



The
BRICS Research Group
a joint undertaking by
International Organizations Research Institute of the
National Research University Higher School of Economics (Russia)
and
Trinity College of the University of Toronto (Canada)
presents

2013 BRICS Durban Summit Compliance Report

27 March 2013 to 1 July 2014
Draft of 11 July 2014

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We welcome feedback on this report!

If you have any comment about our assessment, or if you know of any actions taken by a BRICS member between 27 March 2013 and 1 July 2014 that might affect that assessment, please contact us at brics@utoronto.ca and iori@hse.ru.

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Preface

Since 2011 Sanya Summit the BRICS Research Group, led by Marina Larionova of Russia's National Research University Higher School of Economics and John Kirton of Canada's University of Toronto, has produced reports on the BRICS members' progress in implementing the priority commitments issued at each summit. These reports monitor each country's efforts on a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at each summit. The reports are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the BRICS more transparent, accessible and effective, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of the impact of this important informal international institution on global governance and BRICS members' national growth.

The BRICS Research Group aims to serve as a leading independent source of information and analysis on the BRICS institutions and underlying interactions. Documentation from the BRICS and relevant research and reports are published on the BRICS Information Centre website at www.brics.utoronto.ca and the International Organizations Research Institute at www.hse.ru/en/org/hse/iori/bric.

This report assesses BRICS members' compliance with five priority commitments selected from the 47 commitments made at the Durban Summit, held on 26-27 March 2013. To make its assessments, the BRICS Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity, we encourage comments from various stakeholders, including government agencies. Scores are subject to recalibration in case new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous. Feedback should be sent to brics@utoronto.ca and iori@hse.ru. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the BRICS Research Group.

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Introduction and Summary

The 2013 BRICS Durban Compliance Report, prepared by the BRICS Research Group (the University of Toronto and the International Organizations Research Institute of the National Research University Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE)), analyzes compliance performance by BRICS countries with a selection of five priority commitments drawn from the total of 47 commitments made by the leaders at the Durban Summit on 26-27 March 2013. The report covers actions taken by the BRICS countries during the period from 27 March 2013 to 1 July 2014. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance for the period between the 2013 Durban Summit and the 2014 Fortaleza Summit, hosted by Brazil on 14-16 July 2014.

Methodology and Scoring System

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

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

Commitment Breakdown

The BRICS leaders made a total of 47 commitments at the Durban Summit.² These commitments, as identified by the BRICS Research Group, are drawn from the official BRICS eThekweni Declaration and Statement by BRICS Leaders on the Establishment of the BRICS-Led Development Bank. They cover issue areas ranging from climate change to terrorism.

Selection of Commitments

Although BRICS countries made a total of 47 commitments at the Durban Summit, the BRICS Research Group has assessed the members' compliance with five priority commitments (see Table 1). For each compliance cycle (that is, the period between summits), the research team selects commitments that reflect the breadth of the BRICS agenda and also reflect the priorities of the summit's host, while balancing the selection to allow for comparison with past and future summits.³ The selection also replicates the breakdown of issue areas and the proportion of commitments in each one. Primary criteria for selecting a priority commitment for assessment are the comprehensiveness and relevance to the summit, the BRICS and the world. Selected commitments must also meet secondary criteria of performance such as measurability and ability to commit within

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

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

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

a year. Tertiary criteria include significance as identified by relevant stakeholders in the host country and scientific teams.

Table 1: 2012 BRICS Durban Summit Priority Commitments

Priority Area	Commitment
Development: Industrialization in Africa [9]	Within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), we support African countries in their industrialisation process through ... capacity-building
Trade: Multilateral Trade System [21]	We reaffirm our support for an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system.
Macroeconomic Policy: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises [24]	We will explore opportunities for cooperating in the field of SMEs and recognise the need for promoting dialogue among the respective Ministries and Agencies in charge of the theme, particularly with a view to promoting their international exchange and cooperation and fostering innovation, research and development.
Regional Security: Afghanistan [29]	We affirm our commitment to support Afghanistan's emergence as a peaceful, stable and democratic state, free of terrorism and extremism, and underscore the need for more effective regional and international cooperation for the stabilisation of Afghanistan, including by combating terrorism.
Terrorism [36]	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 UN has a central role in coordinating international action against terrorism within the framework of the UN Charter and in accordance with principles and norms of international law. In this context, we support the implementation of the UN General Assembly Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and are determined to strengthen cooperation in countering this global threat.

Final Compliance Scores

For the period from 27 March 2013 to 1 July 2014, BRICS countries achieved an average final compliance score of +0.48, which translates to 74%. The final compliance scores by commitment are contained in Table 2.

Compliance by Commitment

Overall compliance by commitment has been high, with all scores distributed from 0 to +1. The highest scoring commitment is that on support for an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system, reaching +1 (100%). Two commitments share the lowest score of +0.20 (60%): cooperation in the field of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and support for the stabilization of Afghanistan. For more information on scoring by commitment, see Table 2.

This is the third BRICS compliance report produced by the BRICS Research Group (Table 3). The average score increased from the 2012 Delhi Summit, when it reached +0.28 or 64%, and equals the average compliance score with 2011 Sanya Summit commitments. While the time span is too short to make valid conclusions on compliance trends, the analysis reveals that BRICS countries complied well with their commitments on development (average score in 2011–13 is +0.53 or 77%) and climate change (+0.50 or 75% in 2011–12). Performance on the issue of trade is uneven, with an average of +0.47 (74%) from 2011 to 2013, while the efforts to comply with the commitments on reform of the international financial institutions should be consolidated (+0.20 or 60% in 2011–12). It should be noted, however, that the commitments from the same area were not identical throughout different summits.

Table 2: 2013 BRICS Durban Summit Compliance Scores

	Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa	Average	
Development: Industrialization in Africa	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+0.60	80%
Trade: Multilateral Trade System	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
Macroeconomic: SMEs	0	0	+1	+1	-1	+0.20	60%
Regional Security: Afghanistan	0	+1	0	+1	-1	+0.20	60%
Terrorism	0	+1	+1	0	0	+0.40	70%
Average	+0.40	+0.80	+0.80	+0.80	-0.40	+0.48	74%
	70%	90%	90%	90%	30%		

Table 3: BRICS Compliance Scores, 2011–13

Area	Summit	Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa	Average	
Development	2011	+1	0	+1	+1	0	+0.60	80%
	2012	0	0	0	+1	+1	+0.40	70%
	2013	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+0.60	80%
	Average	+0.67	+0.33	+0.67	+1.00	0	+0.53	77%
Trade	2011	0	0	+1	+1	0	+0.40	70%
	2012	0	-1	+1	0	0	0	50%
	2013	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
	Average	+0.33	0	+1.00	+0.67	+0.33	+0.47	73%
Climate Change	2011	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.80	90%
	2012	0	+1	+1	-1	0	+0.20	60%
	Average	+0.50	+1.00	+1.00	-0.50	+0.50	+0.50	75%
IFI Reform	2011	0	0	+1	+1	-1	+0.20	60%
	2012	0	0	0	+1	0	+0.20	60%
	Average	0	0	+0.50	+1.00	-0.50	+0.20	60%
Finance	2011	+1	0	+1	0	0	+0.40	70%
Energy	2012	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+0.60	80%
Macroeconomic Policy	2013	0	0	+1	+1	-1	+0.20	60%
Regional Security	2013	0	+1	0	+1	-1	+0.20	60%
Terrorism	2013	0	+1	+1	0	0	+0.40	70%

Future Research and Reports

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

1. Development: Industrialization in Africa [9]

Commitment

Within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), we support African countries in their industrialization process through ... capacity-building

eThekweni Declaration

Background

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was first referenced at the Sanya Summit on 14 April 2011, under the development section of the communiqué.⁴ It was again mentioned the following year, during the New Delhi Summit on 29 March 2012.⁵

NEPAD is a framework under the African Union focused on socio-economic development in Africa.⁶ Led by African leaders, it is a technical body to formulate development policies. NEPAD addresses specific challenges facing the African continent through streamlining cooperation in six areas: agriculture and food security, climate change and national resources, regional integration and infrastructure, human development, and economic and corporate governance. NEPAD also focuses on crosscutting issues of gender and capacity development.

Within NEPAD, capacity building is referred to as a conceptual approach to development. It is an effort to understand institutional obstacles that inhibit governments and international organizations to reach their development goals, while enhancing their ability to achieve measurable and sustainable results through the building of an operational infrastructure.

The NEPAD Framework document concludes by stating that NEPAD is calling for "a new relationship of partnership between Africa and the international community, especially the highly industrialized countries, to overcome the development chasm that has widened over centuries of unequal relations."⁷ Speaking on behalf of NEPAD, Chief Executive Officer Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki stated how important international collaboration is to the development in Africa: "We want aid directed at building capacity for development ... It is essential that we embrace our peers from the South in sharing knowledge and experiences to support African-owned and led development efforts. This is one of the most promising partnership approaches. Essentially, the African Union is strengthening continental partnerships to make development more effective using South-South vehicles."⁸ Engaging with BRICS is an opportunity to foster South-South partnerships in Africa.

Commitment Features

This commitment makes explicit the support for an African-led industrialization process and capacity building and specifically mentions the NEPAD's development framework. NEPAD, as a technical body of African leaders, lends itself as tangible guideline for capacity development in Africa.

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

⁵ 36. We attach the highest importance to economic growth that supports development and stability in Africa [...] This will be through infrastructure development, knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology, enhanced capacity building, and investment in human capital, including within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

⁶ NEPAD. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.nepad.org/about>.

⁷ NEPAD Framework Document. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.nepad.org/nepad/knowledge/doc/1767/nepad-framework-document>

⁸ Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, "Africa Progress hinges on capacity building", NEPAD, 23 November 2011. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.nepad.org/crosscuttingissues/news/2583/africa-progress-hinges-capacity-building>.

