



# 4<sup>th</sup> BRICS Academic Forum

March 4-6, 2012

## Security Stability and Growth

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# BRICS PARTNERSHIP FOR STABILITY, SECURITY AND GROWTH

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## Fourth Academic Forum, New Delhi

**T**he BRICS nations are experiencing a unique set of circumstances in their socio-economic and political evolution. The debates that dominate the discourse within each of the BRICS nations today, whether on traditional security or non-traditional security, are linked to the challenges that confront the global community today. This offers an interesting opportunity and a matrix with multiple possibilities to cooperate, share and work together.

While it is always simplistic to attempt to capture the broad and rich arena that current developments offer the BRICS nations to collaborate on, there are inherent advantages in viewing the contemporary and evolving challenges and aspirations of the BRICS nations, through the prism of “Stability, Security and Growth”. Stability from financial shocks, governance failures within the BRICS and globally, from erratic demand cycles for exports and resources and from systemic contagious failures in the global financial markets. Security of access to means of sustenance, basic infrastructure (health, sanitation, education), availability and equity of opportunities for individuals across social classes, religions and gender; across regions, communities and security of development space and the environment. Growth – through new markets and innovations in appropriate technologies; are common themes that should be addressed and discussed by the BRICS nations, each of which is in transition and each of which is committed to advance their economies, capabilities and the daily lives of their peoples.

In order to effectively work with the “Stability Security and Growth” framework, BRICS need to address four fundamental issues that will define and shape the socio-economic and political landscape over the course of this decade. They include - strengthening institutions and institutional capacities to equip international frameworks with suitably resilient response mechanisms in this age of uncertainty; sharing concerns about sustainable development in order to live up to the collective responsibilities of BRICS nations; sharing practices and experiences to learn and respond to the immense socio-economic challenges within and outside BRICS nations; and finally exploring the innovation landscape through promotion and expansion of new avenues for cooperation and growth to enhance lives and livelihoods, as well as respond to the ethical and development imperatives that demand urgent attention. These themes are reflected in the agenda.

# Global Governance

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## Strengthening Cooperation and Responding to Challenges

**BRICS Vision 2020:** The BRICS nations have multiple common denominators and are well poised to assume leadership in a number of areas of global governance. Defining and outlining the collective vision for 2020 would help the nations measure and reflect upon the quantitative and qualitative performance indicators over the course of the present decade, refining and streamlining collaborative processes. It would be useful not only to discuss five big ideas for the coming decade that the BRICS could engage with as nations but also discover new areas and formats that could enhance ways in which the people, students, artists and civil society in each of the nations are able to engage with each other. The BRICS format may now need to devolve below the level of policies and politics to the constituency of the people.

**Institutionalizing Coordination Frameworks for Crisis Response:** The BRICS nations are part of multiple multilateral forums – where they seek fair and equitable representation. Creating and institutionalizing a framework for cooperation in such forms as the United Nations, within the BRICS consortium would be instructive for the purpose of furthering common agendas as well as sovereign policy imperatives. Furthermore, recent events in West Asia and North Africa have brought into focus the issue of interventions. Developing a regional crisis response system of multilateral diplomacy is a global imperative. BRICS countries are of the view that use of force in international relations has to be avoided as far as possible.

# Sustainable Development

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## Shared Concerns, Collective Responsibilities

**Climate Change, Food Security and Water:** The BRICS nations are supportive of the agreements reached by the 17th Conference of Parties at Durban. However, there is recognized need for increased policy coordination and unity on the negotiations table. Specifically, BRICS nations must resolve to work together to incorporate the complete range of equitable mitigation and adaptation measures needed to respond to climate change, through the “Durban Platform for Enhanced Action”. Meanwhile, the recent upswing in global food prices over the

last five years is a trend that is unlikely to abate given the exponential increases in population, especially amongst the developing countries. In an effort to safeguard against hunger, starvation and malnutrition, the BRICS nations must highlight and act upon the agreed food security agenda; discuss ways to curb excessive speculation in commodity markets and promote mechanisms to promote efficient food production and distribution practices. Simultaneously the BRICS nations also need to develop coherent policy mechanisms to address water scarcity and water sharing issues.

**Urbanization:** China and India have some of the most rapidly urbanizing populations in the world. The mass transfer of people to cities is already creating various sustainability problems related to water, waste, transportation, shelter, food etc. The huge scale and pattern of rapid growth in many of the BRICS nations has lead to a severe strain on urban infrastructure and resources. Additional capability and capacity building in cities through shared knowledge, investment and skills should be prioritized amongst the BRICS nations.

## Socio-Economic Landscape

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### Sharing Practices and Experiences

#### Universal Access to Healthcare

Over the past decade and an a half, several international forums, including the World Trade Organization and the World Health Organization, have been engaged in developing a global regime that would enable that medicines and healthcare can be made affordable to every citizen in the world. The BRICS members, both individually and collectively, have provided political and intellectual support to such endeavours and continued coordination of efforts would ensure that common goals are realised in the foreseeable future.

**Skilling and Direct Investments in Education Sector:** The BRICS nations have some of the youngest populations in the world. The imperative of secondary education in many of the BRICS nations needs to be reevaluated. The key to sustaining and productively employing a large number of workforce entrants lies in the successful administration of skill training in vocational areas. Furthermore, foreign direct investment between the BRICS countries in the education sector would help leverage the economic power of the grouping along with simultaneously helping to create a sustainable socio-economic landscape.

# New Avenues for Cooperation and Growth

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## Exploring the Innovation Landscape

**BRICS Development Bank and Impact Investment Fund:** The BRICS countries are the new economic drivers of the global economy. A BRICS development bank which invests back into development initiatives within the member countries and least developed nations would be instructive in the strengthening of the financial cooperation mandate. Furthermore, about one eighth of all assets managed in the USA are allocated to “impact investments” or “social investments”. With a view to the future, it is clear that social, economic and environmental sustainability are going to be essential for economic development and growth. It is time for the BRICS to create an investment mechanism, which invests back into sustainability and development initiatives both within the BRICS and outside in the least developed economies of the world.

**Technology Sharing, Innovation & Cooperation across Industries:** Along with the tremendous potential for resource and technology sharing and mutual research and development efforts, coordination across key sectors such as information technology, communications and high end manufacturing is needed. Meanwhile innovation has been at the core of economic development; while policy related innovations are known to contribute to stability, security and growth in economies – technological innovations have the same potential. One way of conceptualizing technological innovation is the ‘change in products, processes and practices’ where in ‘practices’ not only include new organizational and shop floor practices but new business models which combine existing technologies in an innovative manner to provide efficiency and or equity benefits. The reduction of non tariff barriers to entry and production are required to fully develop the innovative cutting edge markets within the BRICS countries. Pharmaceuticals and agro products are key areas of cooperation where talks are already underway between the BRICS countries. Joint cooperation on research and development in the two sectors amongst others, would also aid in overall economic growth.

