



The

BRICS Research Group

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

and

Trinity College of the University of Toronto (Canada)

presents the

2014 BRICS Fortaleza Summit Compliance Report

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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.iori.hse.ru/en/bric.

This report assesses BRICS members' compliance with eight priority commitments selected from the 68 commitments made at the Fortaleza Summit, held on 15–16 July 2014. 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 2014 BRICS Fortaleza Compliance Report, prepared by the BRICS Research Group (the University of Toronto and the International Organisations Research Institute of the National Research University Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE)), analyses compliance performance by BRICS countries with a selection of priority commitments drawn from the total of 68 commitments made by the leaders at the Fortaleza Summit on 15-16 July 2014. The report covers actions on eight commitments taken by the BRICS countries during the period from 15 July 2014 to 28 June 2015. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance for the period between the 2014 Fortaleza Summit and the 2015 Ufa Summit, hosted by Russia on 8-9 July 2015.

The role of the BRICS in the global governance system is steadily increasing, as the countries have transformed a purely economic concept of the BRIC into a new global governance institution. Also, in spite of the recent economic slowdown, the BRICS countries collectively constitute almost a third of the global gross domestic product and are likely to outperform the G7 in several years.

However, to stay relevant in the global economy and retain its influence, the BRICS needs to further augment cooperation. In line with this idea, the five members have been broadening and deepening their coordination and collaboration in different areas and in different formats. Since the establishment of the format, the countries have held almost 110 meetings at different levels. Apart from the summits, these include the meetings of the foreign, finance, trade, agriculture and health ministers, as well as representatives of statistical offices, competition authorities and heads of development banks. These meetings resulted in the adoption of more than 40 documents and establishment of a growing number of working groups, contact groups and other mechanisms of coordination. The dynamics of BRICS cooperation has been positive, and the speed of its institutionalization has been high. Most importantly, the leaders have agreed on 231 concrete decisions on the various areas of their agenda. At the summits between 2009 and 2014, BRICS leaders adopted 231 commitments and delegated 15 mandates to intra-BRICS institutions.¹ BRICS decisions refer to 12 broad policy areas, such as economy, finance, climate change and education. The Fortaleza Summit produced by far the largest number of commitments, most of which focused on reforming the International Monetary Fund, strengthening international cooperation and coordinating macroeconomic policy and finance.

BRICS cooperation has been further deepened and expanded during the Russian presidency. According to the Concept of the Russian Federation's Presidency in BRICS in 2015–2016, cooperation is expanded to include such new areas as parliamentary affairs, culture, and information and communications technologies. Strengthening intra-BRICS cooperation and engagement with other international institutions is a priority. Enhancing “the efficiency of BRICS by improving the reporting process for previous commitments assumed by member countries” is emphasized.² Given that collective commitments made at the BRICS summits reflect the members' shared goals, an increase in the number of commitments and compliance performance could indicate strengthened capability for collective action.

¹ 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>).

² Concept of the Russian Federation's Presidency in BRICS in 2015-2016, Official Website of the Russia's Presidency in BRICS. http://en.brics2015.ru/russia_and_brics/20150301/19483.html.

Methodology and Scoring System

This report traces BRICS compliance with selected commitments made at the 2014 Fortaleza Summit. It draws on the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group, which has been monitoring G8 compliance since 1996. Since 2008 the same methodology has been adopted for monitoring G20 performance. 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 different summity institutions and provides a foundation for evidence-based assessment of the effectiveness of these institutions.³ 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%.⁴

The Breakdown of Commitments

The number of concrete commitments made by the BRICS leaders at their summits has increased steadily. There were 15 commitments in the 2009 Joint Statement of BRIC Leaders, with five in the area of energy and three related to overcoming the food crisis and establishing favourable conditions for agriculture development. At the 2010 summit, BRIC leaders made 31 commitments. As the agenda has expanded decisions have been made in new areas: nine commitments on energy, three on finance, five on development cooperation, three on trade, and two on global financial architecture reform and the institutionalization of intra-BRICS cooperation. There were 38 commitments made at the 2011 Sanya Summit: six on environmental protection and adaptation to climate change, and five each on macroeconomic issues, trade and international cooperation. For the first time the BRICS leaders made commitments on public health, human rights, accountability and combating terrorism. The 2012 Delhi Summit issued 32 commitments with a focus on trade (nine commitments), regional security (four commitments) and development assistance (three commitments), but none on financial regulation. The 2013 Durban Summit again produced no commitments on finance and was dominated by the South African presidency's priorities of development, regional security and international institutional reform.

At the Fortaleza Summit in 2014, the BRICS leaders agreed on 68 commitments, the highest number in the history of the institution. They covered all the priorities addressed by the previous presidencies. Moreover, the leaders reiterated their commitments on financial regulation, food and agriculture, science, information and communication, and cooperation in cultural area. They also made commitments in the new areas of environmental protection and anti-corruption.

The commitments of the BRICS, as a group of major emerging economies, fall mainly into the areas relevant for the five countries (see Table 1). In particular, members' priorities for stimulating domestic economic recovery are reflected in the large share of trade and development commitments.

³ Informal summity institutions are defined as international institutions with limited membership, relatively low bureaucracy and reliance on open, flexible and voluntary approaches. Regular meetings of the heads of states and governments who engage on a wide range of international, regional and domestic politics stand at the pinnacle of such international arrangements, which involve many actors operating according to established procedures on two levels: domestic and international. Commitments contained in the collectively agreed documents are not legally-binding but their implementation is stimulated by peer pressure. Among such bodies engaged in global and regional governance are G7/G8, G20, BRICS, APEC and others.

⁴ 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.

Decisions on international cooperation and the reform of international institutions, which remain at the core of the BRICS agenda, also constitute a substantial share at about 10% of the total. At the same time, each presidency strives to incorporate its own priorities in the agenda and can thus substantially influence the breakdown of commitments. For instance, decisions made during the Russian presidency in 2009 focused mainly on energy and agriculture. In 2010 Brasilia retained energy as a top priority and also added development issues to the agenda. The 2011 summit in China shifted toward climate change. The 2012 Indian and 2013 South African presidencies considered regional security as a priority, with the Durban Summit also addressing development issues including infrastructure development and regional integration.

Brazil's 2014-15 presidency retained the BRICS focus on trade, international cooperation, development and finance, while for the first time paying increased attention to socioeconomic issues.

Table 1: Distribution of BRICS Commitments across Issue Areas, 2009-2014

Issue area	Yekaterinburg 2009	Brasilia 2010	Sanya 2011	Delhi 2012	Durban 2013	Fortaleza 2014	Total	Share, %
Trade		3	5	9	4	4	25	10.82
International cooperation	1	2	5	3	6	8	25	10.82
Development	1	5	1	3	10	4	24	10.39
IFI reform	1	2	1	2	9	8	23	9.96
Regional security	1		1	4	8	6	20	8.66
Macroeconomic policy		1	5	1	5	7	19	8.23
Energy	5	9	1	2			17	7.36
Socioeconomic	1	1	3	2		7	14	6.06
Climate change		1	6	3	1	1	12	5.19
Finance		3	1			6	10	4.33
Food and agriculture	3		1	1		1	6	2.60
Terrorism			1	1	2	2	6	2.60
Science and education	1	1	1			2	5	2.16
Human rights			1		1	2	4	1.73
Culture		1				3	4	1.73
Crime and corruption						4	4	1.73
Natural disasters	1	1	1				3	1.30
ICT			2			1	3	1.30
Health			1	1		1	3	1.30
Accountability			1				1	0.43
Sport		1					1	0.43
Nonproliferation					1		1	0.43
Environment						1	1	0.43
Total	15	31	38	32	47	68	231	100

Note: IFI = international financial institution; ICT = information and communications technology

Selection of Commitments

Of the total of 68 commitments made at the 2014 Fortaleza Summit, the BRICS Research Group has selected eight priority commitments for its assessment (see Table 2). For each compliance cycle (that is, the period between summits), the research team selects commitments that reflect the breadth of the BRICS agenda and the priorities of the summit's host, while balancing the selection to allow for comparison with past and future summits.⁵ The selection also takes into account the breakdown of issue areas and the proportion of commitments in each one. The 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 the secondary criteria such as measurability and ability to commit within a year. The tertiary criteria include significance as identified by relevant stakeholders in the host country and scientific teams.

⁵ Guidelines for choosing priority commitments, as well as other applicable considerations, are available in the G8 Commitment/Compliance Coding and Reference Manual.

Table 2: 2014 BRICS Fortaleza Summit Priority Commitments

Priority Area	Commitment
Trade: WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding	We strongly support the WTO dispute settlement system as a cornerstone of the security and predictability of the multilateral trading system and we will enhance our ongoing dialogue on substantive and practical matters relating to it, including in the ongoing negotiations on WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding reform.
Regional Security: Afghanistan	We also reaffirm 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 stabilization of Afghanistan, including by combating terrorism.
Environment	We reiterate our commitment to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, with special attention to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets.
Development: Education-Related MDGs	[We reaffirm our commitment to accelerating progress in attaining the] education-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015.
Financial Regulation: BEPS	[We, therefore, affirm our commitment to] enhance cooperation in the international forums targeting tax base erosion and information exchange for tax purposes.
Human Rights	we reaffirm our determination to ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all
Terrorism	[We believe that the UN has a central role in coordinating international action against terrorism, which must be conducted in accordance with international law, including the UN Charter, and with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms.] In this context, we reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
Crime and Corruption	[We are committed to combat domestic and foreign bribery, and] strengthen international cooperation, including law enforcement cooperation, in accordance with multilaterally established principles and norms, especially the UN Convention Against Corruption

Compliance Scores

The overall compliance by commitment has been high, with all scores except the one for trade commitment distributed from 0 to +1. The highest scoring commitment was the one on implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity with an average score of +1.00 (100%), followed by those on attaining education-related Millennium Development Goals and combating corruption, with average scores reaching +0.80 (90%). An average BRICS score for compliance with the commitments on implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and ensuring sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all reached +0.60 (80%), followed by compliance performance on the commitments to provide support to the stabilization of Afghanistan and to address tax base erosion (+0.20 or 60%).

The score for the commitment on reforming the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) at the World Trade Organization (WTO) was the lowest at -1.00. International trade has always been a priority on the BRICS agenda. However, despite the group's longstanding support to the multilateral trading system goals and the WTO primacy therein, the members have failed to promote the discussion and advance negotiations on DSU reform during the monitoring period. The negotiations on the DSU clarification and improvement are taking place during special sessions of the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body, as well as at informal consultations among interested participants. The

report by the chair of the Dispute Settlement Body issued on 30 January 2015, the only publicly available source of information regarding the current status of negotiations, does not indicate either any significant progress taking place during the monitoring period or any initiatives by BRICS members.⁶ Further research is required to identify the causes for the BRICS countries' lack of compliance with the commitment on the DSU reform.

Thus, for the period from 15 July 2014 to 28 June 2015, the BRICS countries achieved an average final compliance score of +0.40, which translates into 70%. The final compliance scores by commitment are contained in Table 3.

Table 3: 2014 BRICS Fortaleza Summit Compliance Scores

	Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa	Average	
Trade: WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1.00	0%
Regional Security: Afghanistan	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+0.20	60%
Environment	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1.00	100%
Development: Education-Related MDGs	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.80	90%
Financial Regulation: BEPS	0	0	0	+1	0	+0.20	60%
Human Rights	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+0.60	80%
Terrorism	0	+1	+1	+1	0	+0.60	80%
Crime and Corruption	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+0.80	90%
Average	+0.13	+0.63	+0.38	+0.63	+0.25	+0.40	70%
	56%	81%	69%	81%	63%		

Compliance Trends

This is the fourth BRICS compliance report produced by the BRICS Research Group (see Table 4). The 2012 Delhi Summit, at +0.28 or 64%, was a dip between the 2011 Sanya and 2013 Durban summits both at +0.48 or 74%. The 2014 Fortaleza Summit achieved a score of +0.40 (70%), close to the average for all four summits assessed.

Although the time span is too short to draw strong conclusions on trends, preliminary patterns can be identified with the caveat that even in the issues with assessed commitments from more than one year the specific commitments in that issue area are not identical from one summit to the next.

Given this constraint, the analysis reveals that the BRICS countries complied well with the development commitments at the core of their agenda (with an average of +0.60 or 80% over all four summits). Performance on trade issues is uneven, with an overall average of +0.10 (55%).

⁶ https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S009-DP.aspx?language=E&CatalogueIdList=130107,108977,98555,66719,79263,69014,70292,67212,56546,54579&CurrentCatalogueIdIndex=0&FullTextSearch=

Table 4: BRICS Compliance Scores, 2011-2014

	Sanya 2011	Delhi 2012	Durban 2013	Fortaleza 2014	Average	
Trade	+0.40	0	+1.00	-1.00	+0.10	55%
Development	+0.60	+0.40	+0.60	+0.80	+0.60	80%
Macroeconomic policies			+0.20		+0.20	60%
Financial regulation	+0.40			+0.20	+0.30	65%
Climate change	+0.80	+0.20			+0.50	75%
Reform of international financial institutions	+0.20	+0.20			+0.20	60%
Energy		+0.60			+0.60	80%
Regional security			+0.20	+0.20	+0.20	60%
Terrorism			+0.40	+0.60	+0.50	75%
Environment				+1.00	+1.00	100%
Human rights				+0.60	+0.60	80%
Crime and corruption				+0.80	+0.80	90%
Average	+0.48	+0.28	+0.48	+0.40	+0.41	
	74%	64%	74%	70%	70%	

1. Trade: WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding

2014-30: We strongly support the WTO dispute settlement system as a cornerstone of the security and predictability of the multilateral trading system and we will enhance our ongoing dialogue on substantive and practical matters relating to it, including in the ongoing negotiations on WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding reform.

BRICS Fortaleza Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil	-1		
Russia	-1		
India	-1		
China	-1		
South Africa	-1		
Average		-1.00	

Background

The Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU)⁷ is the primary WTO agreement dealing with the issues of dispute settlement. The DSU was one of the outcomes of the Uruguay Round negotiations in 1994. In November 2001, during the Doha Ministerial Conference, the WTO members decided to begin negotiations on improving and clarifying the DSU and to finish the process by 2003.⁸ However, this goal was not achieved, and since then these negotiations on DSU reform have been conducted at special sessions of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB).⁹

According to the DSB Chairman report of 30 January 2015, the DSU negotiations deal with such issues as:

- Remand referral mechanism features;
- Sequence of steps to address post-retaliation situations;
- Third party rights in consultations;
- Transparency and amicus curiae briefs;
- Timeframes;
- Effective compliance;
- Developing country interests;
- Flexibility and Member-control;
- Panel composition;
- Strictly Confidential Information (SCI).¹⁰

⁷ Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes, WTO 15 April 1994. Date of access: 30 January 2015. http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/28-dsu.pdf.