While capacity development is a cross-cutting theme for NEPAD there is a specific Capacity Development Program and a Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF) implemented in all of its collaborations with stakeholders. The Framework is designed to assist countries, sub-regions and institutions to deeply analyze the fundamental capacity challenges, promote the adoption of innovative, appropriate and effective solutions to capacity development and encourage the application of integrated, comprehensive and sustainable solutions.⁹ There are six main cornerstones to the CDSF: Leadership Transformation; Citizen Transformation; Utilizing African Potentials, Skills and Resources for Development; Capacity of Capacity Builders; Integrated Approaches and Continuous Improvement Processes; and Knowledge-based and innovation-driven processes.

Cornerstone 1: Leadership Transformation: Leaders and managers at all levels (junior to senior, local to national), who are committed to collective transformation and to performance while fostering growth and development of African human potentials.

Cornerstone 2: Citizen Transformation: Citizens who are informed and organized to foster and claim accountability and quality services, and responsibly take charge of their own development without waiting for government.

Cornerstone 3: Knowledge-Based and Innovation-Driven Decision and Development Processes: Knowledge based and innovation-driven processes that enhance fact and evidence-based decision making and encourage increased investments in knowledge and scientific institutions and science and technology.

Cornerstone 4: Utilizing African Potentials, Skills and Resources for Development: Mobilising African financial and human resources for development and transformation — locally, continentally, and globally.

Cornerstone 5: Capacity of Capacity Builders: Adaptive Capacity development institutions driving a progressive agenda for capacity development and producing entrepreneurial client-oriented cadres.

Cornerstone 6: Integrated Planning and Implementation Approaches and Continuous Improvement Processes: Integrated and coordinated approaches for planning and implementation of development processes within and across levels aligned to key sustainability principles.¹⁰

To comply with the commitment each BRICS member must support industrialization process in Africa through actions consistent with the six cornerstones which constitute the CDSF.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member has not taken steps to support African countries in their industrialization process
0	Member has taken steps to support African countries in their industrialization process, but has failed to do so through capacity development.
+1	Member has taken steps to support African countries in their industrialization process, including through capacity development.

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⁹ NEPAD, Capacity Development. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

<http://www.nepad.org/crosscuttingissues/capacitydevelopment>.

¹⁰ The AU/NEPAD Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF), NEPAD 2009. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

<http://www.oecd.org/development/governance-development/43508787.pdf>.

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to support African countries in their industrialization process through capacity building.

On 27 March 2013, President Dilma Rousseff reaffirmed Brazil's continued commitment to partner with African countries to support infrastructure, finance and social programs at the BRICS Africa Dialogue Forum. She outlined Brazil's willingness to continue to develop "innovative mechanisms to expand cooperation with Africa," *inter alia*, in the sphere of industrial development, energy production, technical cooperation and infrastructure.¹¹

On 15 August 2013, Brazil launched the Programme for Post-Graduate Students for foreign graduates, teachers, scientists and professional workers to complete their masters in Brazil in order to help them "contribute to the development of their country," including the area of science and technology.¹² The program covers the following African countries: South Africa, Algeria, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Ghana, Mali, Namibia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Togo and Tunisia. Of the 570 people selected for participation, 338 are from Africa.¹³

On 8 October 2013, Nigeria and Brazil signed a memorandum of understanding to strengthen their cooperation on trade and investment. The agreement goes beyond these issues and also covers industrial cooperation and financing in the areas of infrastructure, energy, automobile production, agriculture, and sugar production.¹⁴

On 16 June 2014, Brazil offered Angola a credit line worth USD2 billion for the implementation of projects in energy and construction sectors. This would be the sixth credit line extended by Brazil to Angola.¹⁵

Brazil has taken steps to support African countries in their industrialization process, including through capacity development. Thus it receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Vabini Sathiamoorthy and Vitaly Nagornov

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to support African countries in their industrialization process through capacity building.

On 11-12 July 2013, Ural-Africa Forum took place in Yekaterinburg. It was aimed at promoting Russian-African business cooperation for building transport, energy, industrial and social infrastructure in Africa.¹⁶ Speaking at the forum Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Mikhail Bogdanov emphasized that Russia is interested in developing bilateral economic projects

¹¹ Discurso da Presidenta da República, Dilma Rousseff, durante o Fórum de Diálogo Brics/África, 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/acompanhe-o-planalto/discursos/discursos-da-presidenta/discorso-da-presidenta-da-republica-dilma-rousseff-durante-o-forum-de-dialogo-brics-africa-durban-africa-do-sul>.

¹² Brasil seleciona bolsistas estrangeiros para fazerem mestrado no país, 15 August 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/excluir-historico-nao-sera-migrado/brasil-seleciona-bolsistas-estrangeiros-para-fazerem-mestrado-no-pais>.

¹³ Brazil receives Africans students, Brazil Africa 26 February 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://brazilafrika.com/en/educacao/brazil-receives-africans-students/>.

¹⁴ Nigeria, Brazil Sign MoU On Trade, Investment, allAfrica.com 8 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201310090162.html>.

¹⁵ Brazil offers Angola \$2 billion credit for energy, construction, Reuters Africa 16 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://af.reuters.com/article/investingNews/idAFKBN0ER1Q720140616>.

¹⁶ Ural-Africa Forum, Government of the Sverdlovsk Oblast 11 July 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.midural.ru/news/list/document28545/>.

with African countries and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was ready to support these projects politically and diplomatically.¹⁷

On 20 March 2014, Russian state corporation “Rosatom” announced its intention to develop strategic partnership with South African government, engaging in atomic power stations’ construction and maintenance, corresponding infrastructure development and training of personnel within the framework of the South African project to create up to 9.6 gigawatts of new atomic power facilities in the country. Rosatom’s participation in the project will result in creation of to create 15 thousand jobs in South Africa and result in improvement of South African specialists’ skills and competences.¹⁸ Thus, the project can be assessed as complying with the Utilizing African Potentials, Skills and Resources for Development “cornerstone” of the Capacity Development Strategic Framework.

Russia has taken steps to support African countries in their industrialization process, including through capacity development.. Thus, Russia received a score of +1.

Analysts: Vabini Sathiamoorthy and Andrei Sakbarov

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to support African countries in their industrialization process through capacity building.

On 3 May 2014, Second Lady Matilda Amisah-Arthur commended the India Africa Craft Design Initiative for providing support and training for African women at their Ghana Trade Fair Centre. This is part of a larger initiative by the Indian government following the India-Africa Forum Summit-II in 2011 to develop female basket weavers in at least five African countries.¹⁹

On 22 May 2014, “Africa-India Partnership Day” was hosted in Rwanda, as part of a larger effort to strengthen ideas, discussions and policy sharing between the two nations. Indian Exim Bank revealed its plans to set up a project development company with the African Development Bank to encourage public-private partnership projects in Africa.”²⁰

On 23 May 2014, the Export-Important Bank of India signed a USD100 million deal with Nigeria to provide financial support for energy related projects over the course of seven years.²¹

India has taken steps to support African countries in their industrialization process, including through capacity development. Thus it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Vabini Sathiamoorthy

¹⁷ Speech of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Mikhail Bogdanov at the Ural-Africa Forum, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 11 July 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/0133C6BB7027FE6344257BA5003681DC.

¹⁸ Rosatom is to build up to 9.6 GWt of new atomic power generating facilities, Afrocom 20 March 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.afrocom.ru/news/news/1064>.

¹⁹ 2nd Lady lauds India-Africa Craft Design Initiative. 03 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
<http://www.mea.gov.in/articles-in-foreign-media.htm?dtl/23296/2nd+Lady+lauds+IndiaAfrica+Craft+Design+Initiative>.

²⁰ Africa-India Partnership Day being held in Rwanda, 22 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
<http://www.india.com/business/africa-india-partnership-day-being-held-in-rwanda-62583/>.

²¹ Exim Bank of India and Nigeria sign US \$100 million loan for energy development. 23 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/exim-bank-of-india-and-nigeria-sign-us-100-million-loan-for-energy-development-13183/>.

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to support African countries in their industrialization process through capacity building.

On 20 August 2013, China signed a USD5 billion deal with Kenya to improve railway links, which Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta called “important in the context of East Africa’s shared goal of ensuring quicker movement of peoples, goods and services.” China’s President Xi Jinping reaffirmed China’s support for “Kenya’s quest for industrialization.”²²

On 4 September 2013, Ethiopian Ministry of Industry signed an agreement with the Chinese Association of Industry Zones for the construction of a new economic zone in the city of Dire Dawa. The Association will draft a master plan for the Economic and Industry Zone which will be created in Dire Dawa and provide necessary support after the construction.²³

On 9 May 2014, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang revealed that China offered at least USD12 billion in aid for African development projects in high-speed rail. This investment is hoped to “boost pan-African communication and development.”²⁴

On 11 May 2014, China agreed to a USD3.8 billion deal to improve railway connections between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan. The agreement was signed in Nairobi, and is part of 17 trade agreements made between the two countries involving “wildlife conservation, electricity provision, improvements to the aviation, agriculture and health sectors, and economic and technical co-operation.”²⁵

China participated in capacity building in Africa through funding the construction of new vocational training centres and through participating in training activities. Specifically, such project was undertaken in Liberia in May 2013, with a particular focus on training local personnel as technicians.²⁶

China has taken steps to support African countries in their industrialization process, including through capacity development. Thus it receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Vahini Sathiamoorthy and Vitaly Nagornov

South Africa: -1

South Africa has failed to comply with the commitment to support African countries in their industrialization process through capacity building.

On 22 April 2014, South African Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Elizabeth Thabethe participated in the 55th Zimbabwe International Trade Fair. Deputy Minister Thabethe mentioned that South Africa pursued “economic collaboration and partnerships with Zimbabwe for the purpose

²² Kenya's Kenyatta and China's Xi sign \$5bn deals. 20 August 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-23768488>.

²³ Ministry of Industry Signs Agreement With the China Association of Industry Zones, allAfrica.com 4 September 2012. Date of Access 8 July 2014. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201309050248.html>.

²⁴ China to extend over \$12 bln in aid to Africa. 9 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/05/09/us-china-africa-idUSBREA4802320140509>.

²⁵ Kenya: China, Kenya Sign Railway and Trade Agreements, 12 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201405131280.html>.