# PROGRAMME

Venue: The Oberoi Hotel, New Delhi

## Sunday, 04 March, 2012

13.30: Special Lunch Arrangements for BRICS delegates at the Ballroom

### Pre-Conference Dinner

19.00-19.30 Cocktails

19.30-19.45: Welcome Address

**Sunjoy Joshi**, Director, Observer Research Foundation, India

19.45-21.30: Dinner

21.30: Meeting of Drafting Committee

## Monday, 05 March, 2012

### Day 1 Inaugural Session

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 09.45-10.00        | Registration  |
| 10.00-10.15        | Opening Remarks   |
|                    | <b>Sunjoy Joshi</b> , Director, Observer Research Foundation, India   |
| 10.15-10.35        | Opening Remarks by Delegations (Brazil, Russia, China, South Africa)  |
|                    | <b>Luciana Acioly da Silva</b> , Advisor to the President of Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada, Brazil<br><b>Vladimir Davydov</b> , Director, Institute of Latin America Studies, Russian Academy of Science, Russia<br><b>Huang Huaguang</b> , Managing Director, China Center for Contemporary World Studies, China<br><b>Aziz Pahad</b> , Former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, South Africa |
| 10.35-10.55        | Keynote Address   |
|                    | <b>Sudhir Vyas</b> , Secretary, Economic Relations, Ministry of External Affairs, India   |
| 10.55-11.00        | Vote of Thanks  |
|                    | <b>H.H.S Viswanathan</b> , Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, India  |
| <b>11.00-11.20</b> | <b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>   |
| 11.20-11.30        | Delegates Reconvene for Programme Overview and Instructions   |

### Break - Away Session 1

#### BRICS Vision 2020

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Aziz Pahad, Former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, South Africa*

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 11.45-13.00 | Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)  |
|             | <b>Paulo Gilberto Fagundes Visentini</b> , Professor, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil<br><b>Alexei Vasiliev</b> , Director, Institute of African Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia<br><b>H.H.S Viswanathan</b> , Distinguished Fellow, ORF, India<br><b>Zhou Yuyun</b> , Deputy Director-General, Policy Planning, International Department, Central Committee of CPC, China<br><b>Elizabeth Sidiropoulos</b> , National Director, South African Institute of International Affairs, South Africa |
| 13.00-13.20 | Group Discussion   |
| 13.20-13.30 | Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur   |



## Break - Away Session 2

### Institutionalizing Coordination Frameworks for Crisis Response

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Nandan Unnikrishnan, Vice President Observer Research Foundation, India*

11.45-13.00 Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)

**André Gustavo de Miranda Pineli Alves**, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada, Brazil

**Georgy Toloraya**, Executive Director, National Committee on BRICS Research, Russia

**Ravni Thakur**, Associate Professor, Delhi University, India

**Liu Youfa**, Vice-President, China Institute of International Studies, China

**Cheryl Hendricks**, Head: Southern Africa Human Security Program, South Africa

13.00-13.20 Group Discussion

13.20-13.30 Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur

**13.30-14.30 Lunch**

## Break - Away Session 3

### Climate Change, Food Security (Agricultural Trade) and Water Issues

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Lydia Powell, Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, India*

14.30-15.45 Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)

**Sandra Paulsen**, Economist, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada, Brazil

**Igor Ushakov**, Leading Researcher, Institute of Far Eastern Studies, RAS, Russia

**Mukul Sanwal**, Former Coordinator United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, India

**Gao Shixian**, Assistant Director General, Research Professor, Energy Research Institute, National Development and Reform Commission, China

**Anthony Turton**, Centre for Environmental Management, University of the Free State, South Africa

15.45-17.05 Group Discussion

17.05-17.15 Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur

## Break - Away Session 4

### Urbanization

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Huang Huaguang, Managing Director, China Center for Contemporary World Studies*

14.30-15.30 Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)

**Mark Entin**, Director, Professor of International Law and European Law, European Studies Institute of MGIMO-University, Russia

**Amitabh Kundu**, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

**Yao Zhizhong**, Assistant Director, Senior Fellow, Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Science

**Thandeka Nkiwane**, Director, Development Research Institute, South Africa

15.30-17.05 Group Discussion

17.05-17.15 Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur

## Day 1 Wrap-Up Plenary

*Chair: Arvind Gupta, Director General, IDSA, India*

17.30-18.00 Rapporteur Report for Each Break-Away Session

19.30-21.00 Dinner

21.00 Meeting of Drafting Committee

## Tuesday, 06 March, 2012

### Day 2 Plenary

*Co Chaired by:*

*N. Ravi, Former Secretary, Indian Foreign Service, Government of India*

*Nandan Unnikrishnan, Vice President Observer Research Foundation, India*

10.00-10.45 Day 1 Review and Discussions

**10.55-11.05 Tea/Coffee Break**

### Break - Away Session 5

#### Universal Access to Healthcare

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Biswajit Dhar, Director General, Research and Information System for Developing Countries, India*

11.10-12.25 Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)

**Claudio Amitrano**, Associate Director of DIMAC/IPEA, Brazil

**Victoria Panova**, Associate Professor, International Relations and Foreign Policy of Russia Department, Moscow State Institute of International Relations University, Russia.

**Jayshree Sengupta**, Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, India

**Yu Dezhi**, Director-General, China National Health Development, Research Center, Ministry of Health, China

**Ramneek Ahluwalia**, Programme Manager, Higher Education HIV/AIDS Programme, South Africa

12.25-12.45 Group Discussion

12.45-12.55 Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur

### Break - Away Session 6

#### Skilling and Direct Investments in Education Sector

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Vladimir Davydov, Director of the Institute of Latin America Studies, Russian Academy of Science, Russia*

11.10-11.55 Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)

**Tatiana Alexeeva**, Dean at Law Faculty, Saint-Petersburg Branch of Higher School of Economics, Russia

**Rakesh Basant**, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India

**Deng Zemin**, Professor, Central Institute of V&T Education, Ministry of Education Deputy Secretary General, China Academy of V&T Education, China

11.55-12.45 Group Discussion

12.45-12.55 Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur

**13.00-14.00 Lunch**

**Break - Away Session 7****BRICS Development Bank & Impact Investment Fund**

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Luciana Acioly da Silva, Advisor to the President of Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada, Brazil*

14.00-15.15 Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)

**Oliver Stuenkel**, Professor of International Relations, Coordinator School of History and the Social Sciences - São Paulo Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil

**Ruslan Grinberg**, Director of the Institute of Economical Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

**Alok Sheel**, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, India

**Zou Lixing**, Senior Researcher and Vice-President of China Development Bank Research Institute, China

**David Monyae**, Independent Political Analyst, South Africa

15.15-15.35 Group Discussion

15.35-15.45 Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur

**Break - Away Session 8****Technology Sharing, Innovation & Cooperation across Industries**

*Moderator and Rapporteur: Rakesh Basant, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India*

14.00-15.15 Opening Remarks by Experts from Member Countries (15 mins each)

**Bruno César Araujo**, Researcher at Institute for Applied Economic Research, Brazil

**Ivan Safranchuk**, Deputy Director of the Institute of Current International Problems, Diplomatic Academy, Foreign Ministry of Russia, Russia

**Sunil Mani**, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India

**Li Zhe**, Deputy Director of the Institute of Industrial Science and Technology, PhD, and associate research professor, China

**Jonathan Youngleson**, Head, National Intellectual Property Management Office, South Africa

15.15-15.35 Group Discussion

15.35-15.45 Concluding Remarks by Rapporteur

### Day 2 Wrap-Up Plenary

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 16.00-16.30 | Rapporteur Report for Each Break-Away Session                 |
| 16.30-17.30 | Meeting of Academic Delegations to finalise Joint Declaration |