⁸ Ministerial Declaration, WTO 14 November 2001. Date of access: 30 January 2015. http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/mindecl_e.htm#dispute.

⁹ Dispute settlement, WTO. Date of access: 30 January 2015.

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_e.htm#negotiations.

¹⁰ Special Session of the Dispute Settlement Body Report by the Chairman, Ambassador Ronald Saborío Soto, WTO 30 January 2015. https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S009-DP.aspx?language=E&CatalogueIdList=130107,108977,98555,66719,79263,69014,70292,67212,56546,54579&CurrentCatalogueIdIndex=0&FullTextSearch=.

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the BRICS countries to engage in a dialogue on matters relating to the functioning of the WTO Dispute Settlement system, including advancing of the DSU negotiations.

To achieve full compliance the BRICS countries should promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement system both within the framework of the WTO DSB, on a bilateral basis and in other multilateral forums such as regional alliances and international conferences.

The examples of such actions can include information on the BRICS members' proposals on the DSU reform during the DSB sessions. The information and news about the Dispute Settlement Body sessions are available at the Dispute Settlement gateway of the WTO website.¹¹ The information on discussions of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism during bilateral or multilateral negotiations can also be counted towards compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member fails to take action to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms.
0	Member takes action to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms within the framework of the WTO dispute settlement body OR in other formats.
+1	Member takes action to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms both within the framework of the WTO dispute settlement body AND in other formats.

Brazil: -1

Brazil has not complied with the commitment on trade.

Although Brazil actively participates in WTO disputes (27 cases as a complainant, 15 cases as a respondent and 95 cases as a third party overall)¹² in 2014-2015 it failed to take any action to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms.

Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Victoria Panlyushina

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

Since its accession to the WTO Russia has been actively participating in the work of the Dispute Settlement Body. Russia acts as a compliant in 4 cases, as respondent in 5 cases and as a third party in 21 cases.¹³

However, no facts of Russia's actions to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms during the monitoring period have been registered.

¹¹ Dispute settlement, WTO. Date of access: 30 January 2015.

http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_e.htm#negotiations.

¹² Disputes in WTO by country. Date of access: 13 June 2015

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_by_country_e.htm

¹³ Russian Federation and the WTO, WTO. Date of access: 30 June 2015.

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/russia_e.htm.

During the compliance period Russia has failed to take any actions to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms. Thus, it receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov

India: -1

India has failed to comply with the commitment on trade.

India is involved into disputes as complainant and as respondent,¹⁴ however no facts of actions to promote the discussions of the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding reform have been registered. Thus, India receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

China: -1

China has failed to comply with the commitment on WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding reform.

In 2008, China made four proposals designed to help developing countries protect their interests in the WTO dispute settlement mechanism.¹⁵ However, no facts of the WTO DSU reform promotion or discussion by China during the compliance period have been registered. Thus, China is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

South Africa: -1

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

No facts of South Africa's actions to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms have been registered.

During the compliance period South Africa failed to take action to promote the discussion of the WTO dispute settlement reforms. Thus, South Africa receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov

¹⁴ Map of disputes between WTO Members. India. Date of access: 5 June 2015.

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_maps_e.htm?country_selected=IND&sense=e

¹⁵ Hongsong Liu. China's proposing behavior in Global Governance: the cases of the WTO Doha Round negotiation and G-20 process. *Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional*, vol. 57, Scientific Electronic Library Online 2014. Access Date: 20 May 2015. http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0034-73292014000300121&script=sci_arttext#fn22.

2. Regional Security: Afghanistan

2014-41: We also reaffirm 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 stabilization of Afghanistan, including by combating terrorism.

BRICS Fortaleza Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil	-1		
Russia			+1
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa	-1		
Average		+0.20	

Background

After more than three decades of bloodshed and regress Afghanistan faces significant political, security and socio-economic challenges. Today Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. Extreme rates of poverty and unemployment are aggravated by an 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 withdrawal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops, these risks become critically important.

The BRICS leaders first expressed their commitment to promote peace and stability in Afghanistan in the 2012 Delhi Declaration.¹⁶ 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 to address security, socio-economic and governance challenges.

The 2011 International Afghanistan Bonn Conference Communiqué outlines possible actions in each sphere.¹⁷

Assisting the Afghan government in addressing security issues can include providing the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) 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 neighbors, etc.

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

¹⁶ 2012 Delhi Declaration, BRICS Information Centre 29 March 2012. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/120329-delhi-declaration.html>.

¹⁷ Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, European Union External Action 5 December 2011. http://eeas.europa.eu/afghanistan/docs/2011_11_conclusions_bonn_en.pdf.

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."¹⁸

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

Scoring Guidelines

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

Brazil: -1

Brazil has not complied with the commitment on Afghanistan.

Despite the fact that Brazil generally supports Afghanistan, including through assistance in socio-economic and security challenges, no new actions in these areas were implemented during the compliance period.

Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Victoria Pavlyushina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to support Afghanistan.

In October 2014, Russia fulfilled the commitment to deliver military transport helicopters Mi-17V-5 for the Afghan National Army. Since 2011 when the contract between Rosoboronexport (the sole state-owned arms trade company in Russia authorized to export the full range of military and dual-purpose products, technologies and services) and the United States Department of the Army was signed, Rosoboronexport supplied 63 helicopters to Afghanistan. The Russian side confirmed its readiness to ensure service maintenance of the helicopters already supplied as well as to discuss further provision of the 'Mi' type of helicopters.¹⁹

On 16 April 2015, Russian Minister of Defense Sergei Shoigu met with Afghanistan's Presidential Adviser on National Security and Secretary of the Security Council Mohammad Hanif Atmar. Minister Shoigu stated that Russia supported further broadening of the formats for Russian-Afghani long-term cooperation in defense and security spheres. He also invited Afghanistan to participate in the International Army Games and International Military-Technical Forum 'Army-2015' to be held in

¹⁸ Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, European Union External Action 5 December 2011. http://eeas.europa.eu/afghanistan/docs/2011_11_conclusions_bonn_en.pdf.

¹⁹ Russia Fulfilled the Commitment on Delivery of the Mi-17V-5 Helicopters for Afghanistan, Rosoboronexport 30 October 2014. http://www.roe.ru/rus_pr/rus_pr_14_10_30.html.

Russia. Secretary Atmar expressed gratitude to the Russian Minister for ‘the friendship and partnership which Russia offers to Afghanistan and the support which Russia renders’.²⁰

On 19 May 2015, Russian Minister of Internal Affairs Vladimir Kolokoltsev met with President of the Republic Ashraf Ghani and Afghan Minister of Interior Nur-Ul-Haq Olyumi during his working visit to Afghanistan. Vladimir Kolokoltsev conveyed a draft inter-agency agreement between the two ministries. Mr. Kolokoltsev said that his Ministry was ready to share a positive experience of combating the IT crime. Minister Kolokoltsev invited his Afghan counterpart to participate in the International Exhibition of State Security Means “Interpolitech 2015,” which will be held in Moscow in October 2015. At the meeting with the President of the Republic, Russian Minister highlighted the established partnership relations between law enforcement agencies of the two countries in the fight against organized crime, international terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking and other challenges and threats that are of cross-border nature. Minister Kolokoltsev invited the Afghan side to take part on a regular basis in anti-drug operations conducted by the Collective Security Treaty Organization, as well as to use more extensively the possibilities of cooperation in the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.²¹

On 4 June 2015, the World Food Programme (WFP) received 31 heavy duty trucks, donated by the Russian Government to replace ageing vehicles and boost WFP’s capacity to deliver food in Afghanistan. The Kamaz cargo trucks and a mobile fuel tanker, which was delivered the same day, were collectively valued at US\$2.5 million. The trucks are part of a larger contribution of 218 Kamaz vehicles from Russia which ‘were donated to WFP to augment its global fleet’ and ‘WFP Afghanistan will receive another 26 Kamaz trucks from Russia in the near future’.²²

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

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov & Georgy Babayan

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to support Afghanistan.

On 28 April 2015, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, and President of the Republic of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, signed Joint Statement that covered a review of bilateral cooperation activities and the international regional security environment confronting both countries. India supports Afghanistan’s ongoing political, economic and security transitions for the decade of 2015-24 and beyond. The two leaders also agreed that routes additional to existing ones will provide a major impetus to Afghanistan’s economic reconstruction efforts.²³

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

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

²⁰ The Head of the Russian Defense Ministry Supported Strengthening of Relations between Russia and Afghanistan in the spheres of defense and security, Russian Ministry of Defense, 16 April 2015. http://function.mil.ru/news_page/country/more.htm?id=12016321.

²¹ Working visit of Vladimir Kolokoltsev to Afghanistan, The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation 19 May 2015. <https://en.mvd.ru/news/item/3480506/>.

²² Russia Donates 31 Trucks To Deliver Food To Afghans In Need, WFP 4 June 2015. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/russia-donates-31-trucks-deliver-food-afghans-need>.

²³ Joint Statement during the State Visit of President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to India (April 28, 2015) . Date of access: 5 June 2015. <http://eoi.gov.in/kabul/?4032>

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to support Afghanistan.

On 9 February 2015, the first round of China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Strategic Dialogue was held in Kabul. China pledged to carry out practical cooperation projects with Afghanistan in the framework of the Dialogue. In particular, representatives of China invited delegations of senators, media, diplomats, and think-tanks from Afghanistan to visit China in 2015. Moreover, Chinese officials agreed to support “strengthening highway and rail link between Afghanistan and Pakistan including the Kunar Hydroelectric Dam, pushing forward connectivity, and enhancing economic integration.”²⁴

On 13 May 2015, Chinese public security minister Guo Shengkun held the first annual meeting with the Afghan interior minister Olomi Noorol Haq. China committed to strengthen security cooperation with Afghanistan and take measures to protect personnel and organizations working in the country in order to “create a secure and sound environment for building the Silk Road Economic Belt and promote regional prosperity and stability.” The two sides also decided to continue deepening cooperation in security-related areas, including combating terrorism, drug control, border management, and capacity building for law-enforcement.²⁵

During the compliance period China provided assistance to Afghanistan in addressing security, socio-economic and good governance challenges. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: -1

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

No facts of South Africa’s assistance to Afghanistan in addressing security, good governance and socioeconomic challenges have been registered during the monitoring period.

During the compliance period South Africa has failed to provide assistance to Afghanistan in addressing security, good governance and socioeconomic challenges. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov

²⁴ First Round of China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Strategic Dialogue Held in Kabul, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China 10 February 2015. Access Date: 20 May 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjbxw/t1236606.shtml.

²⁵ China, Afghanistan pledges strengthen cooperation, the State Council of China 14 May 2015. Access Date: 20 May 2015. http://english.gov.cn/state_council/state_councilors/2015/05/14/content_281475107152691.htm.

3. Environment

2014-49: We reiterate our commitment to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, with special attention to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets.

BRICS Fortaleza Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia			+1
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa			+1
Average	+1.00		

Background

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature on 5 June 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio “Earth Summit”). It remained open for signature until 4 June 1993, by which time it had received 168 signatures. The Convention entered into force on 29 December 1993.²⁶

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020 along with Aichi Biodiversity Targets were adopted at the Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan.²⁷

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

²⁶ History of the Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity. Date of access: 6 February 2015. <http://www.cbd.int/history/>.

²⁷ Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Convention on Biological Diversity. Date of access: 6 February 2015. <http://www.cbd.int/sp/>.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.²⁸

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the BRICS members to take actions aimed at implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its targets. To register full compliance with the commitment BRICS members are required to take actions aimed at achieving at least three of the five strategic goals, stated in the Plan. Implementing measures under one or two of the stated strategic goals is registered as partial compliance.

Although the majority of the targets listed in the Plan are expected to be fulfilled by 2020, the implementation processes should, taking into account the ambitiousness of the goals have already begun. Moreover, the targets can be regarded as examples of policy actions required for the achievement of principle strategic goals, outlined in the document.

The text of the Strategic plan specifically mentions that “the means of implementation for this Strategic Plan ... include provision of financial resources in accordance with respective obligations under the Convention.”²⁹ Thus, providing financial resources towards the corresponding goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity can also be counted towards compliance with the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member fails to take action to achieve the stated goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
0	Member takes action to achieve one or two of the stated goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
+1	Member takes action to achieve three or more of the stated goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

²⁸ COP 10 Decision X/2 .Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Convention on Biological Diversity. Date of access: 6 February 2015. <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268>.

²⁹ COP 10 Decision X/2 .Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Convention on Biological Diversity. Date of access: 6 February 2015. <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268>.

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as the Government of the country takes actions to achieve a number of goals from the Plan.

Biodiversity is one of the issues constantly addressed by the government of Brazil. The new Law on Biodiversity has been discussed publicly in Brazil since 12 June 2015.³⁰ The law was also discussed online during the so-called “Handout on Air” event. The authors of the law paid special attention to the preservation of the biodiversity and new technologies related to the process. Overall, drafting and discussing the law can be considered as taking actions to achieve strategic goals A, B, C and E.

The Ministry of Environment of Brazil implements several initiatives to stimulate eco-friendly behavior. The program of raising awareness of the values of biodiversity includes but is not limited to the following projects: Green Passport³¹, Bag is a Bag³², Separate Trash and Hit the Can.

During the compliance period Brazil has taken actions to achieve four of the stated goals of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Thus, it has been awarded a score +1.

Analyst: Victoria Pavlyushina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on biodiversity.

On 17 July 2014, the government of the Russian Federation approved a decision to allocate USD15 million to the Global Environment Facility. USD3 million are to be allocated in 2015.³³ The Global Environment Facility serves as financial mechanism for a number of international conventions including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).³⁴

On 2-3 October 2014, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources hosted an international conference “Biodiversity and Business. Approaches and Solutions.” The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources Rinat Gizatulin in his address to the participants noted the role of biodiversity in ensuring sound economic growth in Russia, and stated the need for business-government cooperation in this sphere.³⁵

On 31 January 2015, the one-time winter Amur tiger and Amur leopard monitoring exercise started in the Russian Far East. This exercise is aimed at acquiring information on how to better protect these endangered species.³⁶

On 21 February 2015, Russian Minister of Natural Resources and Environment Sergei Donskoi signed the Protocol on Caspian Sea Biodiversity Preservation to the Tehran Convention on behalf of

³⁰ The Law on Biodiversity is under public discussion, Ministry of Environment of Brazil 12 June 2015. Date of access: 13 June 2015. <http://www.mma.gov.br/index.php/comunicacao/agencia-informma?view=blog&id=954>.

³¹ Passaporte Verde. Date of access: 13 June 2015. <http://www.passaporteverde.org.br/>.