²⁶ China Boost Education: Aids Extension of Monrovia Vocational Training Center, Sino-Africa 4 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.sinoafrica.org/en/node/2351>.

of achieving sustainable economic development and integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.”²⁷

However, no facts of South Africa taking concrete steps to support African countries in their industrialization process have been registered during the compliance period. Thus it receives a score of -1.

Analysts: Vabini Sathiamoorthy and Vitaly Nagornov

²⁷ SA to Increase Zimbabwe Trade Ties-Minister, allAfrica.com 22 April 2014. Date of Access 1 July 2014. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201404221563.html>.

2. Trade: Multilateral Trade System [21]

We reaffirm our support for an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system

eThekweni Declaration

Background

The BRICS first referenced international trade at their second summit in Brasilia, Brazil on 15 April 2010. The paragraphs in the communiqué expressed concern for trade protectionism and “disguised restrictions” on trade. The leaders emphasized their commitment to the World Trade Organization (WTO) system of multilateralism and reiterated support 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.” The leaders also strongly supported Russia’s bid for accession to the WTO.²⁸

The following year at the Sanya Summit on 14 April 2011, leaders agreed to expand and deepen “economic, trade and investment cooperation” and reiterated their encouragement to refrain from protectionist measures. “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.”²⁹ The BRICS statements indicate their clear intention to keep global trade negotiations under the WTO framework of a rule-based multilateral trading system.

BRICS Trade Ministers met for the third time in Durban on the eve of the fifth BRICS Summit convened under the theme “BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation.”³⁰ The Ministers held open and constructive discussions under five main headings:

1. Global Economic Developments
2. The WTO and Doha Development Agenda
3. Cooperation in Other Multilateral Forums
4. Intra-BRICS Cooperation
5. BRICS Partnership to Support Africa’s Development Agenda

Commitment Features

The BRICS members support the WTO as the multilateral mechanism to facilitate and implement a rules-based trading. Compliance with the commitment will be analyzed according to each member’s actions within the WTO.

The WTO defines transparency as “the degree to which trade policies and practices, and the process by which they are established, are open and predictable.”³¹ The WTO monitors member’s transparency in two ways. First, governments have to inform the WTO and fellow-members of specific measures, policies or laws through regular notifications and second, the WTO conducts regular reviews of individual countries’ trade policies through Trade Policy Reviews.³² Trade Policy

²⁸ BRICS conclusion statements, BRICS Research Group 2012. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
<http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/conclusions/development-2012.pdf>.

²⁹ Sanya Declaration, BRICS Research Group 14 April 2011. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
<http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/110414-leaders.html>.

³⁰ “The third meeting of the BRICS Trade Ministers, Durban”, BRICS South Africa 28 March 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.brics5.co.za/the-third-meeting-of-the-brics-trade-ministers-durban/>.

³¹ Glossary of Terms, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min96_e/glossary.htm.

³² Trade policy reviews: ensuring transparency, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm11_e.htm.

Reviews analyze the trade policies and practices of every member of the World Trade Organization. The report provides analysis by sector, by trade measure and look into the country's wider economic environment. The reviews consist of three main parts: an independent report by the WTO Secretariat, a report by the government, and the concluding remarks by the Chair of the WTO's Trade Policy Review Body following discussion of the review by the WTO membership.³³

The WTO defines rules as "a group of WTO issues including anti-dumping measures, subsidies and safeguards."³⁴

On 3 May 2013, the WTO launched a new monitoring database. It includes data from the Trade Monitoring Reports and indicates whether the member has confirmed information on individual measures within its individual Trade Monitoring Report.³⁵

Thus, members' support of an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system should be assessed on the basis of their participation in WTO engagement mechanisms, including provision of notifications on trade measures to the relevant WTO body if the measures might have an effect on other members, participation in Dispute Settlement Body activities, confirmation of the information submitted to the Trade Monitoring Database and participation in trade policy reviews (for those countries which reviews we completed during the compliance period).

On 24 and 26 June 2013 the sixth review of the trade policies and practices of Brazil was conducted by WTO.³⁶ On 1-3 July 2014, the fifth trade policy review of China was conducted by the WTO.³⁷

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not support an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system failing to participate in any of the WTO engagement mechanisms.
0	Member partially supports an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system participating in some of the WTO engagement mechanisms relevant.
+1	Member supports an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system by participating in all of the WTO engagement mechanisms.

Lead Analysts: Caroline Bracht and Rebeca Ramirez

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment by providing and responding to notifications on trade measures to the relevant body of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and confirming the information submitted to the Trade Monitoring Database and participating in trade policy review.

A trade policy report was completed in May 2013 and the sixth review of Brazil's trade policies and practices was carried out from 24 to 26 June 2013.

The WTO's trade policy report on Brazil published in May 2013 outlined the country's general economic environment, its trade policy developments, its trade-related institutional and regulatory

³³ Looking for new trade opportunities, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/tpflyer_e.pdf.

³⁴ Glossary of Terms, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min96_e/glossary.htm.

³⁵ WTO launches new trade monitoring database, WTO 3 May 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/tpr_03may13_e.htm.

³⁶ Trade Policy Review: Brazil, WTO 26 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp383_e.htm.

³⁷ Trade Policy Review: China, WTO 3 July 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp400_e.htm.

framework and future developments.³⁸ Brazil addressed the two issues outlined in the Trade Monitoring Report with regards to anti-dumping and temporary import tariff reduction.³⁹

Also outlined in the Trade Monitoring Review was Brazil's most recent notification on import licensing procedures from 2011. During the review period Brazil replied to questions by Canada, China, Mexico, Thailand, and the United States, regarding its non-automatic import licensing procedures; questions on the same topic have also been submitted by Switzerland.⁴⁰

Further trade concerns were raised in the Council for Trade in Goods report published on 9 April 2014. The concerns were not new, but significant enough to be brought up in the Council. As noted in the report, Brazil and Japan had a dispute over indirect taxation, a condition to obtain tax benefits in various sectors. Japan reiterated its concerns about this issue, which was previously mentioned at meetings about Brazil's INOVAR automotive program.⁴¹ The complaints against these measures stemmed from the fact that indirect taxation discriminates against foreign firms, which can potentially lead to violation of WTO rules. Japan also raised concerns about Brazil's use of indirect taxes to assist domestic industries such as telecommunications industry. Consequently, the European Union had requested dispute settlement consultations with Brazil on this matter. Canada, the US, Australia and Korea also echoed with the EU and expressed concern about a potential trade violation. Brazil prepared to address this issue seriously with Japan and other members and will be willing to consult with the EU if needed. As Brazil mentioned, "its measures are designed to achieve economic development while promoting technical innovation and protecting the environment."⁴²

Brazil complied with the commitment and gets a score of +1.

Analyst: Tannuva Akbar

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to support a transparent, open and rules-based multilateral trading system.

The following are notifications submitted to the World Trade Organization (WTO) regarding Russia's actions considered to be potential trade violations.

On 9 July 2013, the European Union submitted a request to the WTO for consultations with Russia on imposed measures relating to a "recycling fee" charge on motor vehicles. On 24 July 2013, Japan submitted the complaint to the WTO on the same measure. The claim stated that vehicles imported into Russia from the European Union and Japan were treated less favourably than domestic vehicles, or vehicles imported from Belarus and Kazakhstan.⁴³

On 18 July 2013, the US requested to join the consultations on the dispute. On 19 July 2013, China joined and on 22 July 2013, Turkey and Ukraine requested to join the consultations. Subsequently,

³⁸ Trade Policy Review: Brazil, WTO 26 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp383_e.htm.

³⁹ Trade Monitoring Database, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://tmdb.wto.org>.

⁴⁰ Trade Policy Review: Brazil, WTO 26 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp383_e.htm.

⁴¹ Goods Council agrees on 2014 chairs, WTO 9 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/good_09apr14_e.htm.

⁴² "Goods Council agrees on 2014 chairs", WTO 9 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/good_09apr14_e.htm.

⁴³ "EU files dispute against Russia on recycling fee on motor vehicles", WTO 9 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/ds462rfc_09jul13_e.htm.

Russia informed the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) that it accepted the requests for consultations.⁴⁴

On 26 July 2013, Turkey and the US requested to join the consultations on the Japanese complaint. On 29 July 2013, the European Union and Ukraine requested to join the consultations. On 31 July 2013, China requested to join the consultations. Subsequently, Russia notified the DSB that it had accepted the requests of China, the European Union, Turkey, Ukraine and the US to join the consultations. On 11 October 2013, the European Union requested the establishment of a panel. At its meeting on 22 October 2013, the DSB deferred the establishment of a panel, as Russia declared it had responded to the EU's questions and had provided additional information. Russia noted that the EU request covered measures in respect of which Russia had launched a process of modification. Russia believed that the matter could be resolved through consultations and was thus not in a position to agree to the establishment of a panel.⁴⁵ However, on 25 November 2013, the DSB established a panel.⁴⁶

On 8 April 2014, the European Union notified the WTO Secretariat of a request for consultations with Russia regarding measures affecting the importation of live pigs and their genetic material, pork, pork products, and certain other products from the EU. The measures, which include import bans or import restrictions, were imposed in late January 2014 following the detection of two cases of African swine fever in wild boar in Lithuania and Poland. The request also relates to alleged discriminatory treatment afforded by Russia to the EU and its member states by comparison with Ukraine and Belarus. According to the EU, the measures are inconsistent with Russia's obligations under several articles of the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Agreement and Most-Favoured Nation provisions in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).⁴⁷ The dispute is currently in consultations.⁴⁸

On 21 May 2014, the European Union notified the WTO Secretariat, of a request for consultations with Russia regarding anti-dumping duties imposed by the Eurasian Economic Commission on light commercial vehicles from Germany and Italy. The measures at issue are anti-dumping duties on light commercial vehicles from Germany and Italy, pursuant to Decision No. 113 of 14 May 2013 of the College of the Eurasian Economic Commission. The EU alleges that the measures are inconsistent with Russia's obligations under various articles of the GATT 1994 and the Anti-Dumping Agreement.⁴⁹ The dispute is currently in consultations.⁵⁰

The WTO Report of the Working Party on the Accession of the Russian Federation to the World Trade Organization identified over 500 legal measures (such as international treaties, laws, regulations, decrees, resolutions, and other measures) that Russia adopted, amended or modified in an effort to bring its legal regime governing international trade into conformity with the WTO

⁴⁴ Russian Federation – Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles, WTO 24 July 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds463_e.htm.