### Valedictory Session and Concluding Dinner

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|--------------|---|
| 18.30-18.45  | Announcement of BRICS Track II Declaration  |
| 18.45-18.50  | Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between BRICS Representatives  |
| 18.50-19.15  | Concluding Remarks by Head of Academic Delegations  |
| 19.15-19.30  | Valedictory Address   |
|              | <b>Dinesh Bhatia</b> , Joint Secretary, Multilateral Economic Relations,<br>Ministry of External Affairs, India |
| <b>19.30</b> | <b>Cocktails and Dinner</b>   |

# BIOGRAPHIES

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## BRAZIL



**LUCIANA ACIOLY DA SILVA** is currently the Chief Technical Advisor of the Presidency of the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA). She is a member of Working Group recently established by the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil in order to identify strategic opportunities for Chinese investment in Brazil. Her areas of expertise include international economics, foreign investment in Brazil, China and India and Brazil-China bilateral relations

**PAULO G. FAGUNDES VISENTINI** is a Professor of International Relations, Faculty of Economics, at Rio Grande do Sul Federal University. He is also the head of International Strategic Studies Doctoral Program. He is a Researcher at the Brazilian Centre of Strategy and International Relations. Mr. Visentini has been a Visiting Professor at Leiden University, Netherlands in 2009. He completed his Post-Doctoral Studies in International Relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1997.



**OLIVER STUENKEL** is an Assistant Professor of International Relations at the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV) in São Paulo. His work experience includes teaching assistantships at Harvard University, projects with the United Nations in Brazil and the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) in Fiji. He was also a Visiting Professor at the School of International Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in New Delhi, and a school teacher in rural Rajasthan in India.



**ANDRE PINELI** is on the editorial board of “Desafios do desenvolvimento” published by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA). He is a member of the technical planning and research team at the IPEA, the Board of studies and international economic and political relations.

**JOAO P. NOGUEIRA** is a Professor of International Relations at the International Relations Institute at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is currently Director of IRI/PUC-Rio and Coordinator of the BRICS Policy Center. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian International Relations Association and was the general secretary for 2 years. He is also the co-Editor of the journal International Political Sociology (IPS), from the International Studies Association (ISA).



**PAULSEN SILVA SANDRA IS** an Economist and Researcher at the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). She has been the Vice-Chairman of the Natural Environment Research Evaluation Panel, The Swedish Research Council Formas since April 2010. Ms. Sandra was a Lecturer for the International Training Program on Environmental Governance and Management in the Public Sector from 2008 to 2010. She has a PhD in Economics, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU).

**FABIANO MIELNICZUK** is a Research Coordinator at the BRICS Policy Centre at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is also an Assistant Professor of International Relations at the Institute of International Relations (IRI/PUC-Rio). He is a member of the Consultative Council of Journal Contexto Internacional and ad hoc reviewer for the journals Brazilian Political Science Review, Fronteira (PUC-MG) and Perspectiva (UFRGS). He has a PhD in International Relations from IRI/PUC-Rio and a Master's degree in International Relations from the same university.





**CLAUDIO ROBERTO AMITRANO** is a Planning and Research Assistant at Applied Economic Research Institute (IPEA). He currently holds the post of Associate Director of Department of Macroeconomic Studies and Policies. He was research fellow at The Center for Studies in Economic Conjuncture and Economic Policy (CECON-UNICAMP) as well as at Brazilian Centre for Analysis and Planning (CEBRAP). He has also been a visiting fellow at Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at University of Sussex, UK.

**BRUNO CESAR OLIVEIRA DE ARAÚJO** is presently a Researcher at the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA). His area of focus involves innovation policies, innovation metrics and its impacts, foreign trade and micro econometrics. He was a foreign trade Analyst at the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade from 2003 to 2004. He has an MSc Degree on Economics of the Public Sector from the University of Brasilia.



**RENATO FLORES** is Professor at the Graduate School of Economics (EPGE) in Rio de Janeiro. He is also the president of the Management Committee of programme (PEP), a Canadian based initiative for funding research on poverty and sustainable economic growth in less developed economies. Mr. Flores is a member of the Consulting Board of EUBRASIL, a business association to foster relations between the EU and Brazil.



**VLADIMIR DAVYDOV** is presently the Director of the Institute of Latin America Studies, Russian Academy of Science (RAS).



**ALEXEI VASILIEV** was the Russian President's Special Representative on relations with African leaders till 2011. From 2006-10 he participated as an expert in the G8 summit and in 2006 he was the Co-chairman of the Africa Partnership Forum. From 1990-1991 Mr. Vasiliev served as the adviser to the committee for Foreign Relations of USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament). He also acted as the Middle East expert in President Gorbachev's team for the Malta Summit with President Bush in 1989. He was awarded the Russian Academy of Sciences E.V. Tarle Prize for best studies in History

and International Relations in 2003.

**ANDREI VINOGRADOV** is the Head of the Center for Political Research and Prognosis, Institute of far Eastern Studies in the Russian Academy of Sciences. He has also been the Head of the Department of Asian studies, Russian Institute of Strategic Studies. He completed his Ph.D. in History in 1989. His area of specialization is political systems and socio-political development, civilization, modernization. His publications include some 150 articles and papers including two individual monographs.



**GEORGY TOLORAYA** is the Director of Korean Research programs at the Institute of Economy in the Russian Academy of Science. In 2012, Mr. Toloraya became the Executive Director at Russian National Committee on BRICS Research. A diplomat (rank of Minister) with decades-long experience in Korean affairs, he served two postings one in North Korea (1977-80 and 1984-7) and the other in South Korea as a Deputy Chief of the Russian Embassy (1993-8). Later he also served as the senior Russian Foreign

Ministry official (Deputy Director-General) in charge of the Korean Peninsula (1998-2003). During 2007-08 he was a Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

**TATIANA SHAUMYAN** is the Director at the Centre for Indian Studies, Institute of Oriental Studies, RAS

**IGOR USHAKOV** is the leading researcher, head of Academic Publications Department, RAS Institute of Far Eastern Studies (RASIFES). From 1998-2005 he was the Chief Editor for 'Mysl' Publishers. Ushakov completed his Ph.D. (Economics) in 2010 from RASIFES. In the past he has held the post of Senior Economist-Central Statistical Agency under the USSR Council of Ministers. He has written over fifty articles in Far Eastern Affairs and other academic journals. One of the three monographs that he worked on addressed 'Socio-economic Aspects of Nature Management in China'.



**ELENA ROGATNYKH** is presently the Director of World and National Economy Department at the Russian Academy for Foreign Trade.



**VICTORIA PANOVA** is an Associate Professor in the Department of International Relations and Foreign Policy at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO - University MFA Russia). She holds a PhD in history of IR from MGIMO. Her research focused on the club governance (G8, G20, and BRICS), energy security and sustainability, regional conflicts, non-proliferation, terrorism, and global governance (notably the G8) in relation to the Russian civil society. Since 2003, she has served as the Regional Director for Russia in the G8 Research

Group based at the University of Toronto (Canada). During 2008-09 she was the Chief of Strategic Planning and Partnerships in ISEDC (International Sustainable Energy Development Centre under the auspices of UNESCO).