³² Saco é um Saco, Ministry of Environment of Brazil 2015. . Date of access: 13 June 2015. <http://www.mma.gov.br/responsabilidade-socioambiental/producao-e-consumo-sustentavel/saco-e-um-saco>.

³³ Government Decree n 1341-p, Russian Government 17 July 2014. Date of access: 30 June 2015. <http://ips.pravo.gov.ru/?docview&page=1&print=1&nd=102355734>.

³⁴ What is the GEF, Global Environment Facility. Date of access: 30 June 2015. <https://www.thegef.org/gef/whatisgef>.

³⁵ Ministry of Natural Resources hosts an international conference “Biodiversity and Business. Approaches and Solutions”, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 2 October 2014. Date of access: 30 June 2015. http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=136584&sphrase_id=603235.

³⁶ One-time winter Amur tiger and Amur leopard monitoring exercise stars on 31 January, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 28 January 2015. Date of access: 23 June 2015. http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=138889&sphrase_id=601346.

the Russian Federation. This is the third thematic protocol to the Tehran Convention, which is to play a key part in protecting marine environment of the Caspian Sea, ensuring biodiversity and environmental security in the region.³⁷

On 18 March 2015, the meeting of the Russian-Chinese working group, devoted to the protection of migrating birds and their habitats took place in Moscow. The Russian co-chair of the working group Amirkhan Amirkhanov named the creation of the effective system of birds protection as the primary goal of the group. The working group selected Spoon-billed sandpiper, Red-crowned crane and Siberian crane species as the primary objects of protection efforts.³⁸

On 22 May 2015, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment launched a hotline to combat illegal internet trade in rare and endangered species.³⁹

During the monitoring period Russia has taken actions to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society, improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, and enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building. Thus, it is awarded a score of 1 for taking actions within three out of five areas specified in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

³⁷ Russia signed the Protocol on Caspian Sea Biodiversity Preservation, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 22 May 2015. Date of access: 22 June 2015.

http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=139338&sphrase_id=600796.

³⁸ Russia and China selected Spoon-billed sandpiper, Red-crowned crane and Siberian crane species as the primary objects for protection, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 19 March 2015. Date of access: 22 June 2015. http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=140513&sphrase_id=600796.

³⁹ Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 21 February 2015. Date of access: 22 June 2015. http://www.mnr.gov.ru/news/detail.php?ID=141228&sphrase_id=600796.

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on biodiversity.

India has undertaken an assessment of funding for biodiversity conservation, it is one of the few countries that has developed 12 national biodiversity targets in line with the 20 global Aichi targets, and updated its national biodiversity action plan by integrating these national targets.⁴⁰

On 18-20 December 2014, the third Indian Biodiversity Congress (IBC) was held in Chennai to formulate a vision and alternate strategic plan for the conservation of biodiversity in the context of prevailing concept of development.⁴¹

On 22 May 2015, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and UNDP launched the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) to promote increased investment in the management of ecosystems and biodiversity, and focus on opportunities to unlock resources at the national level.⁴² From January 2015, the Indian government works with BIOFIN to strengthen the actual resource mobilization process, to develop a resource mobilization strategy for biodiversity finance and to reach the targets of Indian National Biodiversity Action Plan.⁴³

During the monitoring period India has taken actions in three areas defined by the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on biodiversity.

On 15 September 2010, Chinese State Council adopted the Biodiversity Protection Strategy and Action Plan for 2011-2030.⁴⁴ The Strategy and Action Plan were developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection jointly with more than 20 ministries and departments on the basis of 1994 China Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan to implement the related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity over the next two decades.⁴⁵ This action is in line with the strategic goal E of the Aichi Targets.

According to the China's Fifth National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity presented by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, China has made considerable progress in implementing its Biodiversity Protection Strategy and Action Plan for 2011-

⁴⁰ National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP). Date of access: 5 June 2015.

http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/Biodiversityindia/NBAP_Addendum_2014.pdf

⁴¹ Indian Biodiversity Congress (IBC). Date of access: 5 June 2015. <http://ibconline.co.in/>

⁴² India Biodiversity Awards 2016: Recognizing Champions of Biodiversity Conservation. Date of access: 5 June 2015. <http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/05/22/international-day-for-biodiversity-2015.html>

⁴³ Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). India. Date of access: 5 June 2015.

<http://www.biodiversityfinance.net/countries/india>

⁴⁴ Wen Jiabao Chairs Executive Meeting of the State Council, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China 16 September 2010. Access Date: 20 May 2015.

http://english.mep.gov.cn/News_service/infocus/201009/t20100926_194969.htm.

⁴⁵ China National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2030), Convention on Biological Diversity 2011. Access Date: 20 May 2015. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cn/cn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>.

2030 widely corresponding with the Aichi Targets. Besides, the report outlines plans for further implementation of the Strategy.⁴⁶

China has taken actions to achieve all five of the goals stated in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on biodiversity.

At the 12th Meeting of the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which took place from 6–17 October 2014, South Africa was elected to the Bureau of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. “South Africa’s election to the Bureau strengthens the country’s status as a global player in the biodiversity field as demonstrated by our present responsibility as Chairperson of the Group of Like-minded Megadiverse Countries (LMMC) which represent more than two-thirds of the world’s biological diversity,” said the leader of the South African delegation, the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs, Barbara Thomson.⁴⁷

On 6 December 2014, the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA) launched the People and Parks and Wildlife Economy projects worth over R256 million. One of the aims of this program is to encourage local communities in Arconhoek (Bushbuckridge Municipality, Mpumalanga) “to take leadership roles in the management and benefits of South Africa’s biodiversity conservation, particularly in the protected areas.”⁴⁸

On 31 March 2015, the South African Minister of Environmental Affairs Edna Molewa issued the Biodiversity Management Plan for White Rhino for public comment. The plan sets five-year targets and is aimed at ensuring the successful management and growth of the white rhino species. The main objectives of the Biodiversity Management Plan are “protection, monitoring, permitting and stock control, sustainability, biological management, effective communication and collaboration and hunting of rhinos.”⁴⁹

On 17 April 2015, the South African Minister of Environmental Affairs Edna Molewa issued the Biodiversity Management Plan for the African Lion in Government Gazette for public comment. The plan provides for “the monitoring and review of actions taken to conserve species in the wild amidst a changing environment,” through improving the conservation status of lions within a broader conservation context, creating social and economic opportunities by responsibly managing wild and captive lion populations, ensuring provincial and national legislative alignment, improving

⁴⁶ China's Fifth National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Biological Diversity March 2014. Access Date: 20 May 2015. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cn/cn-nr-05-en.pdf>.

⁴⁷ South Africa joins Conference of Parties Convention on Biological Diversity Bureau, South African Government 14 October 2014. Date of access: 10 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/south-africa-joins-conference-parties-convention-biological-diversity-bureau>.

⁴⁸ Environmental Affairs on launch of Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Projects, South African Government 2 April 2015. Date of access: 17 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/environmental-affairs-launch-environmental-protection-and-infrastructure-projects>.

⁴⁹ Minister Edna Molewa gazettes Biodiversity Management Plan for White Rhino for public comment, South African Government 2 April 2015. Date of access: 17 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/minister-water-and-environmental-affairs-gazettes-biodiversity-management-plan-white-rhino>.

capacity to implement legislation effectively, and aligning the Biodiversity Management Plan with lion conservation plans in neighboring countries.⁵⁰

During the monitoring period South Africa has taken actions to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society, improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, and enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1 for taking actions within four out of five areas specified in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

⁵⁰ Minister Edna Molewa gazettes Biodiversity Management Plan for the African Lion for public comment, South African Government 22 April 2015. Date of access: 17 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/updated-media-statement-minister-environmental-affairs-gazettes-biodiversity-management>.

4. Development: Education-Related MDGs

2014-53: [We reaffirm our commitment to accelerating progress in attaining the] education-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

BRICS Fortaleza Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil		0	
Russia			+1
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa			+1
Average		+0.80	

Background

BRICS leaders for the first time addressed the issue of achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at their 2009 Yekaterinburg summit.⁵¹ The first commitment in this area was made at the 2010 Brasilia summit when the leaders committed to “make sustained efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015” through financial support and technical cooperation.⁵² At the 2011 summit particular attention was paid to the MDGs related to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.⁵³ In 2012 BRICS leaders highlighted the fundamental role of MDGs for ensuring “inclusive, equitable and sustainable global growth.”⁵⁴ Given South African presidency focus on development issues, active discussion on MDGs and post-2015 development agenda was held at the 2013 Durban summit.⁵⁵

However, until 2014 the BRICS leaders did not explicitly consider the education-related MDGs. Moreover, they did adopt any commitments on education issues, although the meeting of relevant ministers was held in 2013.⁵⁶

Commitment Features

This commitment calls for the BRICS countries to take measures aimed at achieving the education-related MDGs by 2015. The education-related MDGs include Goal 2 (achieve universal primary education) and Goal 3 (promote gender equality and empower women). More specifically, Goal 2 aims to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full

⁵¹ Joint Statement of the BRIC Countries' Leaders, BRICS Information Centre, University of Toronto 16 June 2009. Date of Access: 01.02.2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/090616-leaders.html>

⁵² 2nd BRIC Summit of Heads of State and Government: Joint Statement, BRICS Information Centre, University of Toronto 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 01.02.2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/100415-leaders.html>

⁵³ Sanya Declaration, BRICS Information Centre, University of Toronto 14 April 2011. Date of Access: 01.02.2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/110414-leaders.html>

⁵⁴ Fourth BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration, BRICS Information Centre, University of Toronto 29 March 2012. Date of Access: 01.02.2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/120329-delhi-declaration.html>

⁵⁵ BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation, BRICS Information Centre, University of Toronto 27 March 2013. Date of Access: 01.02.2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/130327-statement.html>

⁵⁶ BRICS Ministers Discuss Education, BRICS Information Centre, University of Toronto 5 November 2013. Date of Access: 01.02.2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/131105-education.html>

course of primary schooling.⁵⁷ Goal 3 is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education at all levels.⁵⁸

Full compliance requires BRICS members to undertake actions in accordance with both education-related MDGs. If a member takes measures aimed at attaining one of these goals, it is considered to comply partially.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member takes no actions aimed at attaining education-related MDGs
0	Member takes actions aimed at attaining MDG 2 or MDG 3
+1	Member takes actions aimed at attaining both MDG 2 and MDG 3

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on development. The government of Brazil pays special attention to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and actively participates in current discussions on post-2015 development agenda. Brazil takes actions aimed at attaining both MDG 2 and MDG 3.

Brazil took measures to achieve MDG 2 both before the Fortaleza meeting and during the compliance period. One of these measures is Bolsa Familia program that is aimed at stimulation of school enrolment by transferring money to the poor.⁵⁹ Furthermore in 2014 the Government of Brazil implemented the new National Education Plan. Special attention in the Plan is paid to increasing access to primary education.⁶⁰

Brazilian Government addresses gender equality. In May 2015 the Secretary of the Brazilian Women House confirmed the initiative of the Government to increase the role of women and to protect women's rights. According to the initiative the Women House should be built in every state of the country by 2018. These houses' role is to protect women from violence. Moreover, in March 2015 Dilma Rousseff approved a new Femicide Act aiming at lowering the rate of murders of women in the country as currently Brazil is at the 7th place in the world by women murders.⁶¹

During the compliance period Brazil has taken actions aimed at attaining both MDG 2 and MDG 3. However, actions to achieve MDG 3 are not directly related to education. Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Victoria Pavlyushina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

⁵⁷ Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education, United Nations. Date of Access: 01.02.2015.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/education.shtml>.

⁵⁸ Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality And Empower Women, United Nations. Date of Access: 01.02.2015.

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/gender.shtml>.

⁵⁹ MDG-2: Achieve Universal Primary Education, United Nations Development Group. Date of Access: 13 June 2015

http://mdgpolicynet.undg.org/ext/MDG-Good-Practices/mdg2/MDG2A_Brazil_Bolsa_Familia.pdf.

⁶⁰ Plano Nacional de Educação do Brasil, National Association of Professionals in Educational Administration. Date of Access: 13 June 2015 http://www.anpae.org.br/iberoamericano2012/Trabalhos/PedroGanzeli_res_int_GT7.pdf.

⁶¹ Meta do governo federal é levar Casa da Mulher Brasileira a todos os estados até 2018. Observatório Brasil da Igualdade de Gênero 22 May 2015. Date of Access: 13 June 2015.

<http://www.observatoriodegenero.gov.br/menu/noticias/meta-do-governo-federal-e-levar-casa-da-mulher-brasileira-a-todos-os-estados-ate-2018>.

According to the United Nations Development Programme Russia report, as of 2010 the country had fully achieved gender equality in education and educational attainment of population was among the highest in the world.⁶² Thus, Russia has implemented actions to ensure the attainment of MDGs 2 and 3.

Russia is also actively engaged in aid programs helping to achieve education-related MDGs in developing countries. Education sector remains one of the key priorities of Russia's development aid efforts.⁶³ The Russian Ministry of Finance and the World Bank are currently engaged in the preparatory process to launch the READ II program. Similarly to the 2008–14 READ program, the new project will focus on enhancing the technical capacity of Russia in the delivery of international educational development aid, while including new and broader activities.⁶⁴

Russia has made substantial progress towards achieving education-related MDGs both within the country and in developing countries. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on development.

On 25 February 2015, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of India issued a country report, specifying that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education. According to the report's data, net enrolment rate in primary education (age 6–10 years) increased from 84.5 per cent in 2005-2006 to 88.08 per cent in 2013-2014. The youth (15-24 years) literacy rate has increased from 61.9% to 86.14 per cent during the period 1991-2011 and the trend shows that India is likely to reach 93.38% which is very near to the target of 100% youth literacy in 2015. At the national level, the male and female youth literacy rate is likely to be at 94.81% and 92.47% respectively.⁶⁵

The report also contains plans to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by no later than 2015. At present, in primary education the enrolment is favorable to females as the gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratio was 1.03 in 2013–14. For secondary education, this indicator amounted to 1 in 2013–14 and in tertiary education — to 0.89 in 2012–13.

As per Census 2011, the ratio of female youth literacy rate to male youth literacy rate is 0.91 at all India level and is likely to reach the level of 1 in 2015.⁶⁶

During the compliance period India has taken actions aimed at attaining both the second and third Millennium Development Goals. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Vitaly Nagornov & Nadezhda Lomteva

⁶² Millennium Development Goals in Russia: Looking into the Future, United Nations 2010. Access Date: 20 May 2015. <http://www.un.org/ru/publications/pdfs/national%20human%20development%20report%20in%20the%20russian%20of%20education%202010.pdf>.

⁶³ Building Capacity for International Development Aid in Education, the World Bank 27 February 2015. Access Date: 20 May 2015. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2015/02/27/russia-read>.

⁶⁴ Building Capacity for International Development Aid in Education, the World Bank 27 February 2015. Date of access. 26 February 2015. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2015/02/27/russia-read>.