⁴⁵ "Russia rejects EU panel request on recycling fee for cars", WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/dsb_22oct13_e.htm.

⁴⁶ Russian Federation – Recycling Fee on Motor Vehicles, WTO 24 July 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds463_e.htm.

⁴⁷ EU files dispute against Russia over measures on the importation of pork products, WTO 8 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/ds475rfc_08apr14_e.htm.

⁴⁸ Russian Federation – Measures on the Importation of Live Pigs, Pork and Other Pig Products from the European Union, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds475_e.htm.

⁴⁹ EU files dispute against Russia over anti-dumping duties on light commercial vehicles, WTO 21 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/ds479rfc_21may14_e.htm.

⁵⁰ Russia – Anti-Dumping Duties on Light Commercial Vehicles from Germany and Italy, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds479_e.htm.

rules.⁵¹ Russia agreed to submit all the required initial notifications in a timely manner, with the exception of five notifications, which were to be submitted within specified deadlines following its accession.⁵²

On 22 April 2014, Russia was questioned by Canada, the EU, Japan and the US about various laws and regulations, and more specifically about why it failed to meet the 22 November 2013, deadline to reply to the questionnaire on licensing procedures. Russia responded to the question by explaining that the delays were caused by an internal reorganization.⁵³

Russia submitted notifications of the implemented trade-related measures and was in communication with the WTO regarding potential trade violations. Thus, it received a score of +1.

Analysts: Tannuva Akbar and Andrey Shelepon

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on trade by providing and responding to notifications on trade measures to the relevant body of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and confirming the information submitted to the Trade Monitoring Database.

India confirmed data on 35 of 37 measures taken during the monitoring period.⁵⁴

India has submitted two semi-annual reports on its trade measures to the WTO. On 11 September 2013 it submitted the report for the period from 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013,⁵⁵ and on 15 April 2014 it submitted the report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 31 December 2013.⁵⁶

On 23 July 2013, the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) established measurement of Peru on Guatemala's agricultural exports. The panel examined the dispute on additional duty on imports of certain agricultural products. India alongside with Argentina, China, El Salvador, the European Union and the United States reserved their third-party rights to participate in the panel's proceedings.⁵⁷

During the monitoring period India actively engaged in WTO mechanisms, providing notifications of trade-related measures, confirming data on the measures in the WTO database and participating in the DSB panel as a third party. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Tannuva Akbar and Andrei Sakharov

⁵¹ Report on Russia's Implementation of the WTO Agreement, USTR December 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Russia-WTO-Implementation-Report%20FINAL-12-20-13.pdf>.

⁵² Report on Russia's Implementation of the WTO Agreement, USTR December 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/Russia-WTO-Implementation-Report%20FINAL-12-20-13.pdf>

⁵³ Russia, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Brazil among members queried on import licensing, WTO 22 April 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/impl_22apr13_e.htm.

⁵⁴ Trade Monitoring Database, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://tmdb.wto.org>.

⁵⁵ Semi-annual report under article 16.4 of the agreement. India (G/ADP/N/244/IND), WTO 11 September 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?Query=%40Symbol%3D+g%2Fadp%2Fn%2F*+and++%40Symbol%3D+ind&Language=ENGLISH&Context=FomerScriptedSearch&languageUIChanged=true.

⁵⁶ Semi-annual report under article 16.4 of the agreement. India (G/ADP/N/252/IND), WTO 15 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?Query=%40Symbol%3D+g%2Fadp%2Fn%2F*+and++%40Symbol%3D+ind&Language=ENGLISH&Context=FomerScriptedSearch&languageUIChanged=true.

⁵⁷ Panel established on Peru's measures on Guatemala's agricultural exports, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/news13_e.htm.

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment by providing and responding to notifications on trade measures to the relevant body of the World Trade Organization (WTO), participating in Trade Policy Review and confirming the information submitted to the Trade Monitoring Database.

China confirmed data on all 10 measures taken during the monitoring period in the WTO database.⁵⁸

China submitted two semi-annual reports on its trade measures to the WTO. On 17 October 2013 China submitted the report for the period from 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013,⁵⁹ and on 5 February 2014 it submitted the report for the period from 1 July 2013 to 31 December 2013.⁶⁰

China participated in the WTO Trade Policy Review. The report assessing Chinese trade policy in 2012-2014 was released on 27 May 2014. It also contains policy statement submitted by China.⁶¹

China has responded to notifications submitted to the WTO by various members concerned about potential trade violations.

On 13 June 2013, the European Union notified the WTO Secretariat of a request for consultations with China on China's anti-dumping duties on certain high-performance stainless steel seamless tubes from the European Union.⁶² The EU said that anti-dumping duties imposed by China on imports of steel tubes from the EU were inconsistent with the WTO's Anti-Dumping Agreement. In an effort to resolve the situation, the EU requested that the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) established a panel. China responded that the imposition of the anti-dumping measure was consistent with its obligations under WTO rules and noted that the DSB had already established a similar panel. China agreed to have the same panelists for both trade disputes.⁶³ This dispute is in the process of negotiation.

On 26 March 2014 a WTO panel released a report on an ongoing trade dispute between China and the United States originating from 13 March 2012. The dispute concerns Chinese export restrictions on raw materials, tungsten, and molybdenum used in the production of various electronic goods. China argued that the restrictions are related to the conservation of its exhaustible natural resources, and necessary to reduce pollution caused by mining.⁶⁴ China announced to the WTO Secretariat on 17 April 2014 its decision to appeal certain issues of law and legal interpretation in the panel report. The panel report was also appealed by the United States in a notification dated 8 April 2014.⁶⁵ This

⁵⁸ Trade Monitoring Database, WTO. <http://tmdb.wto.org>.

⁵⁹ Semi-annual report under article 16.4 of the agreement. China (G/ADP/N/244/CHN), Korea International Trade Association 17 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.kita.net/trade_import2/common/file_download.jsp?sub_path=wtfiles&filename=558AD.pdf&ori_filem=N244CHN.pdf.

⁶⁰ Semi-annual report under article 16.4 of the agreement. China (G/ADP/N/252/CHN), Korea International Trade Association 5 February 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.kita.net/trade_import2/common/file_download.jsp?sub_path=wtfiles&filename=558AD.pdf&ori_filem=N244CHN.pdf.

⁶¹ Trade Policy Review: China, WTO 3 July 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://wto.org/english/tratop_e/tp400_e.htm.

⁶² EU files dispute against China on steel measures, WTO 13 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/ds460rfc_14jun13_e.htm.

⁶³ "Panel established on EU complaint against China's anti-dumping duties", WTO 30 August 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news13_e/dsb_26aug13_e.htm.

⁶⁴ China – Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths, Tungsten and Molybdenum, WTO 8 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/cases_e/ds431_e.htm.

⁶⁵ Appeals announced by China in rare earths dispute and by US in products from China dispute, WTO 17 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/ds449apl_17apr14_e.htm.

dispute is in the process of negotiation. China has engaged in a transparent process to handle the dispute.

On 5 July 2012, the United States requested consultations with China with regard to Notice No. 20 [2011] and Notice No. 84 [2011] of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China imposing anti-dumping and countervailing duties on certain automobiles from the United States. On 23 May 2014, a WTO panel ruled that China's tariffs violated international trade rules. The panel also found that China acted inconsistently with the general obligation set forth in Article 1 of the Anti-Dumping Agreement and Article 10 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures to conduct investigations consistently with the provisions of these agreements. On the basis of the above, and pursuant to Article 19.1 of the Dispute Settlement Understanding, the panel recommended that the DSB request China to bring its relevant measures into conformity with its obligations under both agreements.⁶⁶

During the monitoring period China actively engaged in WTO mechanisms, providing notifications of trade-related measures, being subject to a Trade Policy Review, confirming data on the measures in the WTO database and participating in the DSB panel. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

China has fully complied with the commitment and gets a score of +1.

Analysts: Tannuva Akbar and Andrei Sakbarov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on trade by providing and responding to notifications on trade measures to the relevant body of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and confirming the information submitted to the Trade Monitoring Database.

South Africa has confirmed data on all 11 trade measures taken during the monitoring period.⁶⁷

South Africa submits semi-annual reports on trade-related measures to the WTO. It submitted two such reports, listing all the measures taken within the periods from 1 January to 30 June 2013 (submitted on 11 September 2013) and from 1 July to 31 December 2013 (submitted on 3 February 2014) and all the measures in force at the end of the period.⁶⁸

South Africa also reviewed some notified legislations such as the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property and it reported on its new act recognizing indigenous knowledge, which covers performance rights, copyright, trademarks, terms and expressions, geographical indications and designs. The law also sets up a national council on indigenous knowledge.⁶⁹

South Africa has supported an open, transparent and rules-based multilateral trading system by participating in various WTO engagement mechanisms. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analysts: Tannuva Akbar and Andrei Sakbarov

⁶⁶ China – Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Automobiles from the United States, USTR 23 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.ustr.gov/sites/default/files/US.Sub1_DS440.ForPosting.pdf.

⁶⁷ WTO Trade Monitoring Database, WTO. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://tmdb.wto.org>.

⁶⁸ Semi-annual report under article 16.4 of the agreement. South Africa (G/ADP/N/252/ZAF), WTO 3 February 2014.

Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?Query=@Symbol=%20g/adp/n/*%20and%20%20@Symbol=%20zaf&Language=ENGLISH&Context=FomerScriptedSearch&languageUIChanged=true.

⁶⁹ Intellectual property body grapples with plain packaging, innovation, technology and more, WTO 25 February 2014.

Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/trip_ss_25feb14_e.htm.