**MARK ENTIN** is the Director, Professor of International Law and European Law at European Studies Institute at MGIMO-University. From 1998–2002 he served as the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the Council of Europe. He was the first deputy director (1992–1998) in the Directorate of European Cooperation at the Russian Ministry of Foreign affairs. Entin also headed the Russian delegation preparatory committee of “Helsinki-II” Conference. Currently, he is the Editor-in-chief of the “All Europe” analytic magazine and a member of the editing boards of the Moscow Journal of International Law.



**TATIANA ALEXEEVA** is the Dean at Law Faculty, Saint-Petersburg Branch of Higher School of Economics.

**RUSLAN GRINBERG** is the Director of the Institute of Economical Studies, at the Russian Academy of Science.

**ALEXANDRA MOROZKINA** is an expert on Financial and Energy Markets at Russian Energy Agency.



**IVAN SAFRANCHUK** was appointed Deputy Director at the Institute of Contemporary International Studies, Diplomatic Academy of Russian MFA in 2011. He graduated in 1998 from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO). He also received the degree of candidate of sciences (Russian equivalent of Ph.D) from the Academy of Military Sciences where he conducted a thesis on post-cold war nuclear strategy. In July 2001, Safranchuk joined the Washington-based think-tank, Center for Defense Information to open a branch office in Russia. In 2006 CDI was renamed into

World Security Institute (WSI). In the recent years Dr. Safranchuk has focused on private consulting on foreign policy, security and energy issues.

## INDIA

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**H.H.S. VISWANATHAN** is a Distinguished Fellow at the Centre for International Relations, Observer Research Foundation. He was the Head of Mission (Ambassador/High Commissioner) in Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria with concurrent accreditation to Niger, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Benin, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe. He has represented India in the African Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).



**RAVNI THAKUR** is currently Associate Professor of Chinese Studies at the dept. of East Asian Studies, Delhi University. She has a Ph.D. from the Sinology Institute, University of Leiden, Netherlands (1993) and an M.A. in Development Studies from the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague. Previously, she has taught and worked at the Institute of Social Studies, INALCO, Paris. She has been Director, Alkazi Foundation for the Arts 1999-2001, hon Director of the Euro Asia Institute, Jamia Millia Islamia (2005-2010). Dr. Thakur has lectured and published widely on Sino-Indian relations

and the internal dynamics of China's transformation of Chinese society.

**MUKUL SANWAL** is a Former Coordinator at United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). He is a Former Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Environment & Forests. He co-chaired the negotiation group that developed the Rio Declaration, in 1992. He subsequently moved to the United Nations, in 1993, as Policy Adviser, first to the Executive Director of UNEP and later to the Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, and retired from the UN in 2007.





**AMITABH KUNDU** is a Professor of Economics at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development and Dean of the School of Social Sciences at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has undertaken International Consultancies for UNDP, UNESCO, UNCHS, ILO, Government of Netherlands, University of Toronto, Sasakawa Foundation etc. He has worked as Director at various institutes such as National Institute of Urban Affairs, Indian Council of Social Science research and Gujarat Institute of Development Research. Currently he is in the Editorial

Board of Manpower Journal, Urban India and Journal of Educational Planning and Administration.

**BISWAJIT DHAR** is the Director- General of Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS). He has been intimately involved in the policy making process for more than a decade and a half. He has been on the official Indian delegations to WTO Ministerial Conferences. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also nominated him as an expert in negotiations conducted under the aegis of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In 2007, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) appointed him on their panel of international experts.



**JAYSHREE SENGUPTA** is a Senior Fellow at the Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi, India. She was a consultant for World Bank Washington D.C. from 1985-1990 and in OECD (Paris) in 1991. She coauthored a book with Professor S. Sideri of ISS (Hague) on 'The 1992 Single European Market and the third World'(Frank Cass, London) in 1992. From 1994-1998 she was a Consulting Editor at the Observer of Business and Politics, an economic news daily. She was a Senior Editor in Hindustan Times (1998-2004).



**RAKESH BASANT** is the Professor of Economics and Chairperson, Center for Innovation, Incubation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) at IIM, Ahmedabad. In the past he was a member of the Indian Prime Minister's High-Level Committee (also known as Sachar Committee) to write a report on the Social, Economic and Educational Conditions of Muslims in India. He has also been a recipient of the Ford Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Economics and has spent two years at the Economic Growth Center, Yale University, USA as a Visiting Research Fellow.

**ALOK SHEEL** is a Joint Secretary at the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Prior to this, he was the Secretary of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council. He has also been the Principal Secretary to Government of Kerala at the Planning and Economic Affairs Department and a Member-Secretary at the State Planning Board, Trivandrum, Kerala, India.



**SUNIL MANI**, is Planning Commission Chair, Professor in Development Economics at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum. Formerly, he was a member of the faculty at the United Nations University-Institute for New Technologies (now known as UNU-MERIT) at Maastricht in the Netherlands. He obtained his M.Phil and Ph.D. in Economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and has done postdoctoral research at the University of Oxford on a fellowship from the Ford Foundation, New York. Currently, he is visiting faculty at the Indian Institute of Management

Calcutta, an Honorary Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, an Honorary Fellow of National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (CSIR), New Delhi and also a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad.

**N. RAVI** retired from the Indian Foreign Service in December 2009 after working for nearly 37 years in different positions in India and abroad. His last assignment was Secretary (East) in the Ministry of External Affairs looking after the conduct of all aspects of bilateral relations with as many as 60 countries in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, East Asia, South East Asia, Australasia, the Gulf, West Asia and North Africa. He was also in charge of Economic Relations of India with all countries of the world, particularly through multilateral and regional organizations of which India is a member. These included ASEM, ASEAN, ARF, BIMSTEC, EAS, GCC and SAARC.



**ARVIND GUPTA** assumed charge as Director General at the Institute for Defence Studies (IDSA) in January 2012. Prior to joining the IDSA, he was Joint Secretary at the National Security Council Secretariat from 1999 to 2007. He has worked at the Ministry of External Affairs in different capacities and served in diplomatic missions in Moscow, London and Ankara.

**NANDAN UNNIKRISHNAN** is a Vice President in the Centre for International Relations at the Observer Research Foundation, India. He looks after the United States Studies Programme and the Eurasian Studies Programme. An alumnus of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), he has had a long spanning career in journalism. His articles, primarily on international affairs, have appeared in many Indian publications. During his tenure with ORF, Nandan has participated in several National and International conferences, lectured in various academic and specialised institutions in India and abroad.







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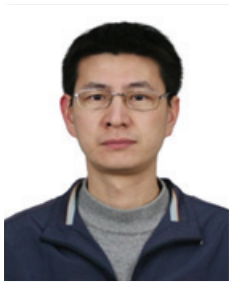


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**YU DEZHI** is the Director-General of China National Health Development Research Center, Ministry of Health in China. Since 2009, Mr. YU Dezhi has presided over China's rural health development project sponsored by World Bank and UK government. He organized the Policy Research Committee of Experts on the China Health Economics Network in 2006, presiding over the study of "China Health Reform and Development Blueprint"(2006-2020) and was the first to propose the concept of universal access to basic health services.