⁶⁵ India Country Report, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of India 25 February 2015. Date of access. 26 February 2015. http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/mdg_26feb15.pdf.

⁶⁶ India Country Report, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of India 25 February 2015. Date of access. 26 February 2015. http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/mdg_26feb15.pdf.

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

According to the United Nations Development Programme office in China, the country increased access to education and thus made primary education compulsory for all junior middle school age students (nine-year compulsory education). The Chinese government created an enabling environment for these improvements through amending the Compulsory Education Law, which further emphasizes the importance of providing equitable access to school-age children regardless of their gender, ethnicity, etc, confirms the institutional arrangement for funding compulsory education, and establishes a monitoring mechanism for compulsory education. Funding responsibilities between the central and local governments are also clarified to ensure that education funding, particularly for rural areas, was secured.⁶⁷ Thus, China has implemented actions to ensure the attainment of MDG 2.

The same report concludes that that boys and girls in China “have equal opportunities to receive education from the primary level to university, which can lead to better jobs and steady income for their families.”⁶⁸ Thus, China has successfully attained MDG 3.

China has made substantial progress towards achieving both education-related MDGs. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on development.

According to the Education Statistics in South Africa 2013 paper, published by the Department of Basic Education in March 2015, the national gross enrolment rate value in primary and secondary education “lies on the gender parity line, which means that there is no gender gap.”⁶⁹

On 9 June 2015, South African Minister of Basic Education Angie Motshekga in her speech during the Basic Education Budget Vote Debate stated that South Africa with a participation rate of around 99 percent has “universal primary education, gender equity, and universal access to schooling, including going out of our way to solicit development programmes.”⁷⁰

Thus South Africa consolidates its progress on both education-related Millennium Development Goals and is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

⁶⁷ China, the Millennium Development Goals, and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, United Nations Development Programme February 2015. Access Date: 20 May 2015.
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Country%20Reports/China/UNDP%20Discussion%20Paper_China%20MDGs_FINAL_17%20Feb_RC.pdf.

⁶⁸ China, the Millennium Development Goals, and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, United Nations Development Programme February 2015. Access Date: 20 May 2015.
http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Country%20Reports/China/UNDP%20Discussion%20Paper_China%20MDGs_FINAL_17%20Feb_RC.pdf.

⁶⁹ Education Statistics in South Africa 2013, Department of Basic Education March 2015, Date of access: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.education.gov.za/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=ci%2f3HwFhNrg%3d&tabid=462&mid=1326>.

⁷⁰ Minister Angie Motshekga: Basic Education Budget Vote Debate NCOP 2015/16, South African Government 9 June 2015. Date of access: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.gov.za/speeches/asic-education-budget-vote-speech-201516-financial-year-delivered-minister-basic-education>.

5. Financial Regulation: BEPS

2014-23: [We, therefore, affirm our commitment to] enhance cooperation in the international forums targeting tax base erosion and information exchange for tax purposes.

BRICS Fortaleza Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil		0	
Russia		0	
India		0	
China			+1
South Africa		0	
Average		+0.20	

Background

On 19 April 2013, the G20 finance ministers, which includes all BRICS members, endorsed automatic exchange as the new expected standard. On 19 July 2013, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) issued the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting. On 6 September 2013, the G20 Leaders committed to automatic exchange of information as the new global standard and fully supported the OECD's work. On 23 February 2014, the G20 Finance Ministers endorsed the common Reporting Standard for automatic exchange of tax information. On 6 May 2014, all 34 OECD members as well as several non-members endorsed and committed to implement the OECD Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters.⁷¹

Commitment Features

Definitions

Tax base erosion and profit shifting: Tax base erosion is almost always coupled with profit shifting, usually referred together as tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS). BEPS relates to instances where the interaction of different tax rules leads to double non-taxation or less than single taxation. It also relates to arrangements that achieve no or low taxation by shifting profits away from the jurisdictions where the activities creating those profits take place. No or low taxation is not per se a cause of concern, but it becomes so when it is associated with practices that artificially segregate taxable income from the activities that generate it.⁷²

Information exchange for tax purposes: Automatic exchange of information involves the systematic and periodic transmission of “bulk” taxpayer information by the source country to the residence country concerning various categories of income.⁷³

The commitment states the BRICS countries will enhance cooperation in international forums that are targeting base erosion. The OECD has been the most active international forum working to

⁷¹ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Automatic Exchange of Information, Date of Access: 4 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/automaticexchange.htm>

⁷² Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Date of Access: 16 March 2015 <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/BEPSActionPlan.pdf>

⁷³ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Exchange of information, Date of Access: 16 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/automaticexchange.htm>

increase cooperation on tax base erosion, stating that “co-operation between tax administrations is critical to the fight against tax evasion and protecting the integrity of tax systems”⁷⁴

To enhance cooperation in international forums targeting tax base erosion BRICS members must support the OECD’s work. The OECD released the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting in 2013. It includes 15 actions, which BRICS members should support.

- Action 1: Address the tax challenges of the digital economy
- Action 2: Neutralise the effects of hybrid mismatch arrangements
- Action 3: Strengthen controlled foreign company (CFC) rules
- Action 4: Limit base erosion via interest deductions and other financial payments
- Action 5: Counter harmful tax practices more effectively, taking into account transparency and substance
- Action 6: Prevent treaty abuse
- Action 7: Prevent the artificial avoidance of permanent establishment (PE) status
- Action 8, 9, 10: Assure that transfer pricing outcomes are in line with value creation
- Action 11: Establish methodologies to collect and analyse data on BEPS and the actions to address it
- Action 12: Require taxpayers to disclose their aggressive tax planning arrangements
- Action 13: Re-examine transfer pricing documentation
- Action 14: Make dispute resolution mechanisms more effective
- Action 15: Develop a multilateral instrument⁷⁵

On 6 May 2014, during the OECD’s annual Ministerial Council Meeting the Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters was endorsed by all 34 OECD members as well as Brazil, China, India and South Africa. Russia was the only BRICS member to not endorse the Declaration. The Declaration contains countries’ commitment to implement a new single global standard on automatic exchange of information. It also obliges them to obtain all financial information from their financial institutions and exchange it automatically with other jurisdictions on an annual basis.⁷⁶ On 15 July 2014, the OECD approved the Standard requiring that jurisdictions obtain information from their financial institutions and automatically exchange it with other jurisdictions on an annual basis.⁷⁷

To fully comply with the commitment each individual BRICS member must continue to support, endorse and implement a majority (at least 8 of 15) of actions outlined in the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting and contribute to the automatic exchange of tax information.

⁷⁴ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Automatic Exchange of Information, Date of Access: 4 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/automaticexchange.htm>

⁷⁵ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Sharing, 2013, Date of Access: 16 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/BEPSActionPlan.pdf>

⁷⁶ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Countries Commit to Automatic Exchange of Information, 6 May 2014, Date of Access: 4 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/countries-commit-to-automatic-exchange-of-information-in-tax-matters.htm>

⁷⁷ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Information for Tax Purposes, Date of Access: 4 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/standard-for-automatic-exchange-of-financial-information-in-tax-matters.htm>

Scoring Guidelines

-1	BRICS member does not take measures to support the actions outlined in the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting AND does not contribute to tax information exchange.
0	BRICS member takes measures to support actions outlined in the action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting but not a majority (7 or less) OR does not contribute to tax information exchange.
+1	BRICS member takes measures to support a majority (8 or more) of the actions outlined in the action plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting AND contributes to tax information exchange.

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment to support the actions outlined in the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting and cooperate in tax information exchange.

In May 2015, Brazil and Korea signed an agreement focused on addressing information sharing between the two countries on the issue of double taxation avoidance and tax evasion.⁷⁸

Brazilian authorities have discussed ending the country's interest on net equity (*Juros sobre o capital próprio, JSC*) program as it benefits companies operating in Brazil by providing a tax-deductible advantage for companies paying dividends. Brazil is rethinking this system as it goes against the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action plan of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.⁷⁹

Brazil has not taken action to support the 15 committed actions outlined in the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting but has addressed tax information exchange. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Filipe Carvalho

⁷⁸ Brasil E Coreia Do Sul Acertam Acordo Em Tecnologia Da Informação, Portal Brasil, 24 April 2014. Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/governo/2015/04/brasil-e-coreia-do-sul-acertam-acordo-em-tecnologia-da-informacao>.

⁷⁹ Fernando Torres, OCDE Coíbe Uso De Juros Sobre Capital Próprio. Valor Econômico (São Paulo) 3 December 2014, Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www.valor.com.br/brasil/3802610/ocde-coibe-uso-de-juros-sobre-capital-proprio>.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on tax base erosion and information exchange for tax purposes.

Russia has implemented measures to address base erosion and profit shifting.

On 24 November 2014, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed the Federal Law on Amending Parts 1 and 2 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation (regarding the taxation of profits of controlled foreign companies and profits of foreign organisations). The law incorporated the definition of the controlled foreign company to the Russian legislation and provided the guidance on taxation of such companies' profits.⁸⁰

On 24 April 2015, the Federal Tax Service of Russia adopted the format and procedure of notification about the participation in foreign companies, thus contributing to the improvement in collecting data on BEPS.⁸¹

On 8 June 2015, Vladimir Putin signed the Federal Law on Amending Parts 1 and 2 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and Article 3 of Federal Law on Amending Parts 1 and 2 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation (regarding the taxation of profits of controlled foreign companies and profits of foreign organisations). The law is aimed at improving the procedure of taxing profits of controlled foreign companies.⁸² The public consultation on the draft of another Federal Law concerning taxation of controlled foreign companies' profits is currently held.⁸³

However, Russia has failed to implement any measures concerning information exchange for tax purposes during the compliance period. Particularly, Russia is not a signatory of the multilateral competent authority agreement to automatically exchange tax information developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment by taking actions on some of the actions identified in the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and steps to cooperate internationally on information exchange for tax purposes.

On 3 June 2015, India joined the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information. The agreement was signed in Paris, France, by the Ambassador of the Republic of India to France. The new global standards oblige the treaty partners to exchange a wide range of financial information collected from financial institutions in their country/jurisdiction including information about the ultimate controlling persons and beneficial owners of entities. In order to implement the new standards in India necessary legislative changes

⁸⁰ Federal Law of 24.11.2014 No. 376-FZ, President of Russia 24 November 2014. Access Date: 24 June 2015. <http://kremlin.ru/acts/bank/39080/page/1>.

⁸¹ Order of 24.04.2015 No. MMV-7-14/177@, Federal Tax Service of Russia 19 May 2015. Access Date: 24 June 2015. http://www.nalog.ru/rn77/about_fts/docs/5541494/.

⁸² Law to improve profit taxation for controlled foreign companies, President of Russia 8 June 2015. Access Date: 24 June 2015. <http://en.kremlin.ru/acts/news/49647>.

⁸³ Federal Law On Amending Parts 1 and 2 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation (regarding the taxation of profits of controlled foreign companies and profits of foreign organisations), United Portal for allocation of information on development of draft legal acts by Federal executive authorities and results of public consultation 21 May 2015. Access Date: 24 June 2015. http://regulation.gov.ru/project/26066.html?point=view_project&stage=1&stage_id=8576.

were made through Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014, by amending section 285BA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Necessary rules and guidelines are being formulated in consultation with financial institutions.⁸⁴

India was one of the Early Adopters of the new standard and has provided specific timelines for implementation in the form of a Joint Statement, with the first exchange of information in relation to new accounts and pre-existing individual high value accounts to take place by the end of September 2017.⁸⁵

India is one of the co-chairs of the Peer Review Group (PRG) within the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. All members of the Global Forum undergo peer reviews of their legal and regulatory framework for transparency and exchange of information in tax matters and the implementation of the standards in practice. The PRG meets three to four times a year, and discusses and approves the peer review reports, which are then submitted for adoption by the Global Forum. India voluntarily provides additional funding to promote transparency and support the Global Forum's work.⁸⁶

India has contributed to international cooperation on tax information exchange and implemented action 15 of the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting and is therefore given a score of 0.

Analyst: Caroline Bracht

China: +1

China fully complied with their commitment to enhance cooperation in the international forums targeting tax base erosion and information exchange for tax purposes. China took measures to support a majority (8) of the actions outlined in the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Action Plan of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, including actions 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15, and supported tax information exchange.

On 28 August 2014, the State Council and China's cabinet approved an interim regulation on the disclosure of corporate information, which requires companies to deliver annual reports containing information on profits and tax payments to industrial and commercial authorities.⁸⁷ This corresponds to Action 5: Counter harmful tax practices more effectively, taking into account transparency and substance.

On 1 October 2014, a series of government regulations took effect to promote integrity and credibility among corporations. Companies are obliged to deliver annual reports containing information on tax payments. Enterprises are also required to abide by the Tax Credit Management Measures and Measures on Disclosing Information on Major Illegal Tax Cases issued by the State Administration of Taxation. These two mechanisms aim to punish dishonesty and improve the tax credit system.⁸⁸ This corresponds with Action 5, 11 and 12.

⁸⁴ Press Information Bureau Government of India Ministry of Finance, India joins the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA) on Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) 3 June 2015 Date of Access: 25 June 2015 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=122256>

⁸⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, AEOI: STATUS OF COMMITMENTS, 18 March 2015, Date of Access: 25 June 2015 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/AEOI-commitments.pdf>

⁸⁶ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Tax Transparency Progress Report 2014, Date of Access: 25 June 2015 <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFannualreport2014.pdf>

⁸⁷ State Council, China regulates corporate transparency, 28 August 2014. Date Accessed: 15 June 2015. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2014/09/25/content_281474989430545.htm

⁸⁸ State Council, Regulations effective to boost industry credibility, 2 October 2014. Date Accessed: 15 June 2015. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2014/10/02/content_281474991367617.htm

On 20 March 2015, the State Administration of Taxation released an announcement on Corporate Income Tax and the issue of transfer pricing, stating that enterprises should follow the arm's length principle in making payments to overseas associated enterprises.⁸⁹ This corresponds to Actions 8, 9, and 10: Assure that transfer pricing outcomes are in line with value creation.

On 30 March 2015, the General Office of the State Administration of Taxation published a question and answer transcript with the Deputy Administrator of the State Administration of Taxation Zhang Zhiyong. It was stated that the State Administration for Taxation's work priorities include promoting "the implementation of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax matters and the standards for automatic exchange of tax-related information under financial accounts and work with other countries to build a transparent international tax system."⁹⁰ This corresponds with Action 15: Develop a multilateral instrument.