3. Macroeconomic Policy: Small and Medium-Size Enterprises [24]

We will explore opportunities for cooperating in the field of SMEs and recognise the need for promoting dialogue among the respective Ministries and Agencies in charge of the theme, particularly with a view to promoting their international exchange and cooperation and fostering innovation, research and development.

eThekweni Declaration

Background

At their meeting in Sanya, China, on 13 April 2011, BRICS Trade and Economic Ministers established the Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues (CGETI) as a senior mechanism for further institutionalizing BRICS economic relations and asked it to propose concrete steps aimed at strengthening economic cooperation within BRICS.⁷⁰

At their second meeting in New Delhi on 28 March 2012, on the eve of the BRICS summit, Trade and Economic Ministers discussed the CGETI, commended the exchange of experiences in the area of promoting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as one of the major areas for further intra-BRICS cooperation and instructed the CGETI to explore ways of enhancing it.⁷¹

Further work in this area was endorsed at the Third BRICS Trade Ministers meeting on 26 March 2013.⁷² The ministers approved the BRICS Trade and Investment Cooperation Framework as a basis for future coordination and cooperation on economic issues, including SMEs.⁷³ The eThekweni Declaration highlighted the importance of cooperation on SMEs development recognizing “the fundamental role played by ... SMEs in the economies of their countries.”⁷⁴

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the BRICS members to explore opportunities for cooperation with regard to SMEs.

The BRICS Trade and Investment Cooperation Framework identifies the following areas of work for SME cooperation:

- Conducting information exchange on SME regulatory and supporting policies, as well as the experiences and practices in this area.
- Exploring possibilities of signing a BRICS SMEs cooperation agreement.
- Encouraging promotion agencies such as SME associations and development centres to establish contacts and hold joint activities including trade/investment expos, human resource training, consulting, seminars, etc.⁷⁵

⁷⁰ Press release following BRICS Trade and Economic Ministers’ meeting, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 14 April 2011. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.mid.ru/brics.nsf/WEBdocBric/F1D7E323B5A234DAC3257888003B4E9E>.

⁷¹ The 2nd Meeting of the BRICS Trade and Economic Ministers Joint Press Release, Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India 28 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

http://commerce.nic.in/writereaddata/pressrelease/Meeting_BRICS_28th_Mar_2012.pdf.

⁷² Joint Communiqué of the Third Meeting of the BRICS Trade Ministers, Fifth BRICS Summit 28 March 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.brics5.co.za/the-third-meeting-of-the-brics-trade-ministers-durban/>

⁷³ BRICS Trade and Investment Cooperation Framework, Fifth BRICS Summit 28 March 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.brics5.co.za/assets/BRICS-Trade-and-Investment-Cooperation-Framework.pdf>.

⁷⁴ eThekweni Declaration, Fifth BRICS Summit 28 March 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.brics5.co.za/about-brics/summit-declaration/fifth-summit/>.

⁷⁵ BRICS Trade and Investment Cooperation Framework, Fifth BRICS Summit 28 March 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.brics5.co.za/assets/BRICS-Trade-and-Investment-Cooperation-Framework.pdf>.

Thus, to register full compliance relevant government agencies and ministries of the BRICS countries should both share data and experience in the area, and involve SMEs, their associations, and other non-governmental institutions working in this field in joint activities aimed at stimulating SMEs development.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take part in intra-BRICS cooperation in the field of SMEs
0	Member either promotes an exchange of information and experiences in the area of SMEs development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries, or involves SMEs, their associations and other relevant non-governmental actors in intra-BRICS activities in this field.
+1	Member both promotes an exchange of information and experiences in the area of SMEs development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries, and involves SMEs, their associations and other relevant non-governmental actors in intra-BRICS activities in this field.

Lead Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Brazil has promoted an exchange of information and experiences in the area of SMEs development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries.

On 22-23 April 2013, the Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (Apex-Brasil) participated in the workshop “International Experience on Supporting Export-Oriented Small Business” organized by the Russian Ministry of Economic Development. Apex-Brasil shared the experience on SMEs support in Brazil.⁷⁶

On 14-15 October 2013, the Sixth Meeting of the Brazil-India Joint Commission on Political, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held in Brasilia. The foreign ministers of Brazil and India committed to encourage SMEs to participate in trade fairs, seminars and other business events held in both countries “in order to enhance trade flows.” The ministers also emphasized the importance of a regular Brazil-India CEOs Forum to be organized by India’s Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Brazil’s National Confederation of Industry (CNI) “as a mechanism to further stimulate trade and investment relations between companies of the two countries, especially SMEs.”⁷⁷

Brazil took some steps to promote an exchange of information and experiences in the area of SMEs development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries but there is no evidence of action taken by Brazil during the monitoring period to involve SMEs, their associations and other relevant non-governmental actors in intra-BRICS activities. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

⁷⁶ International Experience on Supporting Export-Oriented Small Business Workshop, Russian Ministry of Economic Development 29 April 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

http://www.economy.gov.ru/wps/wcm/connect/economylib4/mer/about/structure/depmb/doc20130429_06.

⁷⁷ Ata da Sexta Reunião da Comissão Mista de Cooperação Política, Econômica, Científica, Tecnológica e Cultural Brasil-Índia - Brasília, 15 de outubro de 2013 15 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/sala-de-imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/ata-da-sexta-reuniao-da-comissao-mista-de-cooperacao-politica-economica-cientifica-tecnologica-e-cultural-brasil-india-brasilia-15-de-outubro-de-2013/>.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to promote BRICS cooperation on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

On 22-23 April 2013, the Russian Ministry of Economic Development organized the workshop “International Experience on Supporting Export-Oriented Small Business.” Participants of the workshop included 25 heads of Russian regional coordination-centres supporting export-oriented small business, representative of the Export Insurance Agency of Russia, Russian Bank For Development and Foreign Economic Affairs (Vnesheconombank), UK Trade and Investment Department, Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, US Commercial Service within the Department of Commerce’s International Trade Administration, EY company and the Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency (Apex-Brasil), which shared the experience of Brazil on SMEs support. The participants agreed to organize similar events at the Ministry of Economic Development annually and in the regions of the Russian Federation.⁷⁸

On 19 November 2013, the Fifth Indo-Russian Business Forum, organized by the Indian Business Alliance, the Embassy of India in Russia and the Business Council for Cooperation with India of the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was held in Moscow. The Russian ombudsman for SMEs protection Viktor Yermakov participated in the forum and presented Russia’s activities to support SMEs set up by foreign investors, including the same legal treatment as applied to domestic Russian companies, and access to state support program, including on export facilitation.⁷⁹

Russia took actions to promote an exchange of information and experiences in the area of SMEs development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries, but there is no evidence of action taken by Russia during the monitoring period to involve SMEs, their associations and other relevant non-governmental actors in intra-BRICS activities. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to promote BRICS cooperation in the field of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

On 23 September 2013, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and China’s Trade Development Bureau organized the India-China Business Matchmaking Symposium in New Delhi. During the event micro, small and medium-sized enterprises from India and China signed fifteen memorandum of understandings worth USD338 million “in a bid to boost exports from India to China.” Joint Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Commerce Asit Tripathy participated in the event and supported access to Indian high-quality products, including “engineering goods, petroleum downstream products, agri-products, pharmaceuticals and services like IT [information technology],” to the Chinese market.⁸⁰

On 14-15 October 2013, the Sixth Meeting of the Brazil-India Joint Commission on Political, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held in Brasilia. The foreign ministers of Brazil and India committed to encourage SMEs to participate in trade fairs, seminars and

⁷⁸ International Experience on Supporting Export-Oriented Small Business Workshop, Russian Ministry of Economic Development 29 April 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

http://www.economy.gov.ru/wps/wcm/connect/economylib4/mer/about/structure/depmb/doc20130429_06.

⁷⁹ A level playing field for small Indian businesses in Russia. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://m.in.rbth.com/economics/2013/11/22/a_level_playing_field_for_small_indian_businesses_in_russia_31071.html

⁸⁰ India, China cos. sign MoUs to address trade imbalance, SupportBiz.com 25 September 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.supportbiz.com/articles/news/india-china-cos-sign-mous-address-trade-imbalance.html>.

other business events held in both countries “in order to enhance trade flows.” In this context, India offered Brazil to become the Partner Country in India International Trade Fair to be held in Delhi on 14-27 November 2014. The ministers also emphasized the importance of a regular Brazil-India CEOs Forum to be organized by India’s Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Brazil’s National Confederation of Industry (CNI) “as a mechanism to further stimulate trade and investment relations between companies of the two countries, especially SMEs.”⁸¹

On 19 November 2013, the Fifth Indo-Russian Business Forum was held in Moscow, organized by the Indian Business Alliance, the Indian Embassy and the Business Council for Cooperation with India of the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Participants discussed the Russian-Indian economic cooperation and access of Indian SMEs to the Russian markets.⁸²

During the compliance period India involved both governmental and non-governmental actors in intra-BRICS activities in the area of SME development. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

China has promoted an exchange of information and experiences in the area of SME development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries.

On 19 May 2014, director general of the SME Department under the China’s Ministry of Industry and Information Technology Zheng Xin met with the Russian delegation, including representatives of the “government departments of industry” from the regions of Russia and business community. Participants discussed policies for promoting the development of SMEs, stimulating SME financing and fostering innovation.⁸³

On 23 September 2013, China’s Trade Development Bureau (TDB), which is subordinate to the Ministry of Commerce, in cooperation with India’s non-governmental Confederation of Indian Industry, organized a symposium on business matchmaking. Apart from TDB officials, the Chinese delegation included SME representatives from different sectors, such as chemicals, plastics, steel, light industrial products, glassware, arts and crafts. The meeting focused on possible steps to scale up the bilateral trade between China and India and resulted in signing 15 memorandums of understanding in various sectors worth USD338 million.⁸⁴

China took steps to promote an exchange of information and experiences in the area of SMEs development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries and involved relevant non-governmental actors in intra-BRICS activities in this field. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

⁸¹ Ata da Sexta Reunião da Comissão Mista de Cooperação Política, Econômica, Científica, Tecnológica e Cultural Brasil-Índia-Brasília, 15 de outubro de 2013 15 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/sala-de-imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/ata-da-sexta-reuniao-da-comissao-mista-de-cooperacao-politica-economica-cientifica-tecnologica-e-cultural-brasil-india-brasilia-15-de-outubro-de-2013/>.

