that is, VROM, is working for a 'permanent quality of living environment'. It is responsible for coordinating environmental policies at the governmental level. The VROM approached environmental issues as dynamically as it approached the tasks of rebuilding the country a few decades earlier. As a result, a high degree of environmental consciousness has developed within the Dutch population.

The VROM assimilates the views of organizations and individuals in the international context, in and outside the EU (European Union). The Netherlands is a strong advocate of international treaties in the areas of climate, environment, and spatial planning.

In 2006, the ministry's assessment defined 14 (international) issues/trends that have relevance for its policy portfolio. The assessments and priorities do have a direct relation with the themes of the Delhi Sustainable development Summit, as described below.

- *The uncertainty of oil price development and energy security*

How to tackle this issue in a way that it is dealt with holistically, and how to link it effectively with other policy issues, especially the issue of climate change?

- *The changing role of national governments*

What is the recipe for the national governments for effective participation in this new order? Do the national governments still have any role to play?

- *Urbanization and its socio-economic consequences*

Worldwide urbanization creates major problems and opportunities as well. To what extent can/should individual countries tackle these effects effectively on their own? On which effects is the international action inevitable? And to what extent is it possible to integrate the issues of environment and sustainability into urban policy development.

- *The European ambitions for influencing regional economic development*

Is it desirable and possible to change the EU policy focus towards supporting the development of regions in a sustainable manner?

- *Biodiversity and natural resources*

Restricted availability and increasing scarcity of natural resources and loss of biodiversity have impact on biological and economic balances, and they affect – in an increasing way – geopolitical tensions. How to tackle these complex issues effectively?

- *And, climate change*

The moment of urgent action is here. How to tackle this issue in a way that all changes are again towards new balances?

Out of the 14 trends/issues, eight were identified on a priority basis for policy development, providing the ministry's top officials a framework to embed short-term policy decisions in a long-term orientation.

The VROM is a policy-making body that creates favourable circumstances for stakeholders, including corporate houses, and guides, reacts, facilitates, stimulates, and inspires partners.



Sida

The Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation, SIDA, is a government agency under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Its goal is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions.

As other Swedish government agencies, SIDA works independently within the framework laid down by the Swedish Parliament and the government. They specify the budgets, the countries with which Sweden – and thereby SIDA – is to work with, and the focus of SIDA.

Sweden is working with approximately 120 countries and supports thousands of projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. The main sectors are education, health, natural resource management, environment, humanitarian aid, peace and security, economic reforms, human rights, and democracy.

Sweden allocates around 1% of its GDP (gross domestic product) for international development cooperation. In 2006, SIDA's total budget for its bilateral international development cooperation was \$2.33 billion, about 50% of the total Swedish development cooperation funds. The remaining amount out of 1% of GDP was channelled through the UN and other multilateral organizations.

The climate change and environmental protection are intimately linked to other aspects of development. Sweden has undertaken to work for sustainable development and the Swedish Parliament has laid down that Swedish cooperation shall contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment. This has made a deep impression on SIDA's work as it tries to meet the challenge of sustainable development with holistic approach. SIDA is strengthening the global efforts for environmental management, leading to sustainable development. If and when the environment is taken into consideration, development will be sustainable and, thereby, successful. The aim is to prevent the exacerbation of the greenhouse effect by working to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and mitigate the effects of climate change.



The Department of Climate Change, Australia

The Department of Climate Change was established by the Australian government in December 2007. It brings together climate change functions that were formerly handled by the Australian Greenhouse Office, the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Recognizing the importance that the Australian government attaches to responding to climate change, the new Department of Climate Change lies in the prime minister's portfolio.

On 3 December 2007, the Australian Prime Minister, The Hon Kevin Rudd MP, signed the instrument of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol as the first initiative of his government. He then presented it to the United Nations Secretary-General at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia.

The Department of Climate Change is working actively with international partners to help develop the practical solutions to the global challenge of climate change. For example, Australia has forged climate action partnerships with China, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States.

We are also engaging with major economies and emitters through the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate and the Major Economies Meetings, through avoided deforestation programmes with key countries in our region, and by taking a leading role in international technology partnerships. These relationships support our ongoing significant role in the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).

Australia is committed to helping cut global emissions, while also reducing its own emissions. The Australian government is developing a national emissions trading scheme, has set a long-term national target for reducing emissions by 60% on 2000 levels by 2050, and has set a 20% target for renewable energy by 2020 to encourage the use of renewable energy sources in Australia.

Australia's goal is to drastically reduce global greenhouse emissions. This can only be achieved with a constructive and collaborative approach, and the Australian government will work closely with other countries to develop an effective global response to climate change.