On 27 May 2015, the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes released compliance ratings on transparency with the criterion of availability of information, access to information and exchange of information. China received the rating "compliant" on all criterion, complying with the agreement on automatic exchange of tax information.⁹¹

On 12 June 2015, the State Council of the People's Republic of China issued a policy briefing on the facilitation of the development of cross-border e-commerce. One of the goals of the guidelines is to clarify related tax policies in the establishment of a new regulatory system to develop better cross-border e-commerce.⁹² This corresponds to action 1 of addressing the tax challenges of the digital economy. Thus, China has been assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Alissa Wang

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment to implement the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting and support tax information exchange.

On 29 October 2014, following the endorsement of the Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters on 6 May 2014 that obliged South Africa to obtain all relevant financial information from its financial institutions and exchange it automatically with other jurisdictions on an annual basis,⁹³ the country committed to start this process by September 2017.⁹⁴

⁸⁹ State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China, SAT Enhances Transfer Pricing Management for External Payments to Crack Down on Cross-Border Tax Avoidance and Close Tax Loopholes, 3 June 2015. Date Accessed: 15 June 2015. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c1654884/content.html>

⁹⁰ State Administration of Taxation of The People's Republic of China, Strengthen Global Tax Cooperation to Combat International Tax Evasion and Avoidance, 30 March 2015. Date Accessed: 15 June 2015. <http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/2013/n2925/n2957/c1530341/content.html>

⁹¹ Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Phase 1 and Phase 2 Reviews, 27 May 2015. Date Accessed: 15 June 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf>

⁹² State Council of The People's Republic of China, Policy briefing, 12 June 2014. Date accessed: 15 June 2015. Date Accessed: 15 June 2015. http://english.gov.cn/news/policy_briefings/2015/06/12/content_281475125892205.htm

⁹³ Countries Commit to Automatic Exchange of Information, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development 6 May 2014. Date of Access: 4 March 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/countries-commit-to-automatic-exchange-of-information-in-tax-matters.htm>.

⁹⁴ Multilateral competent authority agreement, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development October 2014. Date of Access: 28 June 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/multilateral-competent-authority-agreement.htm>.

On 21 April 2015, South African Minister of Finance Nhlanhla Nene discussed the various risks to the African continent's tax base at the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) Conference. Minister Nene brought forth the importance of tax revenues for African development, good governance and democracy, discussing the role of multinational corporations in base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS), reinforcing the loss in revenue for developing countries and stating that "addressing [these] BEPS issues is therefore crucial."⁹⁵

During the 7 May 2015 budget debates, Deputy Minister of Finance Mcebisi Jonas stated "During the 2015/16 fiscal period SARS [South African Revenues Service] will increase its activities to address base erosion and profit shifting schemes used by multinational entities and high net-worth individuals to avoid/reduce their tax liabilities in South Africa." He added, "SARS will participate in, and implement multi-country exchange of information agreements to enhance its efforts in this regard."⁹⁶

On 12 June 2015, Minister Nene brought up the issue of BEPS once again, admitting that the issue had been referred to the South African Ministry of Finance's Tax Reform Committee, the Davis Committee, for consideration.⁹⁷ The Minister admitted the country faces pressure for reform when considering growing issues such as tax avoidance through BEPS.⁹⁸ He also emphasized collaborated projects with the G20 and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development that seek to address transfer pricing, also bringing up South Africa's introduction of e-filing of taxes, in order to facilitate taxation in the country.⁹⁹

South Africa took measures to support the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, however it did not address a majority of the actions. The country has still contributed to facilitating tax information exchange actions. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Filipe Carvalho

⁹⁵ Address by Minister Nhlanhla Nene: African Tax Administration Forum Conference on Cross Border Taxation in Africa, Government of South Africa, 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 20 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/page-1-11-speech-minister-finance-mr-nhlanhla-nene-ataf-conference-cross-border-taxation>.

⁹⁶ Address by Minister Dipuo Peters: Transport Department Budget Vote 2015/16. Government of South Africa, 5 May 2015. Date of Access 22 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/minister-dipuo-peters-transport-dept-budget-vote-201516-5-may-2015-0000>.

⁹⁷ It must be noted BEPS has been under review by the Davis Committee since 2013. The committee's interim report on BEPS was submitted to the Minister of Finance on 30 June 2014, prior to this analysis' start date. The interim report can be found at http://www.taxcom.org.za/docs/New_Folder/1%20DTC%20BEPS%20Interim%20Report%20-%20The%20Introductory%20Report.pdf.

⁹⁸ Address by Minister Nhlanhla Nene: African Tax Administration Forum Conference on Cross Border Taxation in Africa, Government of South Africa, 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 20 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/page-1-11-speech-minister-finance-mr-nhlanhla-nene-ataf-conference-cross-border-taxation>.

⁹⁹ Address by Deputy Minister John Jeffery: 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, South African Government, 13 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/statement-deputy-minister-justice-and-constitutional-development-government-republic-south>.

6. Human Rights

2014-58: we reaffirm our determination to ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all

BRICS Fortaleza Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia			+1
India		0	
China		0	
South Africa			+1
Average	+0.60		

Commitment Features

BRICS members stated they are determined to ensure sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all. The World Health Organization has defined both terms within a human rights framework.

Sexual health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality. It requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence.¹⁰⁰

Reproductive Health: addresses the reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life. Reproductive health, therefore, implies that people are able to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this are the right of men and women to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant.¹⁰¹

The 1994 ICPD Programme of Action gives the following definition of reproductive rights: “reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized in national laws, international human rights documents and other relevant United Nations consensus documents. These rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. It also includes the right of all to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence as expressed in human rights documents. In the exercise of this right, they should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community.”¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ World Health Organization, Sexual Health, Date of Access: 6 March 2015.

http://www.who.int/topics/sexual_health/en/.

¹⁰¹ World Health Organization, Reproductive Rights, Date of Access: 6 March 2015.

http://www.who.int/topics/reproductive_health/en/.

¹⁰² ICPD Programme of Action 1994, para 7.3, United Nations. Date of Access: 1 July 2015.

<http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/rights/>.

For the BRICS member to receive a score of full compliance it must defend human sexual health and the right to reproductive health and take actions to advance sexual health, through such actions as supporting pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence with the intent to foster physical, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality. They must also support the reproductive health of men and women to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The member does not support or defend reproductive rights AND does not take steps to promote sexual and reproductive health.
0	The member supports or defends reproductive rights OR takes actions to promote sexual and reproductive health
+1	The member supports or defends reproductive rights AND takes actions to promote sexual and reproductive health

Brazil: +1

Brazil complied with the commitment on ensuring sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all.

On 20 August 2015, the Ministry of Health and the President’s Secretariat for Human Rights organized the first National Conference on Sexual Health Consensus and Reproductive Health for Adolescents. The conference debated and developed consensus amongst medical professionals dealing with youth and adolescent sexual and reproductive health across the country.¹⁰³

The Brazilian public health system extended its access to reproductive planning program to adolescents. Public health clinics and public hospitals now assure adolescents privacy when dealing with matters of sexual health. Furthermore, the health system has continued to develop educational tools and actions to “preserve the sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents” including the distribution of contraceptives.¹⁰⁴

On 10 November 2014 a federal decree established standard procedures for medical care towards victims of sexual violence.¹⁰⁵

In January 2015, São Paulo City Hall, in partnership with the President’s Secretariat for Human Rights initiated a program that provides monthly minimum wage subsidies to transgender and transsexuals. The program also provides feminine hormone medication. In order to qualify for the program, transsexuals must enrol in the national technical education system (PRONATEC). The initiative seeks to reduce transsexual and transgender unemployment, and has the aim to secure participants with jobs after the completion of a two-year college program.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰³ Oficina Debate a Saúde Sexual E Reprodutiva De Adolescentes Privados De Liberdade. Secretaria De Direitos Humanos Presidência Da República, 8 August 2014. Date of Access: 5 June 2015. <http://www.sdh.gov.br/noticias/2014/agosto/oficina-debate-a-saude-sexual-e-reprodutiva-de-adolescentes-privados-de-liberdade>

¹⁰⁴ Ações Garantem Orientação Sobre Sexualidade Responsável, Portal Brasil, 9 March 2015. Date of Access: 6 June 2015. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/saude/2015/03/acoes-garantem-orientacao-sobre-sexualidade-responsavel>.

¹⁰⁵ SUS Inclui Atendimento a Vítimas De Violência Sexual, Portal Brasil, 10 November 2014. Date of Access: 5 June 2015. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/saude/2014/11/sus-inclui-atendimento-a-vitimas-de-violencia-sexual>.

¹⁰⁶ Ações Garantem Orientação Sobre Sexualidade Responsável, Portal Brasil, 9 March 2015. Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/saude/2015/03/acoes-garantem-orientacao-sobre-sexualidade-responsavel>.

On 25 March 2015, a legislative proposal to legalize abortion began to be discussed in the Senate's Commission on Human Rights (CDH). The bill was initially proposed through a petition with over 20,000 signatures. Currently, abortions in Brazil are only permitted in cases of sexual violence. The proposal is currently being debated in the CDH.¹⁰⁷

Brazil took measures to support reproductive rights and promote sexual and reproductive health. Thus, it was awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Filipe Carvahlo

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on human rights.

Russia has taken actions to ensure sexual and reproductive health of its population.

On 11 February 2015, Russian Minister of Health Veronika Skvortsova in her address to the World Women's Health and Development Forum stated that a three-level system of perinatal centres was being implemented in Russia. She also mentioned that in 2015-2016 Russia plans to create additional 32 perinatal centres in 30 regions to monitor pregnancies in their allocated territories. The minister reported that thanks to the introduction of new diagnostic techniques, 77 percent of Russian women have access to free perinatal screening services.¹⁰⁸

On 14 April 2015, Skvortsova reported to the President on the 2014 healthcare system outcomes, mentioning that due to the increased rate of early cancer detection 15,000 young women with stage I and II breast and reproductive system cancer were saved in 2014.¹⁰⁹

Russia takes actions to support reproductive rights of its population by providing financial support to families having two or more children. The program of maternal capital has been conducted since 2007, providing families who decide to have a second or third child with financial support. In 2015 maternal capital amounted to 453,026 roubles.¹¹⁰ In addition, there are no measures limiting the number of children a family can have in effect in Russia.

During the compliance period Russia has taken actions to ensure sexual and reproductive health, as well as reproductive rights of its population. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

¹⁰⁷ Proposta De Legalização Do Aborto Causa Polêmica Na CDH, Senado Federal, 5 May 2015, Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www12.senado.gov.br/noticias/materias/2015/05/05/proposta-de-legalizacao-do-aborto-causa-polemica-na-cdh>.

¹⁰⁸ Veronika Skvortsova addressed the World Women's Health and Development Forum, Russian Ministry of Health 11 February 2015. Date of access: 22 June 2015. <https://www.rosminzdrav.ru/news/2015/02/11/2226-ministr-veronika-skvortsova-vystupila-s-dokladom-na-otkrytii-vsemirnogo-foruma-po-voprosam-zhenskogo-zdorovya-i-razvitiya>.

¹⁰⁹ Working meeting with Healthcare Minister Veronika Skvortsova, President of Russia 14 April 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2015. <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/49250>.

¹¹⁰ Maternal Capital, Pension Fund of the Russian Federation. Date of Access: 1 July 2015. http://www.pfrf.ru/grazdanam/family_capital/chto_nuzh_znat/.

India: 0

India partially complied with its commitment to support reproductive rights and promote sexual health. While India launched some initiatives promoting sexual and reproductive health, unsafe female sterilization remains a rampant issue that requires proper regulation.

India took measures to promote sexual and reproductive health. The Family Planning Association of India's Nagaland Branch celebrated the annual international "Menstrual Hygiene Day" at Rüzükhrie Government Higher Secondary School.¹¹¹ At the event, Family Planning Association of India counsellor Ville Rhetso emphasized, "it was crucial for every young adolescent girl to be educated on matters relating to menstruation, hygiene and management," but acknowledged that access to proper education regarding sexual and reproductive health is limited.¹¹² She urged girls to "break the silence around menstruation...[and] to start the conversation around menstruation unashamedly."¹¹³

The Family Planning Association of India also provides key services supporting reproductive rights and sexual health: "gyn[a]ecological services; infertility services; services for men; gender based violence related services; laboratory services; contraceptive services, including oral and emergency pills as well as the injectable contraceptive DMPA; abortion, up to 20-weeks in certain branches; HIV related services; Maternal and child care services; reproductive cancer related services."¹¹⁴ In 2013, the Indian government launched a 12th 5-year plan referred to as the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child Plus Adolescent Health, which remains in place throughout the compliance period.¹¹⁵ Key goals of this plan are: "Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 25 per 1,000 live births by 2017; Reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per 100,000 live births by 2017; Reduction in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by 2017."¹¹⁶

While India took initiative to promote reproductive health and rights, unsafe female sterilization remains a critical issue. Sterilization in India is problematic due to, "poor quality, infrastructure and callousness."¹¹⁷ Inadequate sterilization facilities and processes have resulted in death.¹¹⁸

Moreover, the need for contraception and family planning remains unmet, especially among youth.¹¹⁹ These issues compromise the sexual and reproductive health within India.

India partially complied with its commitment to promote sexual health and reproductive rights. India offers services to support reproductive and sexual health. However, no actions to promote

¹¹¹ Menstrual Hygiene Day 2015 Observed in Kohima, Nagaland Post (Dimapur) 31 May 2015. Date of Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/State/StateNews.aspx?news=TkVXUzEwMDA4MDg4OA%3D%3D>.

¹¹² Menstrual Hygiene Day 2015 Observed in Kohima, Nagaland Post (Dimapur) 31 May 2015. Date of Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/State/StateNews.aspx?news=TkVXUzEwMDA4MDg4OA%3D%3D>

¹¹³ Menstrual Hygiene Day 2015 Observed in Kohima, Nagaland Post (Dimapur) 31 May 2015. Date of Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/State/StateNews.aspx?news=TkVXUzEwMDA4MDg4OA%3D%3D>

¹¹⁴ At a Glance, Family Planning Association of India (New Delhi) Date of Access: 12 June 2015. <http://www.fpaindia.org/services.html?cat=Glanc&val=serv>.

¹¹⁵ Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health, National Health Mission (New Delhi) Date of Access: 12 June 2015. <http://nrhm.gov.in/nrhm-components/rmnc-a/reproductive-maternal-newborn-child-and-adolescent-health.html>.

¹¹⁶ Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health, National Health Mission (New Delhi) Date of Access: 12 June 2015. <http://nrhm.gov.in/nrhm-components/rmnc-a/reproductive-maternal-newborn-child-and-adolescent-health.html>.

¹¹⁷ Honour Reproductive Rights of Women, The Tribune (New Delhi) 7 May 2015. Date of Access: 12 June 2015. <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/honour-reproductive-rights-of-women/77100.html>.

¹¹⁸ Honour Reproductive Rights of Women, The Tribune (New Delhi) 7 May 2015. Date of Access: 12 June 2015. <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/honour-reproductive-rights-of-women/77100.html>.