⁸² A level playing field for small Indian businesses in Russia. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://m.in.rbth.com/economics/2013/11/22/a_level_playing_field_for_small_indian_businesses_in_russia_31071.html.

⁸³ China, Russia to strengthen cooperation in SMEs, China SME Online 27 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.sme.gov.cn/web/assembly/action/browsePage.do?channelID=1154306380054&contentID=1401153300311>.

⁸⁴ SMEs of India, China sign MoUs worth \$338 mn to enhance trade, SME Times 23 September 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.smetimes.in/smetimes/news/top-stories/2013/Sep/23/smes-of-india-china-sign-mous-worth-338-mn-to-enhance-trade.html>.

South Africa: -1

South Africa has failed to comply with the commitment on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

There is no evidence of action taken by South Africa during the monitoring period to promote exchange of information and experiences in the area of SME development between relevant BRICS agencies and ministries. Thus, it has been given a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

4. Regional Security: Afghanistan [29]

We affirm our commitment to support Afghanistan's emergence as a peaceful, stable and democratic state, free of terrorism and extremism, and underscore the need for more effective regional and international cooperation for the stabilisation of Afghanistan, including by combating terrorism.

eThekwinini Declaration

Background

After more than three decades of bloodshed and regress Afghanistan faces significant political, security and socioeconomic challenges. Today Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. Extreme rates of poverty and unemployment are aggravated by increasing burden of corruption. Security risks also persist — the authorities have limited power outside Kabul, and several parts of the country are controlled by militant groups. In light of the 2014 NATO troops withdrawal these risks assume critical importance.

The BRICS leaders first expressed their commitment to promote peace and stability in Afghanistan in the 2012 Delhi Declaration.⁸⁵ The commitment was reiterated at the 2013 Durban Summit, highlighting three major areas for potential engagement with Afghan authorities — security, economic development and good governance.

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the BRICS members to provide assistance to Afghanistan in addressing security, socioeconomic and governance challenges.

The communiqué issued by the international conference on Afghanistan in Bonn in 2011 outlines possible actions in each sphere.⁸⁶

Assisting the Afghan government in addressing security issues can include providing the Afghan National Security Forces, the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police with means to strengthen policing and justice systems to deter illegal and criminal activities, including terrorism, supporting negotiations and reconciliation between national groups and political forces, and promoting regional and bilateral security treaties with Afghanistan's neighbours, etc.

Assistance in economic and social development can take forms of official development assistance, supporting infrastructure development, promoting education, health care, agriculture, energy, regional trade and transit agreements, etc.

Promoting good governance in Afghanistan may include sharing best practices and building Afghanistan's domestic capacity to deal with corruption, strengthening democratic institutions, promoting rule of law and supporting civil society organizations, engaging in dialogue with the Afghan government on human rights, and "promotion of civil society participation, including both traditional civil society structures and modern manifestations of civic action, including the role of youth, in the country's democratic processes."⁸⁷

⁸⁵ 2012 Delhi Declaration, BRICS Information Centre 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
<http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/120329-delhi-declaration.html>.

⁸⁶ Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, European Union External Action 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://eeas.europa.eu/afghanistan/docs/2011_11_conclusions_bonn_en.pdf.

⁸⁷ Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, European Union External Action 5 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.
http://eeas.europa.eu/afghanistan/docs/2011_11_conclusions_bonn_en.pdf.

In order to fully comply with this commitment, the BRICS members must assist Afghanistan by providing support in all of the following areas: addressing security issues, facilitating economic development, and promoting good governance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not provide assistance to Afghanistan in addressing security, socioeconomic and governance challenges.
0	Member provides assistance to Afghanistan in addressing only one of the following challenges: security, socioeconomic development or good governance.
+1	Member provides assistance to Afghanistan in addressing all of the following challenges: security, socioeconomic development and good governance.

Lead Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on Afghanistan.

According to the Basic Agreement on technical cooperation between governments of Brazil and Afghanistan since 2010 Brazil has provided technical cooperation in agriculture and mining to Afghanistan within the program “Strengthening economic development of rural areas in Afghanistan.” The project activities include education and training of Afghan agricultural specialists.⁸⁸

From 19 June 2012 to 19 June 2014, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) in partnership with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) implemented the project “Collaborative Approach to Agro-Ecological Zoning of Afghanistan” aimed at “improving the potential for land use in order to reduce the likelihood of risks in the harvests of crops” through expanding the capacity of identification of areas with huge agricultural potential and improving agricultural productivity.⁸⁹

From 19 June 2012 to 19 June 2014, the Brazilian Agricultural Research and Technology Dissemination (EPAGRI) in partnership with ABC implemented the project “Strengthening Rural Capacity of Afghanistan.”⁹⁰

On 20 November 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on the situation in Afghanistan that contained the UN member-states’ position on a number of issues, including security and transition; peace, reconciliation and reintegration; governance, rule of law and human rights; social and economic development; regional cooperation; and counter-narcotics.⁹¹ Brazil became one of the sponsors of the draft resolution.⁹²

During the compliance period Brazil provided assistance to Afghanistan in addressing only the challenge of socioeconomic development. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

⁸⁸ Ajuste Complementar Ao Acordo Básico De Cooperação Técnica Entre O Governo Da República Federativa Do Brasil E O Governo Da República Islâmica Do Afeganistão Para Implementação Do Projeto “Abordagem Colaborativa Para O Zoneamento Agroecológico Do Afeganistão, 3 August 2012. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.jusbrasil.com.br/diarios/40782996/dou-secao-1-24-09-2012-pg-70>.

⁸⁹ Abordagem Colaborativa para o Zoneamento Agroecológico do Afeganistão BRA/04/044-S420, Brazilian Cooperation Agency. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.abc.gov.br/projetos/pesquisa>.

⁹⁰ Fortalecimento da Extensão Rural no Afeganistão BRA/04/044-S435, Brazilian Cooperation Agency. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.abc.gov.br/projetos/pesquisa>.

⁹¹ United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the Situation in Afghanistan, United Nations 20 November 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/11.

⁹² United Nations General Assembly Sixty-eighth session. 55th plenary meeting, United Nations 20 November 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/PV.55.

Analysts: Elizaveta Safonkina and Victoria Pavlyushina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on Afghanistan.

On 24 March 2014, Russia decided to allocate USD4.1 million to the NATO-Russia Council Helicopter Maintenance Trust Fund.⁹³ In April 2013 the agreement on helicopter spare parts' supplies to Afghanistan worth USD924,000 was signed within this Russia-NATO project.⁹⁴

In April 2014, Russia implemented an Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe project on training of the antidrug specialists from Afghanistan at the All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs.⁹⁵

On 15 May 2014, the Ministerial Meeting on Countering Narcotics organized by the Russian Federal Drug Control Service was held in Moscow. Representatives of Argentina, Afghanistan, Brazil, Israel, India, Iran, China, Nicaragua, South Africa, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Financial Action Task Force, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization participated.⁹⁶ The conference adopted a declaration on the international community actions to fight drug production in Afghanistan, including by elaborating a comprehensive plan for Afghanistan development for 2015-2020 and creating the Global Alliance on Alternative Development. Participants also supported Russia's proposal to create an international mechanism to tackle drug production in Afghanistan, which should unite several separate programs in Afghanistan and will be effective and accountable to the international community.⁹⁷

On 15 May 2014, Russia delivered 37.8 tons of humanitarian aid, including a mobile power plant, tents, blankets, dishes and food to help people suffering from a landslide in Badakhshan province.⁹⁸

In 2013-2014, 145 Afghanistan students were admitted to Russian higher education institutions. The Russian federal budget covered the expenses for 90 of the students.⁹⁹

Russia provided assistance to Afghanistan in addressing security, good governance and socioeconomic challenges. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

⁹³ Directive No 436-r of 26 March 2014, Russian Government 26 March 2014. <http://government.ru/docs/11287>.

⁹⁴ On Russian-Afghanistan relations, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 14 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rasia.nsf/1083b7937ae580ae432569e7004199c2/9258c824737051ca43256d9700331b25>.

⁹⁵ On the Implementation of the OSCE Project on Afghanistan Antidrug Specialists Training, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 30 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rasia.nsf/1083b7937ae580ae432569e7004199c2/44257b100055e10444257cca0037350b>.

⁹⁶ Ministerial Meeting on Countering the Countering Narcotics held in Moscow on 15 May 2014, Russian Federal Drug Control Service 15 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.fskn.gov.ru/includes/periodics/events_all/2014/0515/100330448/detail.shtml.

⁹⁷ Statement by Russian Permanent Representative to the UN Vitaly Churkin at the UN Security Council meeting on the problem of Afghan drugs, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 26 June 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rasia.nsf/1083b7937ae580ae432569e7004199c2/44257b100055e10444257cd04003fa464>.

⁹⁸ On the Humanitarian Aid to Afghanistan, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 15 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rasia.nsf/1083b7937ae580ae432569e7004199c2/44257b100055e10444257cd900397ba9>.

⁹⁹ On Russian-Afghanistan relations, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 14 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rasia.nsf/1083b7937ae580ae432569e7004199c2/9258c824737051ca43256d9700331b25>.

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on Afghanistan.

On 4-5 December 2013, the first ever India-Afghanistan Innovation Partnership Fair was held in Kabul. It was organized by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Indian Embassy in Afghanistan, Kabul Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). At the exhibition 19 Indian and 25 Afghan participants showcased their innovations. According to the organizers the fair was aimed at bringing “Afghan individuals and organizations that are best-positioned to forge innovative meaningful business-partnerships with Indian counterparts.” Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan Amar Sinha said that “innovative solutions have helped India increase agriculture production, educate many more people in rural India and prevent diseases such as tuberculosis. This innovation partnership will help Afghanistan in doing the same.”¹⁰⁰

On 4-5 March 2014, the second India-Afghanistan Innovation Partnership Fair was held in Mazar-e-Sharif. It was organized by the Balkh Chamber of Commerce and Industries with the support from USAID, Indian Embassy in Afghanistan, FICCI and eight Northern Chambers of Commerce and Industries. The fair allowed 20 organizations from India and 20 organizations from the nine provinces of Northern Afghanistan to showcase the products and services in agriculture, mining, clean energy, education, health, and information and communications technologies. The aim was “to identify and support innovative solutions being developed, tested and scaled in India, to [increase] the quality of development in Afghanistan, by improving commercial links between the two countries.”¹⁰¹

On 18 April 2014, it was reported that in February 2014 India and Russia agreed that India would finance Russia’s supplies of arms and military equipment to Afghanistan. India, which has the strategic partnership with Afghanistan, is “committed to provide arms and ammunition to strengthen the Afghan National Army.” However, no official confirmation and further information of signing this agreement has been found.¹⁰²

India took steps aimed at improving socioeconomic development of Afghanistan but there is no evidence of action taken by India during the compliance period to address security good governance. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on Afghanistan.