Suzlon Energy Ltd

The Suzlon Energy Ltd is one of the pioneers in the wind energy industry. The company has come to the fore of the business by strategically focusing on innovation and research and an integrated value chain, and entering the emerging and high-growth markets to drive sustainable growth. Given the truly global nature of its business, Suzlon has established a group management centre in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and manages its international marketing effort out of Aarhus, Denmark, and runs its India operations from Pune, India.

The company's global spread reflects in its project portfolio, which extends across Australia, Brazil, China, India, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, South Korea, and the United States. Suzlon's R&D (research and development) effort also supports this reach in a highly successful practice of leveraging skill and knowledge pools in the industry and allied areas the world over. This has resulted in an R&D network located across geographies known for their leadership in the field—Suzlon today drives component R&D from Belgium, turbine development from India and Germany, and aerodynamics research in the Netherlands. The company matches innovation with quality, with systems certified by DNV (Det Norske Veritas) to ISO 9001:2000 standards.

Suzlon is one of the most integrated wind turbine manufacturers, manufacturing components to complete wind turbine systems, covering the entire value chain. To support the global spread of its operations, the company has established manufacturing facilities around the world. Suzlon today has manufacturing facilities in Belgium, China, India, and the United States. The company has a combined manufacturing base of 2700 MW (megawatts) of annual capacity, and is undertaking an aggressive programme to expand its base to 4200 MW of capacity by January 2008.

The success of the company's strategy is seen in its growing market share, repeat orders, and breakthroughs into new markets. Suzlon was ranked the world's fifth leading wind turbine manufacturer, with over 7.7% of global market share in 2006. The company has ranked as the leading manufacturer in the Indian market for nine consecutive years, maintaining over 50% market share. Suzlon's true strength is seen not only in its technology, quality, and market share, but also in its people.

The company boasts one of the largest teams in the wind energy business, comprising over 13 000 people from over a dozen nationalities working around the world. Suzlon in its vision for future growth aims to rank among the top three wind turbine manufacturers in world, maximizing growth while maintaining margins for the benefit of all stakeholders.



THE WORLD BANK

The World Bank

The World Bank Group provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries. It is owned by 185 member countries – both developed and developing – and functions like a cooperative, with members as shareholders.

The Bank Group's core mission is to reduce poverty and improve living standards for the world's poorest. It does this by promoting growth to create economic opportunities and helping poor people take advantage of these opportunities.

The Bank Group's environment strategy addresses the links between the environment, poverty, and development, with a particular emphasis on health, livelihoods, and vulnerability of poor people. Priorities are aligned with commitments established by the global community at the Millennium Summit in 2000, the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, and the MEA (Millennium Ecosystems Assessment) in 2005.

In fiscal year 2007 (end June 2007), the World Bank approved 64 projects with environmental content, amounting to \$2.0 billion in commitments. On average, environmental activities have accounted for about 8% of total Bank new lending over the past four years.

The World Bank Group has been a leader in demonstrating that developing countries are most vulnerable to climate change and variability. The CFU (Carbon Finance Unit) uses money contributed by the governments and companies in OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries to purchase project-based greenhouse gas emission reductions in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

To protect the environment, the World Bank has also forged various partnerships with other development agencies, civil society organizations, and private sector enterprises. Examples include the CEPF (Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund), which safeguards biodiversity hotspots; TerrAfrica, which works to address land degradation and increase sustainable land management throughout sub-Saharan Africa; and the Global Partnership for Environmental Governance/PP10, which supports efforts by NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and governments to improve transparency in environmental decision-making.

The World Bank works closely with the GEF (Global Environment Facility), which provides grant and concessional funding to achieve agreed global environmental benefits in climate change, biological diversity, international waters, ozone layer depletion, land degradation, and POPs (persistent organic pollutants).

As an implementing agency of the **Montreal Protocol** for the past 16 years, the World Bank is helping developing countries to eliminate the production and consumption of ozone-depleting chemicals.

In 2006, the World Bank itself became the first multilateral development bank to become **carbon neutral** in its U.S. operations, major meetings and business travel.



A venture of **klgsystem**
A Knowledge Company

Connectgaia.com

KLG Systel Ltd (www.klgsystem.com) is a leading \$225 million Knowledge Company in India quoted on the NSE (National Stock Exchange)/BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) (India), the Luxembourg Exchange, Europe, and the Singapore Stock Exchange. The company has been working in the power sector for the last 15 years, gaining and imparting knowledge and expertise in deploying IT-centric, organization-life-cycle software solutions, consultancy, support and training, and services to organizations in the process, power, manufacturing, and infrastructure sectors.

KLG Systel's unique business model also blends a rich knowledge of industry and business with cutting-edge technologies from leading international technology partners such as Autodesk, Primavera Systems, IBM, Microsoft Oracle, SAP, and so on. These technology partnerships and business alliances with global leaders in the business life cycle solution domain play a key role in the company's business.