¹¹⁹ Honour Reproductive Rights of Women, The Tribune (New Delhi) 7 May 2015. Date of Access: 12 June 2015. <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/honour-reproductive-rights-of-women/77100.html>.

reproductive rights have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, India is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Nancy Kamwal

China: 0

China partially complied with its commitment to support reproductive rights and promote sexual health.

China made a statement supporting reproductive health. On 22 September 2014, the minister of the China National Health and Family Planning Commission, Li Bin, addressed the United Nations General Assembly.¹²⁰ Minister Li Bin empathized the importance of implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development after 2014.¹²¹ The Programme of Action was introduced at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development with a 20-year timeline, and emphasized the importance of safeguarding reproductive rights, health, gender equality and female empowerment.¹²² At the UN General Assembly, Minister Li Bin emphasized, “the action should be implemented effectively by increasing reproductive health and family planning input to ensure that people get more access to reproductive health and family planning services.”¹²³

However, China continues to regulate the amount of children couples can have, which infringes their right to choose the number of offspring they produce. The 2013 amendment to the One Child Policy continues to infringe on reproductive rights of couples. The amendment enabled couples to have a second child only if one of the parents was a single child.¹²⁴ This policy remains in place in 2014, and explicitly violates the reproductive rights of both individuals and couples, “to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children.”¹²⁵ No actions to improve the situation in this field have been registered during the monitoring period.

China made a statement demonstrating their support for reproductive health. However, no actions to promote fundamental reproductive rights of its population have been registered during the monitoring period. Thus, China is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Nancy Kamwal

¹²⁰ Chinese Minister Calls to Expand Post-2015 Development Agenda, National Health and Family Planning Commission of the PRC (Beijing) 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 5 June 2015.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/m/chinahealth/2014-09/25/content_18662745.htm.

¹²¹ Chinese Minister Calls to Expand Post-2015 Development Agenda, National Health and Family Planning Commission of the PRC (Beijing) 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 5 June 2015.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/m/chinahealth/2014-09/25/content_18662745.htm.

¹²² International Conference on Population and Development – ICPD – Programme of Action, International Parliamentarian’s Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. Date of Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.ipci2014.org/en/node/64>.

¹²³ Chinese Minister Calls to Expand Post-2015 Development Agenda, National Health and Family Planning Commission of the PRC (Beijing) 25 September 2014. Date of Access: 5 June 2015.

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/m/chinahealth/2014-09/25/content_18662745.htm.

¹²⁴ For China, three decades of one-child policy proves hard to undo, CNN News (Atlanta) 30 March 2015. Date of Access: 10 June 2015. <http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/30/asia/china-one-child-policy-undo/>.

¹²⁵ Reproductive Rights, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (New York) Date of Access: 6 June 2015. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/rights/>.

South Africa: +1

South Africa fully complied with its commitment to support reproductive rights and promote sexual health. South Africa has issued statements supporting reproductive rights. The state also introduced policies supporting sexual and reproductive health.

South Africa has issued statements supporting reproductive rights. On 15 June 2015, Bathabile Dlamini, Minister of Social Development, issued a statement regarding the 2015 Commemoration of supporting reproductive rights and sexual health the day of the African child, where she emphasized the importance of sexual health and reproductive rights.¹²⁶ She stated, “sexual and reproductive health and rights [are] at the centre of gender relations, as much as the full realization of sexual and reproductive health and rights cannot be achieved in the absence of gender equality and equity. It is therefore, important for us that the African Children’s Charter builds on the existing provisions of the African Union to recognize and promote these rights.”¹²⁷ Moreover, South Africa demonstrated their support of reproductive rights at the 2015 UN Commission on Population and Development, where Minister Dlamini emphasized that, “we therefore cannot continue to ignore the fact that the sexual and reproductive health and rights of African women and girls because these matters are considered ‘sensitive’.”¹²⁸

South Africa took steps to promote sexual health. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) affirmed their support for South Africa’s sex education strategy.¹²⁹ The comprehensive proposal from South Africa’s Department of Basic Education makes reproductive and sexual health services available in schools, including the distribution of condoms.¹³⁰ South Africa also released the National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Framework Strategy on 19 February 2015, with an implementation period between 2014 and 2019.¹³¹ This framework recognizes sexual and reproductive rights and health as fundamental human rights. The five priorities this framework addresses are “increased coordination, collaboration, information and knowledge sharing on ASRH&R (Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights) activities amongst stakeholders; developing innovative approaches to comprehensive SRHR information, education and counseling for adolescents; Strengthening ASRH&R service delivery and support on various health concerns; and Formulating evidence based revisions of legislation, policies, strategies and guidelines on ASRH&R.”¹³²

¹²⁶ Minister Bathabile Dlamini: Commemoration of Day of the African Child 2015, South African Government (Pretoria) 15 June 2015. Date of Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/ministers-bathabile-dlamini-commemoration-day-african-child-2015-15-jun-2015-0000>.

¹²⁷ Minister Bathabile Dlamini: Commemoration of Day of the African Child 2015, South African Government (Pretoria) 15 June 2015. Date of Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/ministers-bathabile-dlamini-commemoration-day-african-child-2015-15-jun-2015-0000>.

¹²⁸ Minister Bathabile Dlamini: UN Commission on Population and Development, South African Government (Pretoria) 13 April 2015. Date of Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/remarks-minister-social-development-ms-bathabile-dlamini-mp-occasion-un-commission>.

¹²⁹ UNICEF supports S. African comprehensive sexuality education, ShanghaiDaily (Shanghai) 1 June 2015. Date of Access: 8 June 2015. (http://www.shanghaidaily.com/article/article_xinhua.aspx?id=285165).

¹³⁰ UNICEF supports S. African comprehensive sexuality education, ShanghaiDaily (Shanghai) 1 June 2015. Date of Access: 8 June 2015. (http://www.shanghaidaily.com/article/article_xinhua.aspx?id=285165).

¹³¹ National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Framework Strategy, Department of Social Development (Pretoria) 19 February 2015. Date of Access: 8 June 2015.

http://www.dsd.gov.za/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=578&Itemid=39

¹³² National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Framework Strategy, Department of Social Development (Pretoria) 19 February 2015. Date of Access: 8 June 2015.

http://www.dsd.gov.za/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=578&Itemid=39

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to support reproductive rights and promote sexual health. The South African minister of Social Development, Bathabile Dlamini has made statements supporting reproductive rights and sexual health. The South African government has also introduced policies and initiatives to promote sexual health and reproductive rights.

Analyst: Nancy Kanwal

7. Terrorism

2014-45: [We believe that the UN has a central role in coordinating international action against terrorism, which must be conducted in accordance with international law, including the UN Charter, and with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms.] In this context, we reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil		0	
Russia			+1
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa		0	
Average		+0.60	

Background

Since the 2009 summit BRICS leaders have “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.”¹³³ It was not until the 2013 Durban Summit that they leaders specifically mentioned support for the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.¹³⁴

The United Nations 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. Actions include “strengthening state capacity to counter terrorist threats to better coordinating United Nations system’s counter-terrorism activities.”¹³⁵

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.”¹³⁶

Commitment Features

The commitment calls for the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. 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

¹³³ BRICS conclusion statements: BRIC Research Group, 2012

<http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/conclusions/terrorism-111027.pdf>

¹³⁴ BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation, BRICS Information Centre 27 March 2013. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/130327-statement.html>.

¹³⁵ UN General Assembly Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: <https://www.un.org/en/terrorism/background.shtml>

¹³⁶ UN General Assembly Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: <https://www.un.org/en/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml#plan>.

UN General Assembly reviews on Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy implementation can be an important source of information for assessing compliance with the commitment.¹³⁷

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
0	Member takes actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in less than four areas of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Action Plan
+1	Member takes actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all four areas of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Action Plan

Brazil: 0

Brazil partially complied with the commitment on countering terrorism.

Brazilian law enforcement agencies continued cooperation with the United States and South American counterparts to address weapon and explosives smuggling between Brazilian criminal organization *Primeiro Controle da Capital* (PCC) and the Lebanese Hezbollah.¹³⁸

On 20 November 2014, the Brazilian Senate sent bill PLS 499/2013, the *Anti-terrorism Law* for debate in the Senate Commissions for Human Rights and Participative Legislation; Constitution, Citizenship and Justice; Foreign Relations and National Defense; and Social Matters.¹³⁹ The *Anti-terrorism Law* would define and criminalize the act of terrorism, imposing prison sentences of up to 30-years for “causing or inciting terror or generalized panic or attempts to threaten life, physical integrity, health or deprivation of a person’s liberty.”¹⁴⁰ The push to vote on the legislation came after intelligence reports by the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN) and the Cabinet for Institutional Security (GSI) indicated attempts by the Islamic State to recruit ‘lone wolves’ in South America, as well as security concerns for the upcoming Rio 2016 Olympics.¹⁴¹

On 29 January 2015, Brazil, alongside the Community of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (CELAC) reiterated their commitment to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy through Special Declaration 8, at the IV CELAC Summit in Costa Rica.¹⁴²

On 13 May 2015, the Brazilian Senate’s Commission for Human Rights and Participative Legislation released its examination of the *Antiterrorism Law* rejecting the proposed contents and suggesting its

¹³⁷ Member States renew commitment to strengthening UN counter-terrorism strategy, United Nations 29 June 2012. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=42366>.

¹³⁸ Polícia Federal Aponta Elo Entre Fação Brasileira E Hezbollah, O Globo (Rio de Janeiro) 9 November 2014. Date of Access: 21 May 2015. <http://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/policia-federal-aponta-elo-entre-facao-brasileira-hezbollah-14512269>.

¹³⁹ PLS - projeto de lei do senado, nº 499 de 2013, Atividade Legislativa - Senado Federal. Date of Access: 20 May 2015. http://www.senado.gov.br/atividade/materia/detalhes.asp?p_cod_mate=115549.

¹⁴⁰ Lei Antiterrorismo - Na Pauta Do Senado, DefesaNet, 23 March 2015. Date of Access: 22 May 2015. <http://www.defesnet.com.br/terror/noticia/18505/Lei-Antiterrorismo---Na-pauta-do-Senado/>

¹⁴¹ Eliane Cantanhêde and Andreza Matais, Governo Detecta Recrutamento De Jovens Pelo Estado Islâmico, O Estado De São Paulo (São Paulo) 21 March 2015. Date of Access: 21 May 2015. <http://internacional.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,governo-detecta-recrutamento-de-jovens-pelo-estado-islamico,1655354>.

¹⁴² "Declaración Especial 8: Sobre la lucha contra el terrorismo en todas sus formas." Ministério Das Relações Exteriores. Date of Access 5 June 2015.

http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7872:documentos-aprovados-na-iii-cupula-da-comunidade-de-estados-latino-americanos-e-caribenhos-celac-sao-jose-costa-rica-29-de-janeiro-de-&lang=pt-BR#dec82015&catid=42&lang=pt-BR&Itemid=280#dec8

amendments are altered for more legal “clarity” and concerns over the promotion of “injustices over subjective interpretation” by judges and other legal actors.¹⁴³

From 8–10 April 2015, Brazil hosted the MERCOSUR’s Specialized Forum on Terrorism meeting.¹⁴⁴ While the event was listed on the MERCOSUR website, no meeting notes or formal statements were posted.

Brazil took measures to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in less than four areas of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Action Plan.

Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Filipe Carvalho

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Russia has taken measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. On 28 November 2014, Russian President adopted the Strategy for Countering Extremism in the Russian Federation through 2025. The strategy aims to countering extremism through creating a joint monitoring system; improving relevant legislation; consolidating the efforts of federal, regional and local authorities and civil society institutions; and organizing media support of these efforts. The strategy provides for policy measures in the following areas: legislation, law enforcement, national policy, migration policy, public communications, youth policy, culture, international cooperation.¹⁴⁵

Russia has taken measures to prevent and combat terrorism.

On 24 September 2014, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2178 (2014) on Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts. The Council decided that Member States shall, consistent with international law, prevent the “recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning of, or participation in terrorist acts” through ensuring that national legal systems “provide for the prosecution, as serious criminal offences, of travel for terrorism or related training, as well as the financing or facilitation of such activities’ and preventing ‘entry or transit through their territories of any individual about whom that State had credible information of their terrorist-related intentions.’”¹⁴⁶ Russia voted in favour of this resolution. Speaking at the Security Council meeting Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs proposed to launch ‘a comprehensive analysis of the issue of terrorism in the Middle East and North Africa in all its dimensions’ and convene a “representative UN-sponsored forum of all countries in the region, the African Union, the Arab League, the permanent UN Security Council members and other concerned

¹⁴³ Randolfe Rodrigues, Parecer Sobre O Projeto De Lei Do Senado No 499 De 2013. Senado Federal (Brasília) 13 May 2015. Date of Access: 6 June 2015. <http://legis.senado.leg.br/mateweb/arquivos/mate-pdf/165641.pdf>.

¹⁴⁴ “Calendário De Eventos Entre 3 E 18 De Abril De 2015.” Ministério Das Relações Exteriores (Brasília) 2 April 2015. Date of Access: 5 June 2015.

http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8544:calendario-de-eventos-entre-3-e-18-de-marco-de-2015&catid=42&lang=pt-BR&Itemid=280.

¹⁴⁵ Strategy for Countering Extremism in the Russian Federation through 2025, Security Council of Russia 28 November 2014. <http://www.scrf.gov.ru/documents/16/130.html>.

¹⁴⁶ Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution Condemning Violent Extremism, Underscoring Need to Prevent Travel, Support for Foreign Terrorist Fighters, United Nations Security Council 24 September 2014.

<http://www.un.org/press/en/2014/sc11580.doc.htm>

parties” to “look at the deep roots of regional problems rather than deal only with their symptoms.”¹⁴⁷

On 29 December 2014, the Russian Supreme Court recognized Islamic State and Jabhat al-Nusra as terrorist organizations and banned their activity in Russia. These organizations were included in the federal list of foreign and international organizations, recognized as terrorist by the Russian courts.¹⁴⁸

On 12 February 2015, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2199 (2015) on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. It condemned any trade with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Al-Nusrah Front and other entities designated to be associated with al-Qaeda. It also urged states to “prevent the terrorist groups from gaining access to international financial institutions and reaffirmed States’ obligations to prevent the groups from acquiring arms and related materiel.” The resolution was initially submitted to the Council by Russia. Russian representative in the UN described the adoption as “yet another important step in suppressing the financing of terrorists, first and foremost through the illegal trafficking of oil, and in suppressing the terrorist threat faced by Syria, Iraq and other States in the Middle East.”¹⁴⁹

Russia has taken measures to build other states’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard.