On 27 September 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Afghan President Hamid Karzai signed the China-Afghanistan Joint Statement on Deepening Strategic Cooperative Partnership. The partnership is meant to facilitate intensified exchanges and cooperation in the area of security, in particular in combating illegal immigration, human trafficking and illegal arms and drug trafficking; promoting intelligence exchanges; strengthening border management, and enhancing “cooperation in non-

¹⁰⁰ New India-Afghan fair promotes innovation partnership, Embassy of Afghanistan in the United Kingdom 4 December 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://afghanistanembassy.org.uk/english/?p=85>.

¹⁰¹ Second India-Afghan Innovation fair Promotes Innovation Partnership, Embassy of India in Afghanistan 4 March 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://eoi.gov.in/kabul/?2836?000>.

¹⁰² India to pay Russia for arms, ammo it sells to Afghanistan, Indian Express 18 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/india-to-pay-russia-for-arms-ammo-it-sells-to-afghanistan/>.

traditional security fields such as disaster prevention and mitigation.” Both sides also signed the treaty on extradition.¹⁰³

On 27 September 2013, at his meeting with Hamid Karzai, Xi Jinping announced that China would provide CNY200 million under the framework of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the two countries.¹⁰⁴ The funds are aimed at developing natural resource industries and rebuilding economic infrastructure in Afghanistan.¹⁰⁵

China has provided assistance to Afghanistan in addressing good governance issues.

On 16 May 2014, the third round of the US–China Training Program for Afghan diplomats was launched. The program provides opportunities for 15 Afghan diplomats to receive each year two weeks of training in the US, and two weeks in China.¹⁰⁶

China provided assistance to Afghanistan in addressing security, socioeconomic development and good governance. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

South Africa: -1

South Africa has failed to comply with the commitment on Afghanistan.

No evidence of action taken by South Africa during the compliance period to provide assistance to Afghanistan have been found. Thus, it has been given a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov

¹⁰³ Joint Statement Between The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan And The People’s Republic of China On Deepening Strategic and Cooperative Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan 30 September 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. Date of Access: 28 May 2014. <http://mfa.gov.af/en/news/joint-statement-between-the-islamic-republic-of-afghanistan-and-the-peoples-republic-of-china-on-deepening-strategic-and-cooperative-partnership>.

¹⁰⁴ Joint Statement Between The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan And The People’s Republic of China On Deepening Strategic and Cooperative Partnership, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan 30 September 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://mfa.gov.af/en/news/joint-statement-between-the-islamic-republic-of-afghanistan-and-the-peoples-republic-of-china-on-deepening-strategic-and-cooperative-partnership>.

¹⁰⁵ China extends \$32.5 million in aid to Afghanistan, Global Post 27 September 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/kyodo-news-international/130927/china-extends-325-million-aid-afghanistan>.

¹⁰⁶ Opening ceremony of U.S.-China joint training program for Afghan diplomats, Embassy of the United States in Beijing 16 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://beijing.usembassy-china.org.cn/2014ir/opening-ceremony-of-u.s.-china-joint-training-program-for-afghan-diplomats.html>.

5. Terrorism [36]

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 UN has a central role in coordinating international action against terrorism within the framework of the UN Charter and in accordance with principles and norms of international law. In this context, we support the implementation of the UN General Assembly Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and are determined to strengthen cooperation in countering this global threat.

eThekweni Declaration

Background

Prior to the Durban Summit the BRICS members had not specifically mentioned the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in any of the concluding statements. However, since 2009 they have consistently “strongly condemn[ed] 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.”¹⁰⁷

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy consisting of a resolution and a Plan of Action (A/RES/60/288) aims to enhance “national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism” and was adopted on 8 September 2006 by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). Actions include “strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating United Nations system’s counter-terrorism activities.”¹⁰⁸

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy condemns terrorism under any capacity or purpose and includes a plan of action to “take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.”¹⁰⁹

Commitment Features

The commitment was divided into two parts. The first calls for the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the second calls for strengthening cooperation at the international level in countering terrorism.

The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Action Plan consists of measures divided into four specific areas.

1. Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
2. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
3. Measures to build States’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard
4. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

UNGA reviews on Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy implementation should be used when assessing compliance with the first part of the commitment.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁷ BRICS conclusion statements: BRIC Research Group, 2012. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/conclusions/terrorism-111027.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, United Nations. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <https://www.un.org/en/terrorism/background.shtml>

¹⁰⁹ UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, United Nations. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <https://www.un.org/en/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml#plan>.

¹¹⁰ Member States renew commitment to strengthening UN counter-terrorism strategy, United Nations 29 June 2012. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=42366>.

Given that the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy includes a number of measures on international cooperation through “the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and sub-regional organizations,” the second part of the commitment will be regarded as cooperation specifically among BRICS countries on countering terrorism.¹¹¹ Actions on cooperation with at least one BRICS country will be enough to constitute compliance with the second part. A score of full compliance will be awarded if the member country takes meaningful actions on both parts of the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism with BRICS countries
0	Member takes actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy OR to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism with BRICS countries
+1	Member takes actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy AND to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism with BRICS countries

Lead Analysts: Caroline Bracht and Rebeca Ramirez

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on countering terrorism.

On 8 May 2013, the Integrated System of Command and Control of Public Security for Major Events, under the coordination of Special Secretariat for the Security of Major Events. The system will ensure coordination of various agencies of the Brazilian Government responsible for public security and counter-terrorism.¹¹²

On 15-16 May 2013, Brazil adopted decrees No. 8,014 and No. 8,006 to implement the UN Security Council Resolutions 2083 and 2082 (2012) on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.¹¹³

On 2 August 2013, Brazil enacted Law No. 12,850, which defines “criminal organization” and “provides for the methods of criminal investigation, the means for obtaining evidence, the related criminal offenses, and the criminal trial procedure to be applied to such organizations.” This law applies to “international terrorist organizations, recognized pursuant to norms of international law to which Brazil is a party.”¹¹⁴

On 14 April 2014, the UN Secretary General presented to the General Assembly the report titled “Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.” Brazil together with other countries, regional and sub-regional organizations submitted the information on actions to implement the Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was attached to the report. It was noted that “being a country with no history of terrorist acts, Brazil has

¹¹¹ UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, United Nations. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <https://www.un.org/en/terrorism/background.shtml>.

¹¹² Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

¹¹³ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

¹¹⁴ Brazil: New Law Defines “Criminal Organization” and Provides for Investigatory and Other Procedures, Library of Congress 12 August 213. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc_news?disp3_l205403663_text.

been making efforts to prevent them. Currently, emphasis has been put on security of major events” including the 2014 FIFA World Cup.”¹¹⁵

On 20 April 2014, a new anti-terrorism bill was presented in the Brazilian National Congress. Brazilian lawmakers argued it was “required to fill a missing piece in the Brazilian legal system.” The anti-terrorism bill would impose a 15-to 30-year jail sentence for “causing or inciting widespread terror by threatening or trying to threaten the life, the physical integrity or the health or liberty of a person.”¹¹⁶

Brazil took measures to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy but did not act to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism with BRICS countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrew Defor and Mark Rakhmangulov

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on combatting terrorism.

On 20 June 2013, the Russian government amended the rules for disbursing grants from the Government Reserve Fund to improve the management of compensation for damages occasioned by a terrorist act or during lawful actions to suppress a terrorist act.¹¹⁷

In September 2013, Russia participated in a live exercise “Vigilant Skies 2013” working together with Poland and Turkey to successfully tackle simulated terrorist threat.¹¹⁸

In October 2013, Russia presented its report on progress to improve the national anti-money-laundering/combating the financing of terrorism system at the plenary meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The FATF recognised that Russia had made significant progress in addressing the deficiencies identified in the 2008 mutual evaluation report and could be removed from the regular follow-up process.¹¹⁹

On 2 November 2013, the Russian Criminal Code was amended in order to increase the effectiveness of measures related to the criminal prosecution of persons involved in terrorist activity. Training conducted for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activity was recognized as a separate crime in the Russian legislation.¹²⁰

On 3–4 March 2014, as chair of the G8, Russia held an international conference on Countering Radicalization Conducive to Terrorism in Moscow. Participants, including senior officials, experts, competent scientific and public figures, journalists, heads of educational institutions, traditional

¹¹⁵ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

¹¹⁶ Proposed Brazil anti-terrorism law sparks human rights concerns, JURIST 20 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://jurist.org/paperchase/2014/04/proposed-brazilian-anti-terrorism-law-draws-human-rights-concerns.php>.

¹¹⁷ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

¹¹⁸ NATO-Russia Practical Cooperation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization December 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2013_12/20131127_131201-MediaBackgrounder-NRC_en.pdf.

¹¹⁹ Mutual Evaluation of the Russian Federation: 6th Follow-up Report, FATF October 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/n-r/russianfederation/documents/fur-russia-2013.html>.