KLG has evolved as one of the key players in the Indian power industry, enabling ailing utilities to understand, rectify, and meet the challenges of the complex power transmission and distribution system. KLG Systel is in complete agreement with governments, international energy bodies, and organizations working in the field of power on the need for clean fuel and sustainable energy development. In fact, this need for sustainable energy served as the catalyst for the realization of KLG Systel's vision – connectgaia.com.

'www.connectgaia.com' is a revolutionary solution launched by KLG Systel Ltd. It is a solution to the power crisis on a micro level and global warming on the macro level, through a web-based solution powered by IBM technology. The solution is accessible through the Web worldwide and is not restricted to any geographical area.



Agence Française de Développement

AFD (Agence Française de Développement) is a development bank that is at the heart of France's Official Development Assistance Policy. Its mission is to finance development in more than 60 countries on five continents and in overseas France. Its mission is to promote economic and social development while protecting the environment, as well as provide technical assistance and training services. In 2006, AFD's commitments were of the order of 3.1 billion euros—Africa being the main beneficiary (52% of financial aid) followed by Mediterranean (27%) and Asian countries (18%). In 2007/08, AFD, which already operates in China and Thailand, has extended its operations to four other emerging countries, that is, Indonesia, Pakistan, Brazil, and India, where it focuses on climate change mitigation, the preservation of biodiversity, and the fight against pandemic diseases.

AFD first contributed to the fight against climate change by funding projects aiming at improving energy efficiency and developing renewable energies in the Mediterranean, South Africa, China, and Thailand, as well as in the French Overseas Territories. For instance, in China, it has funded a small hydropower development project and railway electrification projects, and, in collaboration with the FFEM, the French Global Environment Facility, has promoted energy efficiency in the construction sector.

Besides, AFD has developed a multi-pronged strategy to integrate climate change mitigation objectives in the economic development projects it finances worldwide. AFD commits to promoting a low carbon development by linking the global issues to local concerns. This implies reducing emissions from the most polluting sectors (transportation, industry, and so on), through the clean development mechanism, and promoting natural resource management activities. AFD also aims at facilitating adaptation to climate change in countries where vulnerable populations are likely to be most adversely affected, especially in Africa. Further, it contributes to the definition of national and international sustainable development policies by its research activities and by its contributions to international conferences and summits.



FINANCIAL
TIMES

The Financial Times

The Financial Times, one of the world's leading business newspapers, is recognized internationally for its authority, integrity, and accuracy. Providing extensive news, comment and analysis, the newspaper is printed at 24 print sites across the globe, has a daily circulation of 449 187 (ABC figures, December 2007) and a readership of more than 1.3 million people worldwide. FT.com is one of the world's leading business information websites, and the Internet partner of the FT newspaper. FT.com is the definitive home for business intelligence on the web, providing an essential source of news, comment, data and analysis for the global business community. FT.com attracts 6.5 million unique users, generating 43 million page views. FT.com has 101 000 subscribers.



Google

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful. Google India's charter is to develop and launch free and empowering services that add value to the lives of Indian Internet users, Indian organizations— and, indeed, all Indian citizens. As a first step to fulfilling that mission, Google's founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin developed a new approach to online search that took root in a Stanford University dorm room and quickly spread to information seekers around the globe. Google is now widely recognized as the world's largest search engine—an easy-to-use free service that usually returns relevant results in a fraction of a second.

When you visit www.google.com or one of the dozens of other Google domains, you'll be able to find information in many different languages; check stock quotes, maps, and news headlines; lookup phonebook listings for every city in the United States; search billions of **images** and peruse the world's largest archive of **Usenet** messages—more than 1 billion posts dating back to 1981.

We also provide ways to access all this information without making a special trip to the Google homepage. The **Google Toolbar** enables you to conduct a Google search from anywhere on the web. And for those times when you're away from your PC altogether, Google can be used from a number of wireless platforms including WAP and i-mode phones.

Google's utility and ease of use have made it one of the world's best-known brands almost entirely through word of mouth from satisfied users. As a business, Google generates revenue by providing advertisers with the opportunity to deliver measurable, cost-effective online advertising that is relevant to the information displayed on any given page. This makes the advertising useful to you as well as to the advertiser placing it. We believe you

should know when someone has paid to put a message in front of you, so we always distinguish ads from the search results or other content on a page. We don't sell placement in the search results themselves, or allow people to pay for a higher ranking there.

Thousands of advertisers use our **Google AdWords** program to promote their products and services on the web with targeted advertising, and we believe AdWords is the largest program of its kind. In addition, thousands of web site managers take advantage of our **Google AdSense** program to deliver ads relevant to the content on their sites, improving their ability to generate revenue and enhancing the experience for their users.

To learn more about Google, click on the link at the left for the area that most interests you. Or type what you want to find into our search box and hit enter. Once you do, you'll be on your way to understanding why others say, 'Google is the closest thing the Web has to an ultimate answer machine'.