**DENG ZEMIN** is the Vice President of the State Research Institute on V&T Education at the Beijing Normal University. He is also a Professor at the Central Institute of V&T Education, MOE and Secretary-general at China Academy of V&T Education. Dr. Zemin is a member of the new V&T Education Law drafting group and the State Education Blueprint of China (2010-2020). He has researched extensively in the field of policy making, curriculum development, learning design, teacher training on V&T education.

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## SOUTH AFRICA

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**AZIZ PAHAD** is the Former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has served on the Transitional Executive Council's Sub-Council on Foreign Affairs. He started working full-time for the ANC, developing the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the UK and Europe in 1966. Mr. Pahad has earned his Master's Degree in International Relations from the University of Sussex.

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**ANTHONY TURTON** is the Vice President of the International Water Resource Association, and Editor of Water Policy, the official journal of the World Water Council. He is a Professor at the Centre for Environmental Management at the University of Free State. Mr. Turton is a founding Trustee of the Water Stewardship Council Trust and a founding member of the South African Water and Energy Forum as well. He has a Doctorate in the strategic management of international rivers in South Africa from Pretoria University.



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**RAMNEEK AHLUWALIA** is a Physician with more than 10 years of clinical and allied health care management experience. In his most recent position, he is currently heading a National Health programme-Higher Education HIV/AIDS Programme (HEAIDS) which is an initiative of the Department of Higher Education and is undertaken by Higher Education South Africa (HESA). He is also a registered Medical Practitioner with the three National Medical Councils of India, Mauritius and South Africa.



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**BRENDAN VICKERS**, Chief Director: Research and Policy, Department of Trade and Industry.



## ORGANIZERS



**SUNJOY JOSHI** is the Director of the Observer Research Foundation, India. A foremost expert on energy policy in India, he heads the various areas of research at the Foundation. He regularly researches and writes on India's energy needs and its interplay with the development challenges and climate change policies within and outside the country.

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# JOINT STATEMENT OF THE BRIC LEADERS

**EKATERINBURG, RUSSIA, 16 JUNE 2009**

**W**e, the leaders of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China, have discussed the current situation in global economy and other pressing issues of global development, and also prospects for further strengthening collaboration within the BRIC, at our meeting in Ekaterinburg on 16 June, 2009.

## **We have arrived at the following conclusions:**

1. We stress the central role played by the G20 Summits in dealing with the financial crisis. They have fostered cooperation, policy coordination and political dialogue regarding international economic and financial matters.
2. We call upon all states and relevant international bodies to act vigorously to implement the decisions adopted at the G20 Summit in London on 2 April, 2009.

We shall cooperate closely among ourselves and with other partners to ensure further progress of collective action at the next G20 Summit to be held in Pittsburgh in September 2009. We look forward to a successful outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development to be held in New York on 24-26 June 2009.

3. We are committed to advance the reform of international financial institutions, so as to reflect changes in the world economy. The emerging and developing economies must have greater voice and representation in international financial institutions, and their heads and senior leadership should be appointed through an open, transparent, and merit-based selection process. We also believe that there is a strong need for a stable, predictable and more diversified international monetary system.
4. We are convinced that a reformed financial and economic architecture should be based, *inter alia*, on the following principles:
  - ❖ Democratic and transparent decision-making and implementation process at the international financial organizations;
  - ❖ Solid legal basis;

- ❖ Compatibility of activities of effective national regulatory institutions and international standard-setting bodies;
  - ❖ Strengthening of risk management and supervisory practices.
5. We recognize the important role played by international trade and foreign direct investments in the world economic recovery. We call upon all parties to work together to improve the international trade and investment environment. We urge the international community to keep the multilateral trading system stable, curb trade protectionism, and push for comprehensive and balanced results of the WTO's Doha Development Agenda.
  6. The poorest countries have been hit hardest by the financial crisis. The international community needs to step up efforts to provide liquidity for these countries. The international community should also strive to minimize the impact of the crisis on development and ensure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Developed countries should fulfill their commitment of 0.7% of Gross National Income for the Official Development Assistance and make further efforts in increasing assistance, debt relief, market access and technology transfer for developing countries.
  7. The implementation of the concept of sustainable development, comprising, inter alia, the Rio Declaration, Agenda for the 21st Century and multilateral environmental agreements, should be a major vector in the change of paradigm of economic development.
  8. We stand for strengthening coordination and cooperation among states in the energy field, including amongst producers and consumers of energy and transit states, in an effort to decreasing uncertainty and ensuring stability and sustainability. We support diversification of energy resources and supply, including renewable energy, security of energy transit routes and creation of new energy investments and infrastructure.
  9. We support international cooperation in the field of energy efficiency. We stand ready for a constructive dialogue on how to deal with climate change based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, given the need to combine measures to protect the climate with steps to fulfill our socio-economic development tasks.
  10. We reaffirm to enhance cooperation among our countries in socially vital areas and to strengthen the efforts for the provision of international humanitarian assistance and for the reduction of natural disaster risks. We take note of the statement on global food security issued today as a major contribution of the BRIC countries to the multilateral efforts to set up the sustainable conditions for this goal.

11. We reaffirm to advance cooperation among our countries in science and education with the aim, inter alia, to engage in fundamental research and development of advanced technologies.
12. We underline our support for a more democratic and just multi-polar world order based on the rule of international law, equality, mutual respect, cooperation, coordinated action and collective decision-making of all states. We reiterate our support for political and diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve disputes in international relations.
13. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reiterate that there can be no justification for any act of terrorism anywhere or for whatever reasons. We note that the draft Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism is currently under the consideration of the UN General Assembly and call for its urgent adoption.
14. We express our strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy with the United Nations playing the central role in dealing with global challenges and threats. In this respect, we reaffirm the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN with a view to making it more efficient so that it can deal with today's global challenges more effectively. We reiterate the importance we attach to the status of India and Brazil in international affairs, and understand and support their aspirations to play a greater role in the United Nations.
15. We have agreed upon steps to promote dialogue and cooperation among our countries in an incremental, proactive, pragmatic, open and transparent way. The dialogue and cooperation of the BRIC countries is conducive not only to serving common interests of emerging market economies and developing countries, but also to building a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity.
16. Russia, India and China welcome the kind invitation of Brazil to host the next BRIC summit in 2010.

# JOINT STATEMENT OF THE BRIC LEADERS

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**BRASILIA, BRAZIL, 16 APRIL, 2010**

**W**e, the leaders of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China, met in Brasília on 15 April 2010 to discuss major issues of the international agenda as well as concrete steps to move forward the cooperation and coordination within BRIC.

## **We have agreed on the following:**

### **Common Vision and Global Governance**

We share the perception that the world is undergoing major and swift changes that highlight the need for corresponding transformations in global governance in all relevant areas. We underline our support for a multipolar, equitable and democratic world order, based on international law, equality, mutual respect, cooperation, coordinated action and collective decision-making of all States.

We stress the central role played by the G-20 in combating the crisis through unprecedented levels of coordinated action. We welcome the fact that the G-20 was confirmed as the premier forum for international economic coordination and cooperation of all its member states. Compared to previous arrangements, the G-20 is broader, more inclusive, diverse, representative and effective. We call upon all its member states to undertake further efforts to implement jointly the decisions adopted at the three G-20 Summits.