On 18 January 2015, first consultations to combat international terrorism between Russia and Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) were held in Jeddah. The sides discussed a wide range of issues regarding international cooperation in combating terrorism and agreed to continue regular bilateral and intra-UN dialogue on counter-terrorism issues.¹⁵⁰

On 19 January 2015, a new round of Russian-Saudi interdepartmental consultations on fighting terrorism was held in Riyadh. The participants discussed important aspects of international antiterrorist cooperation, mainly within the UN format, as well as in region-wide and bilateral frameworks and agreed “to pool the efforts of governments and civil society, including religious organisations, the media, academics and education institutions.”¹⁵¹

Russia has taken measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

On 20 November 2014, at a special meeting of the Security Council convened to the draft Strategy for Countering Extremism in the Russian Federation through 2025 President of Russia emphasized that “countering extremism has nothing to do with intolerance towards dissenters”. He added that it

¹⁴⁷ Address by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Sergey Lavrov at the UN Security Council regarding threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, New York, 24 September 2014, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 25 September 2015.

http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/13cfab5479d775d044257d5e003f2d7f.

¹⁴⁸ Russian Supreme Court recognized ‘Islamic State’ and Jabhat al-Nusra as Terrorist Organizations and Banned their Activity in Russia, National Anti-Terrorism Committee, 27 February 2015.
<http://nac.gov.ru/nakmessage/2015/03/11/verkhovnyi-sud-rf-priznal-mezhdunarodnye-organizatsii-islamskoe-gosudarstvo-i.html>.

¹⁴⁹ Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2199 (2015), Security Council Condemns Trade with Al-Qaida Associated Groups, Threatens Further Targeted Sanctions, United Nations Security Council 12 February 2015.

<http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc11775.doc.htm>.

¹⁵⁰ Press release on Russia–Organisation of Islamic Cooperation consultations to combat terrorism, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 January 2015.

http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/bb1c9d9af5903a3543257dd20040f658.

¹⁵¹ Press release on antiterrorist consultations with Saudi Arabia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 20 January 2015.

http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/e56160970378255943257dd300351d77

is important that all people “exercise their rights, express their political preferences, positions and views in a civilised and legal manner.”¹⁵²

Russia has taken actions to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all four areas of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Action Plan. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Mark Rakhmangulov & Georgy Babayan

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

India is advocating “Zero tolerance” approach to terrorism in all its forms. To provide a comprehensive legal framework to counter terrorism the country took the initiative to pilot a draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism in 1996 and currently continues to work for its early adoption.¹⁵³

On 22 January 2015, India signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the United States of America. This MoU stipulates an agreement between the U.S. Department of Treasury and India’s Ministry of Finance to ‘enhance cooperation to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism’.¹⁵⁴

On 12 February 2015, India and the United States had their Fifth India-U.S. Economic and Financial Partnership Dialogue where they reviewed the agreements made in January as well as reiterated their commitment to “to target the financial networks and fundraising activities of terrorist organizations such as Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT), Jammatt-ud-Dawa (JuD), Jaishe-e-Mohammad, the Haqqani Network, D Company, Al Qaida, ISIL, and individual terrorists associated with these organizations.”¹⁵⁵

On 24-25 March 2015, a State Visit of the Emir of the State of Qatar to India allowed the two countries to discuss terrorism. Both nations condemned terrorism and agreed to cooperate in “in combating terrorism at both the bilateral level and within the multilateral system of the UN.”¹⁵⁶

On 9–11 April 2015, the prime ministers of France and India met and agreed to support each other in their initiatives against terrorism through the dismantlement of terrorist infrastructures and denying the terrorist safe havens.¹⁵⁷

On 10 April 2015, Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi and President of France Francois Hollande agreed to improve bilateral cooperation in combating terrorism. They called for “dismantling of the terrorist infrastructure, denying safe havens to terrorists, bringing perpetrators and conspirators of terrorist attacks to justice and to strengthen international frameworks to forge closer cooperation in this area, including through supporting initiatives in the framework of the UN, such as the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.” The leaders also agreed

¹⁵² Security Council Meeting, President of Russia 20 November 2014.

<http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/47045>.

¹⁵³ India and the United Nations, Ministry of External Affairs of India 2015. Date of Access: 24 June 2015.

<http://www.mea.gov.in/india-and-the-united-nations.htm>.

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/01/25/us-india-joint-statement-shared-effort-progress-all>

¹⁵⁵ <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=115406>

¹⁵⁶ http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/25012/Joint_Statement_during_the_State_Visit_of_the_Emir_of_the_State_of_Qatar_to_India_March_2425_2015

¹⁵⁷ http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/25053/IndiaFrance_Joint_Statement_during_the_visit_of_Prime_Minister_to_France_April_911_2015

that both countries must intensify their cooperation within the framework of the Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism, including on information sharing on terror networks.¹⁵⁸

On 27 April 2015 the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation from Spain met with India to discuss a number of issues, including terrorism and measures that the international community can take to combat it.¹⁵⁹

On 27-29 April 2015, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan met with the President, Prime Minister, as well as senior members of the Indian Cabinet to discuss a number of issues, including terrorism and measures that the international community can take to combat it.¹⁶⁰

On 15 May 2015, during the Indian Prime Minister's visit to China, both sides recognized the threat of terrorism and "urged all countries and entities to work sincerely to disrupt terrorist networks and their financing, and stop cross-border movement of terrorists, in accordance with the relevant principles and purposes of the UN Charter and international laws."¹⁶¹

On 5 June 2015, the Prime Ministers of India and the Netherlands reaffirmed their commitment to combat terrorism in all its forms and reiterated the need for a "unified and collective effort by the international community to eliminate terrorism through a holistic approach, including the implementation of the U.N. Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and early conclusion of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism." With an objective to enhance bilateral cooperation in counter-terrorism, a Joint Working Group was established that met for the first time on 19 June 2015.¹⁶²

On 19 June 2015, Indian Prime Minister at his meeting with the president of Tanzania Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete announced an agreement to establish a Joint Working Group to strengthen the two countries' co-operation in counter-terrorism.¹⁶³

India has taken actions in accordance with all four areas of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Action Plan. Thus, it receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

China: +1

China has fully complied with their commitment to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. During the compliance cycle, China took actions in all four areas of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy Action Plan.

¹⁵⁸ India-France Joint Statement during the visit of Prime Minister to France (April 9–11, 2015), Ministry of External Affairs of India 10 April 2015. Date of Access: 24 June 2015. http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/25053/IndiaFrance_Joint_Statement_during_the_visit_of_Prime_Minister_to_France_April_9_11_2015.

¹⁵⁹ http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/25134/Joint_Communique_issued_during_the_visit_of_Minister_of_Foreign_Affairs_and_Cooperation_of_Spain_to_India_April_27_2015

¹⁶⁰ http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/25137/Joint_Statement_during_the_State_Visit_of_President_of_Islamic_Republic_of_Afghanistan_to_India_April_28_2015

¹⁶¹ <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=121755>

¹⁶² India-Netherlands Joint Communiqué released during the visit of Prime Minister of the Netherlands to India, Ministry of External Affairs of India 5 June 2015. Date of Access: 24 June 2015. http://mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/25333/IndiaNetherlands_Joint_Communique_released_during_the_visit_of_Prime_Minister_of_the_Netherlands_to_India.

¹⁶³ Text of PM's media statement during the State Visit of President of United Republic of Tanzania, Prime Minister of India 19 June 2015. Date of Access: 24 June 2015. http://pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/text-of-pms-media-statement-during-the-state-visit-of-president-of-united-republic-of-tanzania/.

On 19 November 2014, Chinese officials vowed to deepen bilateral relations with Iran in counter terrorism efforts.¹⁶⁴ Meng Jianzhu, the head of the Communist Party of China Central Committee's Political and Legal Affairs Commission, said that China is willing to strengthen cooperation with Iran to maintain security interests and promote regional peace and stability, with attention to law enforcement.¹⁶⁵ This action is in line with measure 4 of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law as the basis of the fight against terrorism.

On 28 November 2014, China passed a regional regulation on religious affairs to target religious extremism.¹⁶⁶ The regulation prohibited people from wearing or forcing others to wear clothes or logos associated with religious extremism in Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.¹⁶⁷ This regulation is intended to protect legal religious activities while preventing the spread of terrorist or extreme religious materials, which is the root of many terrorist activity in China.¹⁶⁸ This action against religious extremism is in line with measures 1 and 2 of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy of addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism (Measure 1) and preventing and combatting terrorism (Measure 2).

On 26 January 2015, China reiterated its opposition to all forms of terrorism in response to the murder of a Japanese hostage by Islamic State militants.¹⁶⁹ Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said that China calls on “the international community to further enhance cooperation and jointly face up to the threat of terrorism in accordance with the UN Charter and other basic norms of international relations.”¹⁷⁰ This action is in line with measures 3 and 4 of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, of strengthening the role of the UN system in the combat against terrorism (Measure 3) and maintaining fundamental values such as human rights and the rule of law (Measure 4).

On 26 February 2015, Chinese lawmakers began to review China's anti-terrorism law to better counter terrorist activity while protecting citizens' rights.¹⁷¹ Lawmakers for the draft legislation proposed to improve aerospace controls to guard against potential drone attacks, and sought to balance the fight against extremism and the protection of peoples' rights.¹⁷² The draft also proposed an anti-terrorism intelligence gathering center, and proposed an approval mechanism for the inquiry, seizure and freezing of assets linked to terrorist activity.¹⁷³ This action is in line with measures 2 and 3 of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy of preventing and combating terrorism (Measure 2) and building state capacity in this regard (Measure 3).

¹⁶⁴ Global Times, Beijing, Tehran to fight terrorism, 19 November 2014. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/892520.shtml>

¹⁶⁵ Global Times, Beijing, Tehran to fight terrorism, 19 November 2014. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/892520.shtml>

¹⁶⁶ State Council, Curbs on religious extremism beefed up in Xinjiang, 29 November 2014. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2014/11/29/content_281475016846596.htm

¹⁶⁷ State Council, Curbs on religious extremism beefed up in Xinjiang, 29 November 2014. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2014/11/29/content_281475016846596.htm

¹⁶⁸ State Council, Curbs on religious extremism beefed up in Xinjiang, 29 November 2014. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2014/11/29/content_281475016846596.htm

¹⁶⁹ Global Times, China reiterates opposition to terrorism, 26 January 2015. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/904025.shtml>

¹⁷⁰ Global Times, China reiterates opposition to terrorism, 26 January 2015. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/904025.shtml>

¹⁷¹ Global Times, Lawmakers review anti-terrorism law, 26 February 2015. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/908969.shtml>

¹⁷² Global Times, Lawmakers review anti-terrorism law, 26 February 2015. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/908969.shtml>

¹⁷³ Global Times, Lawmakers review anti-terrorism law, 26 February 2015. Date accessed: 18 June 2015.
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/908969.shtml>

Thus, China has been assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Alissa Wang

South Africa: 0

South Africa has continued to emphasize its commitment to fighting terrorism. It has taken measures to implement, in less than four areas, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Action Plan.

President Jacob Zuma remained active in providing notifications to the United Nations Security Council pertaining to terrorist entities within the country.¹⁷⁴

When discussing the 2015/2016 fiscal budget, State Security Minister David Mahlobo set the enhancement of resources for counterterrorism as South Africa's fourth top security priority. The government's number one priority was the enhancement of "economic intelligence capacity to deal with all non-traditional security threats."¹⁷⁵ He also added Terrorism has moved to centre stage in the security discourse, necessitating closer cooperation amongst nations of the globe."¹⁷⁶

Minister Mahlobo has also stated the South African government will engage in public campaigns to inform South Africans on cybersecurity and the perils of online recruitment efforts by terrorist groups.¹⁷⁷

During the South Africa-Algeria Binational Commission in Algeria, President Zuma and Algerian President Bouteflika reaffirmed the need to collaborate in fighting issues related to terrorism in Africa.¹⁷⁸

South Africa has continued to cooperate closely with the United Nations in addressing terrorist threats within the country. In February 2015, the UN Security Council warned South African authorities of possible terrorist threats within the country.¹⁷⁹

South Africa's commitments to increasing its antiterrorist resources were discussed by Minister Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula in the Defence and Military Veterans Department budget discussions. The minister stated that South Africans must remain vigilant in regards to recruitment by the Islamic State.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁴ Notification by President in Respect of Entities Identified by the United Nations Security Council, Government of South Africa, 5 May 2015. Date of Access: 24 June 2015. http://www.gov.za/sites/www.gov.za/files/38795_pro23.pdf.

¹⁷⁵ Minister David Mahlobo: State Security Dept Budget Vote 2015/16, Government of South Africa, 5 May 2015. Date of Access: 21 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/minister-david-mahlobo-state-security-dept-201516-budget-vote-5-may-2015-0000-1>.

¹⁷⁶ Minister David Mahlobo: Media briefing on State Security 2015/16 Budget Vote Government of South Africa, 5 May 2015. Date of Access: 21 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/minister-david-mahlobo-state-security-dept-201516-budget-vote-5-may-2015-0000>

¹⁷⁷ SA Security Forces Remain Vigilant against Terrorist Threats, South African Government News Agency, 5 May 2015. Date of Access: 24 June 2015. <http://sanews.gov.za/south-africa/sa-security-forces-remain-vigilant-against-terrorist-threats>.

¹⁷⁸ Address by President Jacob Zuma: Official Talks with President Abdelaziz Bouteflika during State Visit to Algeria, Government of South Africa, 15 March 2015. Date of Access 21 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/president-jacob-zuma-official-talks-president-abdelaziz-bouteflika-during-state-visit>.

¹⁷⁹ SA on High Alert for 11 Terrorists - Crime & Courts | IOL News, IOL News (Johannesburg) 20 February 2015. Date of Access: 21 June 2015. <http://www.iol.co.za/news/crime-courts/sa-on-high-alert-for-11-terrorists-1.1821258#.VYiBW2BWuCl>.

¹⁸⁰ Address by Minister Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula: Defence and Military Veterans Dept Budget Vote 2015/16, Government of South Africa, 19 May 2015. Date of Access: 20 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/debate-budget-defence-and-military-veterans-hon-nosiviwe-mapisa-nqakula-19-may-2015-0000>.

At the 22 May 2015 BRICS Deputy Ministers meeting, Ambassador Sibanda-Thusi reiterated South Africa's commitment to addressing terrorism and extremism in Iraq and Syria, urging the international community to support Iraq in defeating threats from the Islamic State.¹⁸¹

On 14 June 2015, South African President Jacob Zuma addressed other African leaders in the 25th Assembly of the African Union, reiterating South Africa's commitment to "address the conflicts on the continent and come up with a decisive plan of action to address the current scourge of terrorism."¹⁸²

South Africa has taken measures to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Action Plan in less than four areas, yet it has taken some measures to prevent and combat terrorism and constantly emphasized its commitment to countering terrorism.

Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Filipe Carvalho

¹⁸¹ Closing Remarks by Ambassador NM Sibanda-Thusi at the Meeting of BRICS Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs / International Relations on developments in the Middle East and North Africa, Government of South Africa, 22 May 2015. Date of Access: 20 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/closing-remarks-ambassador-nm-sibanda-thusi-meeting-brics-deputy-ministers-foreign-affairs>.

¹⁸² Address by President Jacob Zuma: Opening Remarks at 25th Ordinary Session of Assembly of African Union, Government of South Africa, 14 June 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/opening-remarks-president-zuma-during-25th-ordinary-session-assembly-african-union-sandton>.

8. Crime and Corruption

2014-59: [We are committed to combat domestic and foreign bribery, and] strengthen international cooperation, including law enforcement cooperation, in accordance with multilaterally established principles and norms, especially the UN Convention Against Corruption.

Assessment

	Lack of compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia			+1
India		0	
China			+1
South Africa			+1
Average		+0.80	

Background

The leaders of the BRICS countries mentioned corruption for the first time in 2013, at their fifth summit in Durban, South Africa. It was not included in the main body of the communiqué text but listed as a new area for BRICS cooperation in the eThekweni Action Plan.¹⁸³

The 2014 Fortaleza Summit included one paragraph on corruption in which the commitment above was embedded and included a meeting of BRICS Experts on Anti-corruption cooperation, on the margins of a multilateral meeting in the Fortaleza Action Plan.¹⁸⁴

Commitment Features

The commitment states the collective agreement to strengthen international cooperation in fighting bribery. The United Nations Convention on Corruption (UNCAC) includes a specific section on international cooperation. It asserts that, “Countries agreed to cooperate with one another in every aspect of the fight against corruption, including prevention, investigation, and the prosecution of offenders. Countries are bound by the Convention to render specific forms of mutual legal assistance in gathering and transferring evidence for use in court, to extradite offenders. Countries are also required to undertake measures which will support the tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of corruption.”¹⁸⁵

The UNCAC identifies the following areas of international cooperation:

- Extradition;
- Transfer of sentenced persons,
- Mutual legal assistance;
- Transfer of criminal proceedings;
- Law enforcement cooperation;
- Joint investigations;
- Special investigative techniques.

¹⁸³ BRICS Information Centre, BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation, 27 March 2013, Date of Access: 5 March 2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/130327-statement.html>

¹⁸⁴ BRICS Information Centre, The 6th BRICS Summit: Fortaleza Declaration, 15 July 2014, Date of Access: 5 March 2015. <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/140715-leaders.html>

¹⁸⁵ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Convention on Corruption, Date of Access: 5 March 2015. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/convention-highlights.html#International_cooperation

Given that the commitment specifically mentions the area of law enforcement, all relevant members' actions should be divided into two parts: those related to law enforcement and any other actions.

The UNCAC provides the following measures of law enforcement cooperation (see details in the full text of the Convention):¹⁸⁶

- enhancing and establishing channels of communication between competent authorities;
- conducting inquiries with respect to offences;
- providing necessary items or quantities of substances for analytical or investigative purposes;
- exchanging information concerning specific means and methods used to commit offences;
- facilitating effective coordination between the competent authorities, including the posting of liaison officers;
- exchanging information and coordinating administrative and other measures taken as appropriate for the purpose of early identification of the offences.

In addition Article 48 of the UNCAC notes that “with a view to giving effect to this Convention, States Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on direct cooperation between their law enforcement agencies” and “States Parties shall make full use of agreements or arrangements, including international or regional organizations, to enhance the cooperation between their law enforcement agencies.”

The commitment does not limit the venues for international cooperation to those related to the UNCAC, thus other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, including the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative, Financial Action Task Force, G20 Anti-corruption Working Group (ACWG), can be considered appropriate for compliance.

In order for a member to comply with the commitment it must take actions in the sphere of law enforcement and any other areas identified in the International Cooperation section of the UNCAC.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not take actions in any areas of international cooperation identified in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.
0	Member takes actions in the area of law enforcement OR other areas of international cooperation identified in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.
+1	Member takes actions in the area of law enforcement AND other areas of international cooperation identified in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Brazil: +1

Brazil took actions in the area of law enforcement and other areas of international cooperation identified in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Between 14 and 18 October 2014, representatives from Brazil’s Justice Ministry participated in meetings held by the Working Group on Transnational Bribery and Anticorruption Working Group held by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Group of 20 (G20), respectively.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁶ UNCAC, UNODC. http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf.

¹⁸⁷ MJ Discute Combate Ao Suborno Transnacional Em Foro Da OCDE, Ministério Da Justiça (Brasília) 15 October 2014. Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/mj-discute-combate-ao-suborno-transnacional-em-foro-da-ocde>.

In November 2014, the Brazilian Justice Ministry sent representatives to partake in working groups on international judicial cooperation in Ghana and Paraguay.¹⁸⁸

Speaking at the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Brazilian Secretary of Justice Beto Vasconcelos stated, “Brazil reaffirms the necessity to develop international cooperation not only on penal matters, but in civil and administrative processes against corruption.”¹⁸⁹

On 15 April 2015, Brazil’s Justice Ministry, with cooperation from Swiss authorities, was able to retain the equivalent of USD 19 million in laundered currency originated in Brazil. The joint investigation began in 2004 and was concluded after an *asset sharing agreement* between both countries.¹⁹⁰

On 27 May 2015, Brazilian Federal Police conducted search warrants relating to FIFA corruption investigations. These search warrants were requested and conducted in cooperation with the United States’ Federal Bureau of Investigation.¹⁹¹

Brazil has taken actions in the area of law enforcement and other areas of international cooperation against corruption.

Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Filipe Carvalho

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on anti-corruption.

On 19 May 2015, the workshop on “The Structure and Objectives of the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation and the Public Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Serbia, the Powers of Prosecutors in Russia and Serbia” was held within the Programme of Cooperation between the Russian Prosecutor General’s Office Serbian Public Prosecutor’s Office for 2015-2016. The meeting was chaired by the Acting Prosecutor General of Russia Alexander Buksman and Deputy Public Prosecutor of Serbia Snezana Markovic. The parties discussed specific details of the Russian laws regulating the issues of extradition and legal assistance. The participants shared their best practices in combating corruption-related crime and discussed the main activities of the prosecution authorities of both countries in preventing corruption.¹⁹²

On 23 April 2015, the roundtable meeting on ‘Organizing prosecutorial supervision over execution of legislation on combating corruption, including anti-corruption expert review of legal acts and their

¹⁸⁸ Ministério Da Busca Intensificar Cooperação Jurídica Com Gana E Paraguai, Ministério Da Justiça (Brasília) 26 November 2014. Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/ministerio-da-justica-busca-intensificar-cooperacao-juridica-com-gana-e-paraguai>.

¹⁸⁹ Secretário De Justiça Defende Medidas Anticorrupção Durante Congresso, Portal Brasil, 14 April 2015. Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2015/04/secretario-de-justica-defende-medidas-anticorrupcao-durante-congresso>.

¹⁹⁰ Justiça Recupera Mais De US\$ 19 Mi Remetidos Ao Exterior, Portal Brasil, 15 April 2015. Date Accessed: 14 June 2015. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2015/04/justica-recupera-mais-de-us-19-mi-remetidos-ao-exterior>.

¹⁹¹ Polícia Federal Faz Busca Na Empresa De Ex-presidente Do Flamengo, Jornal De Rondonia, 27 May 2015. Date of Access: 14 June 2015. <http://www.jornaldelondrina.com.br/esportes/conteudo.phtml?tl=1&id=1539345&tit=Policia-Federal-faz-busca-na-empresa-de-ex-presidente-do-Flamengo>.

¹⁹² The Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation holds a Russia-Serbia seminar to share national prosecutorial experiences, Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation 19 May 2015. <http://eng.genproc.gov.ru/smi/news/news-756913/>.

drafts' was held within the Programme of Cooperation between the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation and the Supreme People's Procuracy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for 2014 -2015. The parties exchanged opinions regarding issues of organization of prosecutorial supervision over execution of legislation on combating corruption in Russia and Vietnam, including anti-corruption expert review of legal acts and their drafts conducted by public prosecution bodies.¹⁹³

On 24 February 2015, Russian Prosecutor General Yury Chayka signed on behalf of the Russian Federation the Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition of 1957 at the headquarters of the Council of Europe in Strasburg. The Protocol was developed as part of implementation of the Russian initiative for modernization of European Conventions on Cooperation in Criminal Cases and with the active participation of representatives of the Russian Prosecutor General's Office. The Protocol introduces a number of changes to the Convention of 1957, which will contribute to promptness and effectiveness of the cooperation on extradition. 12 countries, including Austria, the United Kingdom, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and others, have already joined this initiative.¹⁹⁴

On 25 November 2014, during the meeting between Russian Prosecutor General Yuri Chaika and Minister of Justice of the UAE Sultan bin Saeed Al Badi in Abu Dhabi the treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters were signed. Conclusion of the Extradition Treaty is aimed at strengthening the international legal framework of the Russian-Emirati cooperation in combating crimes. Under the Treaty, the parties undertake to extradite persons on request for criminal prosecution or execution of sentence for an extraditable offense. The Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters is aimed at strengthening the legal framework of the Russian-Emirati cooperation in this area.¹⁹⁵

Russia has taken actions of international cooperation identified in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption including in the area of law enforcement. Thus it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitment to combat crime and corruption.

On 3-4 September 2014, India participated in Asian Development Bank/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific hosted by the Anti-Corruption Unit of the Kingdom of Cambodia.¹⁹⁶

On 25-27 January 2015, United States and India met to discuss a number of issues, including security, defence, the growing cooperation between their law enforcement agencies, and measures "to counter

¹⁹³ Russia-Vietnam roundtable on organizing prosecutorial supervision over execution of legislation on combating corruption held at the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation 23 April 2015. <http://eng.genproc.gov.ru/smi/news/news-718149/>.

¹⁹⁴ The Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation Yury Chayka signed on behalf of the Russian Federation at the headquarters of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg the Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition of 1957, Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation 24 February 2015. <http://eng.genproc.gov.ru/smi/news/news-655678/>.

¹⁹⁵ The Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation on behalf of the Russian Federation signed the Russian-Emirati treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation 25 November 2014. <http://eng.genproc.gov.ru/smi/news/news-515711/>.

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.oecd.org/site/adboecdanti-corruptioninitiative/8th-Regional-Conference-2014-List-of-Participants.pdf>

transnational criminal threats such as terrorism, narcotics, trafficking, financial and economic fraud, cybercrime, and transnational organized crime and pledged to enhance such cooperation further.”¹⁹⁷

India has taken actions of international cooperation identified in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, however no actions in the area of law enforcement have been registered. Thus it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst Joannie Fu

China: +1

China fully complied with their commitment to combat domestic and foreign bribery, and strengthen international cooperation, including law enforcement cooperation, in accordance with multilaterally established principles and norms, especially the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Domestically, China has taken actions in law enforcement in charging corrupt government officials. China has also taken bilateral and multilateral actions of international cooperation in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption.

On 13 November 2014, China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated at a press briefing that China hopes to construct a global network with G20 members to track corrupt officials who escaped the country. The press statement noted that 18 of the G20 members are part of the UN Convention Against Corruption.¹⁹⁸

On 26 November 2014, China called on the US, Canada and Australia to jointly combat transnational corruption. China called for joint efforts and cooperation in judicial and law enforcement.¹⁹⁹

On 27 February 2015, the State Council formulated regulations to complement the Government Procurement Law to address issues regarding the transparency in government purchases. The new regulation will take effect March 1.²⁰⁰

On 27 March 2015, China’s anti-graft body announced the launch of a campaign code named “Sky Net” to capture corrupt officials.²⁰¹ The campaign is part of China’s efforts to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation under the UN Convention against Corruption as China is working jointly with the US in its anti-corruption efforts.²⁰²

Thus, China has been assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Alissa Wang

¹⁹⁷ http://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/24726/Joint_Statement_during_the_visit_of_President_of_USA_to_India_Shared_Effort_Progress_for_All

¹⁹⁸ Global Times, Chinese official: anti-corruption an agenda for G20 summit, 13 November 2014. <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/891637.shtml>

¹⁹⁹ Global Times, China calls on US, Canada, Australia to jointly combat corruption, 26 November 2015. <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/893737.shtml>

²⁰⁰ State Council, China stress transparency in government procurement, 27 February 2015. http://english.gov.cn/policies/latest_releases/2015/02/27/content_281475062651209.htm

²⁰¹ Global Times, “Sky Net” cast over corrupt officials abroad, 27 March 2015. <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/914227.shtml>

²⁰² Global Times, China’s anti-graft campaign maintains high approval rating, 2 March 2015. <http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/909744.shtml>

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment to take actions in law enforcement and other areas of international cooperation identified in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

South Africa is currently in the process of amending its Financial Intelligence Centre Act, which seeks to “enhance South Africa’s ability to combat financial crimes by proposing measures to address threats to the stability of South Africa’s financial system posed by money laundering and terrorism financing. The Bill also addresses regulatory gaps identified from the 2009 FATF [Financial Action Task Force] Mutual Evaluation and the 2014 IMF [International Monetary Fund] South Africa Financial Sector Assessment Programme Technical Note.”²⁰³ Furthermore, the proposed Bill implements requirements by the United Nations Security Council and the UNCAC.²⁰⁴

South African Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development John Jeffery emphasized South Africa’s commitment to the Palermo Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the country’s commitment to “implement, on a continuous basis, all activities required” to support the Palermo Convention and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.²⁰⁵

In the 1 October 2014 address, South African Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, John Jeffery reiterated the country’s “strong endorsement” of the UNCAC. In addition, the Deputy Minister outlined South Africa’s support of the innovative civil forfeiture of assets, a non-conviction based system of confiscating property and businesses that support criminal activities such as money laundering.²⁰⁶

South Africa has taken measures to promote international cooperation in anti-corruption. Thus, it has been given a score of +1.

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²⁰³ National Treasury Requests Public Comments on Draft Financial Intelligence Centre Amendment Bill 2015, Government of South Africa. 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/request-public-comments-draft-financial-intelligence-centre-amendment-bill-2015-21-apr-2015>.

²⁰⁴ National Treasury Requests Public Comments on Draft Financial Intelligence Centre Amendment Bill 2015, Government of South Africa. 21 April 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/request-public-comments-draft-financial-intelligence-centre-amendment-bill-2015-21-apr-2015>.

²⁰⁵ Address by Deputy Minister John Jeffery: 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Government of South Africa (Doha) 13 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 June 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/statement-deputy-minister-justice-and-constitutional-development-government-republic-south>.

²⁰⁶ Address by Deputy Minister John Jeffery: 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Government of South Africa. 13 April 2015. Date of Access: June 23 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/statement-deputy-minister-justice-and-constitutional-development-government-republic-south>.