¹²⁰ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

leaders of religious communities, as well as leading members of the antiterrorist structures of the international organizations discussed ways of “countering the dissemination of terrorist and extremist ideology and the radicalization of public and political sentiment.”^{121,122}

On 9-10 April 2014, heads of special services, security and law enforcement authorities of foreign states — partners of the Russian Federal Security Service — met in Sochi. There were 79 delegations from 55 countries and three international organizations at the meeting, which covered strengthening a global counter-terrorism system while supporting the coordinating role of the United Nations. Participants discussed the measures to counter terrorism that could erupt after the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force from Afghanistan and measures to prevent using information and communication technologies in terrorist activities. They agreed on ways to further strengthen cooperation in enhancing security of major international events.¹²³

On 14 April 2014, the UN Secretary General presented to the General Assembly the report titled “Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.” Russia together with other countries, regional and sub-regional organizations submitted the information on its actions to implement the Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was attached to the report.¹²⁴

On 28 May 2014, a conference on “Countering the Terrorist Ideology: Systemic Approach and Practical Steps” was held in Krasnoyarsk with support of the Russian National Counter-Terrorism Committee. It included sessions on the activities of antiterrorist commissions to create regional systems of countering terrorist ideology, the protection of information space from the spread of terrorist ideology, and the prevention of extremist and terrorist activities among youth. A resolution containing practical recommendations was adopted.¹²⁵

On 12 June 2014, Special Representative of the Russian President for International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism and Cross-Border Organized Crime Alexander Zmeevsky participated in the UN General Assembly meeting to review implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹²⁶

On 21 October 2013, Russia and India issued a joint statement on further development of Russian-Indian strategic partnership. A separate part of the statement was devoted to their cooperation in

¹²¹ Conference “Countering radicalization conducive to terrorism”, Official Website of Russia’s G8 Presidency 1 March 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://en.g8russia.ru/announcements/20140301/983248496.html>.

¹²² An international conference on Countering Radicalization Conducive to Terrorism was held in Moscow, Official Website of Russia’s G8 Presidency 6 March 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20140306/983262762.html>.

¹²³ XIII Meeting of heads of special services, security and law-enforcement authorities of foreign states – partners of FSB, Russian Federal Security Service 7 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/international/meeting.htm>.

¹²⁴ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

¹²⁵ Specialized Forum 'Contemporary Security Systems: Counter-Terrorism' takes place in Krasnoyarsk with support of the National Counter-Terrorism Committee, National Counter-Terrorism Committee 28 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://nac.gov.ru/nakmessage/2014/05/29/v-krasnoyarske-pri-podderzhke-nak-prokhodit-forum-vystavka-sovremennye-sistemy.html>.

¹²⁶ Speech of Special Representative of the Russian President for International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism and Cross-Border Organized Crime Alexander Zmeevsky at the UN General Assembly meeting to review implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 13 June 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rkonfl.nsf/8850205d7c032570432569e000362cb1/44257b100055db8444257cf600296e7f>.

countering terrorism. Russia and India reiterated the UN's central role in the fight against terrorism and expressed their intention to actively contribute to it under its auspices. Both sides called for an expedite conclusion of the negotiations on the draft Comprehensive UN Convention on International Terrorism. They also agreed to continue discussion of these issues in the framework of the bilateral Joint Working Group on Countering International Terrorism.¹²⁷

On 20 May 2014, Russia and China issued a Joint Statement on the New Stage of Comprehensive Partnership and Strategic Cooperation. The countries supported further strengthening of central coordinating role of the UN in countering terrorism. They also supported the transformation of BRICS into a mechanism of cooperation and coordination on a wide range of global issue, including the fight against terrorism.¹²⁸

On 17-20 June 2014, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) held its 20th plenary meeting and meetings of working groups in Moscow. EAG members (Belarus, India, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), as well as observer states and organizations (Armenia, Italy, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Turkey, Montenegro, the Financial Action Task Force, MONEYVAL, the Eurasian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO]) attended the events. To expand cooperation with other international and regional organizations EAG signed the Protocol on Cooperation with SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure and Memorandum of Cooperation with CIS Anti-Terrorism Centre.¹²⁹

Russia acted to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism with BRICS countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrew Defor and Mark Rakhmangulov

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on combatting terrorism.

In June 2013, the Financial Action Task Force reviewed the Indian eighth Follow-Up Report and the Progress Report on Action Plan and decided that “India had reached a satisfactory level of compliance with all of the core and key Recommendations and could be removed from the regular follow-up process.”¹³⁰

On 16 December 2013, the US Transportation Security Administration and the Indian Bureau of Civil Aviation Security signed a Sensitive Security Information-Sharing Agreement to “enhance cooperation on aviation security, increase collaboration on security-related technologies, increase

¹²⁷ Joint Statement of the 14th Russian-Indian Summit, President of Russia 21 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://kremlin.ru/ref_notes/1543/.

¹²⁸ Joint Statement of Russia and China on the New Stage of Comprehensive Partnership and Strategic Cooperation 20 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://kremlin.ru/ref_notes/1642.

¹²⁹ EAG Plenary Meeting Public Statement, Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism 20 June 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.eurasiangroup.org/detail/news1/eag_plenary_meeting_public_statement/.

¹³⁰ Mutual Evaluation of India: 8th Follow-up report & Progress Report on Action Plan, FATF 25 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-i/india/documents/india-fur-2013.html>.

reciprocal visits for airport security assessments, and facilitate the exchange of ideas and best practices for security at airport points of entry.”¹³¹

On 18-19 February 2014, the National Bomb Data Centre at the Indian National Security Guard organized an international conference on “Terrorists Weapon of Choice: Improvised Explosive Devices.” The National Security Guard aims to strengthen knowledge sharing and exchange of best practices between various security agencies on terrorism and bombing incidents. About 200 delegates from central armed police forces, state police organizations, research institutions, army, air force and others organizations, including from abroad participated in the event.¹³²

India has not submitted the information on its actions to implement the Counter-Terrorism Strategy to the UN Secretary General’s report on “Activities of the United Nations System in Implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” of 14 April 2014.¹³³

On 21 October 2013, Russia and India issued a joint statement on further development of Russian-Indian strategic partnership. A separate part of the statement was devoted to their cooperation in countering terrorism. Russia and India reiterated UN’s central role in the fight against terrorism and expressed their intention to actively contribute to it under its auspices. Both sides called for an expedite conclusion of the negotiations on the draft Comprehensive UN Convention on International Terrorism. They also agreed to continue discussion of these issues in the framework of the bilateral Joint Working Group on Countering International Terrorism.¹³⁴

On 17-20 June 2014, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) held its 20th plenary meeting and meetings of working groups in Moscow. Additional Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Finance K.P. Krishnan chaired the plenary session as the EAG Chairman.¹³⁵

India acted to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and strengthen cooperation with BRICS countries in countering terrorism. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrew Defor and Mark Rakhmangulov

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment on combatting terrorism.

According to the US Department of State Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, China cooperated with other nations on counterterrorism efforts through military exercises and assistance. In September 2013, China and 18 Southeast Asian countries participated in a counterterrorism exercise

¹³¹ Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, U.S. Department of State April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/>.

¹³² Press Release 14th International NBDC Seminar, National Security Guard 19 February 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. <https://web.archive.org/web/20140701215825/http://nsg.gov.in/administrator/writereaddata/PR-NBDC%20SEMINAR.pdf>.

¹³³ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

¹³⁴ Joint Statement of the 14th Russian-Indian Summit, President of Russia 21 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://kremlin.ru/ref_notes/1543/.

¹³⁵ EAG Plenary Meeting Public Statement, Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism 20 June 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

http://www.eurasiangroup.org/detail/news1/eag_plenary_meeting_public_statement/.

co-chaired by Indonesia and the United States. In November 2013, China and Indonesia held their third round of counterterrorism exercises in Indonesia (Sharp Knife 2013).¹³⁶

However, no China's actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the national level have been registered. China has not submitted the information on its actions to implement the Counter-Terrorism Strategy to the UN Secretary General report "Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" of 14 April 2014.¹³⁷

In August 2013, China and Russia held joint border security exercises (Peace Mission 2013) within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.¹³⁸

In November 2013, India and China conducted joint exercises in Chengdu (Hand-in-Hand 2013).¹³⁹

On 20 May 2014, Russia and China issued a Joint Statement on the New Stage of Comprehensive Partnership and Strategic Cooperation. The countries supported further strengthening of central coordinating role of the UN in countering terrorism. They also supported the transformation of BRICS into a mechanism of cooperation and coordination on a wide range of global issue, including the fight against terrorism.¹⁴⁰

China took actions to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism with BRICS countries but there is no evidence of action taken by China during the monitoring period to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the national level. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrew DeFor and Mark Rakhmangulov

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on countering terrorism.

On 13 June 2013, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the UN in Geneva Abdul Samad Minty participated in the International Counter-Terrorism Focal Points Conference on Addressing Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism and Promoting Regional Cooperation, which took place at the UN Office in Geneva.¹⁴¹

¹³⁶ Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, U.S. Department of State April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/>.

¹³⁷ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.

¹³⁸ Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, U.S. Department of State April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/>.

¹³⁹ Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, U.S. Department of State April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/>.

¹⁴⁰ Joint Statement of Russia and China on the New Stage of Comprehensive Partnership and Strategic Cooperation 20 May 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014. http://kremlin.ru/ref_notes/1642.

¹⁴¹ GCSP Deputy Director highlights Linkages between Development and Security at UN International Counter-Terrorism Conference in Geneva, Geneva Centre for Security Policy 14 June 2013. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

<http://www.gcsp.ch/Sidebar/News/GCSP-Deputy-Director-highlights-Linkages-between-Development-and-Security-at-UN-International-Counter-Terrorism-Conference-in-Geneva>.

On 27 March 2014, the South African Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) issued Public Compliance Communication 28 to provide “further guidance to accountable institutions on their terrorist property reporting obligations in terms of section 28A and 29 of the FIC Act.”¹⁴²

South Africa has not submitted the information on its actions to implement the Counter-Terrorism Strategy to the UN Secretary General’s report on “Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” of 14 April 2014.¹⁴³

South Africa took measures to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy but there is no evidence of action taken by South Africa during the monitoring period to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism with BRICS countries. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrew Defor

142 PCC28 Clarifies Terrorist Property Reporting Obligations, South African Financial Intelligence Centre. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

<https://www.fic.gov.za/DownloadContent/NEWS/PRESSRELEASE/Website%20Statement%20PCC28%20%282%29.pdf>.

¹⁴³ Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Report of the Secretary-General, United Nations 14 April 2014. Date of Access: 1 July 2014.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=a/68/841.