We advocate the need for the G-20 to be proactive and formulate a coherent strategy for the post-crisis period. We stand ready to make a joint contribution to this effort.

We express our strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy with the United Nations playing the central role in dealing with global challenges and threats. In this respect, we reaffirm the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN, with a view to making it more effective, efficient and representative, so that it can deal with today's global challenges more effectively. We reiterate the importance we attach to the status of India and Brazil in international affairs, and understand and support their aspirations to play a greater role in the United Nations.

We believe the deepened and broadened dialogue and cooperation of the BRIC countries is conducive not only to serving common interests of emerging market economies and developing countries, but also to building a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity. We have agreed upon steps to promote

dialogue and cooperation among our countries in an incremental, proactive, pragmatic, open and transparent way.

## **International Economic and Financial Issues**

The world economic situation has improved since our first meeting in June 2009, in Ekaterinburg. We welcome the resumption of economic growth, in which emerging market economies are playing a very important role. However, we recognize that the foundation of world economic recovery is not yet solid, with uncertainties remaining. We call upon all states to strengthen macroeconomic cooperation, jointly secure world economic recovery and achieve a strong, sustainable and balanced growth. We reiterate our determination to make positive efforts in maintaining domestic economic recovery and promoting development in our own countries and worldwide.

We underline the importance of maintaining relative stability of major reserve currencies and sustainability of fiscal policies in order to achieve a strong, long-term balanced economic growth.

We are convinced that emerging market economies and developing countries have the potential to play an even larger and active role as engines of economic growth and prosperity, while at the same time commit to work together with other countries towards reducing imbalances in global economic development and fostering social inclusion.

G-20 members, with a significant contribution from BRIC countries, have greatly increased resources available to the IMF. We support the increase of capital, under the principle of fair burden-sharing, of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Finance Corporation, in addition to more robust, flexible and agile client-driven support for developing economies from multilateral development banks.

Despite promising positive signs, much remains to be done. We believe that the world needs today a reformed and more stable financial architecture that will make the global economy less prone and more resilient to future crises, and that there is a greater need for a more stable, predictable and diversified international monetary system.

We will strive to achieve an ambitious conclusion to the ongoing and long overdue reforms of the Bretton Woods institutions. The IMF and the World Bank urgently need to address their legitimacy deficits. Reforming these institutions' governance structures requires first and foremost a substantial shift in voting power in favor of emerging market economies and developing countries to bring their participation in decision making in line with their relative weight in the world economy. We call for the voting power reform of the World Bank to be fulfilled in the upcoming Spring

Meetings, and expect the quota reform of the IMF to be concluded by the G-20 Summit in November this year. We do also agree on the need for an open and merit based selection method, irrespective of nationality, for the heading positions of the IMF and the World Bank. Moreover, staff of these institutions needs to better reflect the diversity of their membership. There is a special need to increase participation of developing countries. The international community must deliver a result worthy of the expectations we all share for these institutions within the agreed timeframe or run the risk of seeing them fade into obsolescence.

In the interest of promoting international economic stability, we have asked our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to look into regional monetary arrangements and discuss modalities of cooperation between our countries in this area. In order to facilitate trade and investment, we will study feasibilities of monetary cooperation, including local currency trade settlement arrangement between our countries.

Recent events have shattered the belief about the self-regulating nature of financial markets. Therefore, there is a pressing need to foster and strengthen cooperation regarding the regulation and supervision of all segments, institutions and instruments of financial markets. We remain committed to improve our own national regulations, to push for the reform of the international financial regulatory system and to work closely with international standard setting bodies, including the Financial Stability Board.

## **International Trade**

We stress the importance of the multilateral trading system, embodied in the World Trade Organization, for providing an open, stable, equitable and non discriminatory environment for international trade. In this connection, we commit ourselves and urge all states to resist all forms of trade protectionism and fight disguised restrictions on trade. We concur in the need for a comprehensive and balanced outcome of the Doha Round of multilateral trade talks, in a manner that fulfills its mandate as a “development round”, based on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities. We take note and strongly support Russia’s bid for accession to the WTO.

## **Development**

We reiterate the importance of the UN Millennium Declaration and the need to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We underscore the importance of preventing a potential setback to the efforts of poor countries aimed at achieving MDGs due to the effects of the economic and financial crisis. We should also make sustained efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015, including through technical cooperation and financial support to poor countries in implementation of

development policies and social protection for their populations. We expect the UN MDG Summit, in September 2010, to promote the implementation of MDGs through policy recommendations. We stress that sustainable development models and paths of developing countries should be fully respected and necessary policy space of developing countries should be guaranteed.

The poorest countries have been the hardest hit by the economic and financial crisis. The commitments regarding the aid to the developing states, especially those related to the MDGs, should be fulfilled, and there should be no reduction in development assistance. An inclusive process of growth for the world economy is not only a matter of solidarity but also an issue of strategic importance for global political and economic stability.

## **Agriculture**

We express our satisfaction with the Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development in Moscow, where they discussed ways of promoting quadripartite cooperation, with particular attention to family farming. We are convinced that this will contribute towards global food production and food security. We welcome their decision to create an agricultural information base system of the BRIC countries, to develop a strategy for ensuring access to food for vulnerable population, to reduce the negative impact of climate change on food security, and to enhance agriculture technology cooperation and innovation.

## **Fight against poverty**

We call upon the international community to make all the necessary efforts to fight poverty, social exclusion and inequality bearing in mind the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, small islands and African Countries. We support technical and financial cooperation as means to contribute to the achievement of sustainable social development, with social protection, full employment, and decent work policies and programmes, giving special attention to the most vulnerable groups, such as the poor, women, youth, migrants and persons with disabilities.

## **Energy**

We recognize that energy is an essential resource for improving the standard of living of our peoples and that access to energy is of paramount importance to economic growth with equity and social inclusion. We will aim to develop cleaner, more affordable and sustainable energy systems, to promote access to energy and energy efficient technologies and practices in all sectors. We will aim to diversify our energy mix by increasing, where appropriate, the contribution of renewable energy

sources, and will encourage the cleaner, more efficient use of fossil fuels and other fuels. In this regard, we reiterate our support to the international cooperation in the field of energy efficiency.

We recognize the potential of new, emerging, and environmentally friendly technologies for diversifying energy mix and the creation of jobs. In this regard we will encourage, as appropriate, the sustainable development, production and use of biofuels. In accordance with national priorities, we will work together to facilitate the use of renewable energy, through international cooperation and the sharing of experiences on renewable energy, including biofuels technologies and policies.

We believe that BRIC member countries can cooperate in training, R&D, Consultancy services and technology transfer, in the energy sector.

## **Climate Change**

We acknowledge that climate change is a serious threat which requires strengthened global action. We commit ourselves to promote the 16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 6th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, in Mexico, to achieve a comprehensive, balanced and binding result to strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the Protocol. We believe that the Convention and the Protocol provide the framework for international negotiations on climate change. The negotiations in Mexico should be more inclusive, transparent, and should result in outcomes that are fair and effective in addressing the challenge of climate change, while reflecting the principles of the Convention, especially the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

## **Terrorism**

We condemn terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations. We note that the fight against international terrorism must be undertaken with due respect to the UN Charter, existing international conventions and protocols, the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism, and that the prevention of terrorist acts is as important as the repression of terrorism and its financing. In this context, we urge early conclusion of negotiations in the UN General Assembly of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and its adoption by all Member States.

Brazil and China express their sympathy and solidarity with the people and Governments of Russia and India which suffered from recent barbaric terrorist attacks. Terrorism cannot be justified by any reason.



## **Alliance of Civilizations**

We affirm the importance of encouraging the dialogue among civilizations, cultures, religions and peoples. In this respect, we support the “Alliance of Civilizations”, a United Nations’ initiative aimed at building bridges, mutual knowledge and understanding around the world. We praise the Brazilian decision to host, in Rio de Janeiro, in May 2010, the 3rd Global Forum and confirm our intention to be present at the event, in appropriate high level.

## **Haiti**

We reaffirm our solidarity towards the Haitian people, who have been struggling under dire circumstances since the earthquake of January 12th, and reiterate our commitment to gather efforts with the international community in order to help rebuilding the country, under the guidance of the Haitian government, and according to the priorities established by the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti.

## **Cooperation**

We welcome the following sectoral initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation among our countries:

1. The first Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development;
2. The Meetings of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks;
3. The Meetings of High Representatives for Security Issues;
4. The I Exchange Program for Magistrates and Judges, of BRIC countries, held in March 2010 in Brazil following the signature in 2009 of the Protocol of Intent among the BRIC countries’ Supreme Courts;
5. The first Meeting of Development Banks;
6. The first Meeting of the Heads of the National Statistical Institutions;
7. The Conference of Competition Authorities;
8. The first Meeting of Cooperatives;
9. The first Business Forum;
10. The Conference of think tanks.

We also endorse other important manifestations of our desire to deepen our relationship, such as:

1. The joint publication by our respective national statistical institutions which is going to be released today;
2. A feasibility study for developing a joint BRIC encyclopaedia.

We reaffirm our commitment to advance cooperation among BRIC countries in science, culture and sports.

We express our confidence in the success of the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai, the 2010 Commonwealth Games in New Delhi, the 2013 World Student Games in Kazan, the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi, the FIFA 2014 World Cup in Brazil and the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro.

We reaffirm the efforts to strengthen our cooperation and assistance for reduction of natural disasters. Russia and India express their condolences and solidarity with the people and Governments of Brazil and China, for the lives lost in the mudslide in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and in the earthquake in Yushu, China.

### **III BRIC Summit**

Brazil, Russia and India appreciate the offer of China to host the III BRIC Summit in 2011.

Russia, India and China express their profound gratitude to the Government and people of Brazil for hosting the II BRIC Summit.

# JOINT STATEMENT OF THE BRICS LEADERS

**SANYA, CHINA, 14 APRIL, 2011**

**W**e, the Heads of State and Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa, met in Sanya, Hainan, China for the BRICS Leaders Meeting on 14 April 2011.

The Heads of State and Government of Brazil, Russia, India and China welcome South Africa joining the BRICS and look forward to strengthening dialogue and cooperation with South Africa within the forum.

It is the overarching objective and strong shared desire for peace, security, development and cooperation that brought together BRICS countries with a total population of nearly 3 billion from different continents. BRICS aims at contributing significantly to the development of humanity and establishing a more equitable and fair world.

The 21st century should be marked by peace, harmony, cooperation and scientific development. Under the theme "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", we conducted candid and in-depth discussions and reached broad consensus on strengthening BRICS cooperation as well as on promoting coordination on international and regional issues of common interest.

We affirm that the BRICS and other emerging countries have played an important role in contributing to world peace, security and stability, boosting global economic growth, enhancing multilateralism and promoting greater democracy in international relations.

In the economic, financial and development fields, BRICS serves as a major platform for dialogue and cooperation. We are determined to continue strengthening the BRICS partnership for common development and advance BRICS cooperation in a gradual and pragmatic manner, reflecting the principles of openness, solidarity and mutual assistance.

We reiterate that such cooperation is inclusive and non-confrontational. We are open to increasing engagement and cooperation with non-BRICS countries, in particular emerging and developing countries, and relevant international and regional organizations.

We share the view that the world is undergoing far-reaching, complex and profound changes, marked by the strengthening of multipolarity, economic globalization and

increasing interdependence. While facing the evolving global environment and a multitude of global threats and challenges, the international community should join hands to strengthen cooperation for common development.

Based on universally recognized norms of international law and in a spirit of mutual respect and collective decision making, global economic governance should be strengthened, democracy in international relations should be promoted, and the voice of emerging and developing countries in international affairs should be enhanced.

We express our strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy with the United Nations playing the central role in dealing with global challenges and threats. In this respect, we reaffirm the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN, including its Security Council, with a view to making it more effective, efficient and representative, so that it can deal with today's global challenges more successfully.

China and Russia reiterate the importance they attach to the status of India, Brazil and South Africa in international affairs, and understand and support their aspiration to play a greater role in the UN.

We underscore that the concurrent presence of all five BRICS countries in the Security Council during the year of 2011 is a valuable opportunity to work closely together on issues of peace and security, to strengthen multilateral approaches and to facilitate future coordination on issues under UN Security Council consideration.

We are deeply concerned with the turbulence in the Middle East, the North African and West African regions and sincerely wish that the countries affected achieve peace, stability, prosperity and progress and enjoy their due standing and dignity in the world according to legitimate aspirations of their peoples.

We share the principle that the use of force should be avoided. We maintain that the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of each nation should be respected.

We wish to continue our cooperation in the UN Security Council on Libya. We are of the view that all the parties should resolve their differences through peaceful means and dialogue in which the UN and regional organizations should as appropriate play their role. We also express support for the African Union High-Level Panel Initiative on Libya.

We reiterate our strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and stress that there can be no justification, whatsoever, for any acts of terrorism. We believe that the United Nations has a central role in coordinating the international action against terrorism within the framework of the UN Charter and in accordance with principles and norms of the international law.

In this context, we urge early conclusion of negotiations in the UN General Assembly of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and its adoption by all Member States. We are determined to strengthen our cooperation in countering this global threat. We express our commitment to cooperate for strengthening international information security. We will pay special attention to combat cybercrime.

We note that the world economy is gradually recovering from the financial crisis, but still faces uncertainties. Major economies should continue to enhance coordination of macro-economic policies and work together to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

We are committed to assure that the BRICS countries will continue to enjoy strong and sustained economic growth supported by our increased cooperation in economic, finance and trade matters, which will contribute to the long-term steady, sound and balanced growth of the world economy.

We support the Group of Twenty (G20) in playing a bigger role in global economic governance as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. We expect new positive outcomes in the fields of economy, finance, trade and development from the G20 Cannes Summit in 2011. We support the ongoing efforts of G20 members to stabilize international financial markets, achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth and support the growth and development of the global economy. Russia offers to host the G20 Summit in 2013. Brazil, India, China and South Africa welcome and appreciate Russia's offer.

We call for a quick achievement of the targets for the reform of the International Monetary Fund agreed to at previous G20 Summits and reiterate that the governing structure of the international financial institutions should reflect the changes in the world economy, increasing the voice and representation of emerging economies and developing countries.

Recognizing that the international financial crisis has exposed the inadequacies and deficiencies of the existing international monetary and financial system, we support the reform and improvement of the international monetary system, with a broad-based international reserve currency system providing stability and certainty.

We welcome the current discussion about the role of the SDR in the existing international monetary system including the composition of SDR's basket of currencies. We call for more attention to the risks of massive cross-border capital flows now faced by the emerging economies.

We call for further international financial regulatory oversight and reform, strengthening policy coordination and financial regulation and supervision cooperation, and promoting the sound development of global financial markets and banking systems.

Excessive volatility in commodity prices, particularly those for food and energy, poses new risks for the ongoing recovery of the world economy. We support the international community in strengthening cooperation to ensure stability and strong development of physical market by reducing distortion and further regulate financial market.

The international community should work together to increase production capacity, strengthen producer-consumer dialogue to balance supply and demand, and increase support to the developing countries in terms of funding and technologies.

The regulation of the derivatives market for commodities should be accordingly strengthened to prevent activities capable of destabilizing markets. We also should address the problem of shortage of reliable and timely information on demand and supply at international, regional and national levels. The BRICS will carry out closer cooperation on food security.

We support the development and use of renewable energy resources. We recognize the important role of renewable energy as a means to address climate change. We are convinced of the importance of cooperation and information exchange in the field of development of renewable energy resources.

Nuclear energy will continue to be an important element in future energy mix of BRICS countries. International cooperation in the development of safe nuclear energy for peaceful purposes should proceed under conditions of strict observance of relevant safety standards and requirements concerning design, construction and operation of nuclear power plants.

Accelerating sustainable growth of developing countries is one of the major challenges for the world. We believe that growth and development are central to addressing poverty and to achieving the MDG goals. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger is a moral, social, political and economic imperative of humankind and one of the greatest global challenges facing the world today, particularly in Least Developed Countries in Africa and elsewhere.

We call on the international community to actively implement the outcome document adopted by the High-level Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals held in September 2010 and achieve the objectives of the MDGs by 2015 as scheduled.

Climate change is one of the global threats challenging the livelihood of communities and countries. China, Brazil, Russia and India appreciate and support South Africa's hosting of UNFCCC COP17/CMP7. We support the Cancun Agreements and are ready to make concerted efforts with the rest of the international community to bring a successful conclusion to the negotiations at the Durban Conference applying the mandate of the Bali Roadmap and in line with the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.

We commit ourselves to work towards a comprehensive, balanced and binding outcome to strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. The BRICS will intensify cooperation on the Durban conference. We will enhance our practical cooperation in adapting our economy and society to climate change.

Sustainable development, as illustrated by the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and multilateral environmental treaties, should be an important vehicle to advance economic growth. China, Russia, India and South Africa appreciate Brazil as the host of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development and look forward to working with Brazil to reach new political commitment and achieve positive and practical results in areas of economic growth, social development and environmental protection under the framework of sustainable development.

Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa appreciate and support India's hosting of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Brazil, China and South Africa also appreciate and support the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to be held in October 2012.

We underscore our firm commitment to strengthen dialogue and cooperation in the fields of social protection, decent work, gender equality, youth, and public health, including the fight against HIV/AIDS.

We support infrastructure development in Africa and its industrialization within framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

We have agreed to continue further expanding and deepening economic, trade and investment cooperation among our countries. We encourage all countries to refrain from resorting to protectionist measures. We welcome the outcomes of the meeting of BRICS Trade Ministers held in Sanya on 13 April 2011.

Brazil, China, India and South Africa remain committed and call upon other members to support a strong, open, rule-based multilateral trading system embodied in the World Trade Organization and a successful, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development Round, built on the progress already made and consistent with its development mandate. Brazil, India, China and South Africa extend full support to an early accession of Russia to the World Trade Organization.

We reviewed the progress of the BRICS cooperation in various fields and share the view that such cooperation has been enriching and mutually beneficial and that there is a great scope for closer cooperation among the BRICS. We are focused on the consolidation of BRICS cooperation and the further development of its own agenda. We are determined to translate our political vision into concrete actions

and endorse the attached Action Plan, which will serve as the foundation for future cooperation. We will review the implementation of the Action Plan during our next Leaders Meeting.

We intend to explore cooperation in the sphere of science, technology and innovation, including the peaceful use of space. We congratulate the Russian people and government upon the 50th anniversary of the flight of Yuri Gagarin into the space, which ushered in a new era in development of science and technology.

We express our confidence in the success of the 2011 Universiade in Shenzhen, the 2013 Universiade in Kazan, the 2014 Youth Olympic Games in Nanjing, the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympics Games in Sochi, the FIFA 2014 World Cup in Brazil, the 2016 Olympic and Paralympics Games in Rio de Janeiro [and the FIFA 2018 World Cup in Russia.

We extend our deepest condolences to the people of Japan with the great loss of life following the disasters that struck the country. We will continue our practical support to Japan in overcoming consequences of these catastrophes.

The leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa extend our warm appreciation to China for hosting the BRICS Leaders Meeting and the Hainan Provincial Government and Sanya Municipal Government and their people for their support to the Meeting.

Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa thank India for hosting the BRICS Leaders Meeting in 2012 and offer their full support.

## **Action Plan**

We formulated the Action Plan, laying the foundation for the BRICS cooperation, with the purpose to strengthen BRICS cooperation and benefit our peoples.

### ***I. Enhance existing cooperation programs***

1. Hold the third Meeting of High Representatives for Security Issues in the latter half of 2011 in China.
2. Hold the meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs during the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.
3. Hold sherpas/sous-sherpas meeting in due time.
4. Representatives to international organizations based in New York and Geneva meet periodically in an informal manner.



5. Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks meet under the G20 framework and during the annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.
6. Hold the Meeting of Agriculture Expert Working Group and the second Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture in 2011 in China, and cooperate in issues including establishment of BRICS System of Agricultural Information and holding a seminar on food security.
7. Hold the Meeting of the heads of the National Statistical Institutions in September 2011 in China.
8. Hold the second BRICS International Competition Conference in September 2011 in China, and explore the possibility of signing an Agreement on Cooperation between Antimonopoly Agencies.
9. Continue to hold the BRICS Think-tank Symposiums, and consider establishing a network of research centers of all BRICS countries.
10. Hold another Business Forum prior to the next BRICS Leaders Meeting.
11. Strengthen financial cooperation among the BRICS Development Banks.
12. Implement the Protocol of Intent among the BRIC Countries' Supreme Courts.
13. Release the Joint Statistical Publication by BRICS Countries.
14. Continue to hold the Meeting of Cooperatives.

## ***II. New areas of cooperation***

1. Host the first BRICS Friendship Cities and Local Governments Cooperation Forum in 2011 in China.
2. Host the Meeting of Ministers of Health in 2011 in China.
3. Engage in joint research on economic and trade issues.
4. Update, as appropriate, the Bibliography on the BRICS countries.

## ***III. New proposals to explore***

1. Cooperate in the cultural field according to the agreement of the BRICS leaders.
2. Encourage cooperation in sports.

3. Explore the feasibility to cooperate in the field of green economy.
4. Hold a meeting of Senior Officials for discussing ways of promoting scientific, technological and innovation cooperation in BRICS format by establishing a working group on cooperation in pharmaceutical industry.
5. Establish, at UNESCO, a “BRICS-UNESCO Group”, aiming at developing common strategies within the mandate of the Organization.

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