Center for International Institutions Research of the Institute of Institute for Applied Economic Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (CIIR IAER RANEPA) 2025 BRICS Rio Summit Final Compliance Report

From 8 July 2025 to 31 August 2026

Prepared by

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Preface

The BRICS monitoring and compliance assessment project has been conducted for more than ten years starting with the 2011 Summit in Sanya, China. For these years, the Center for International Institutions Research worked jointly with the BRICS Research Group, University of Toronto. Due to legal uncertainties, since the 2023 BRICS compliance monitoring cycle the two teams conduct research on their own, and present the results of their work in the form of two independent reports based on the same methodological basis.

The successive reports present carefully selected actions implemented by each BRICS member in order to fulfil publicly announced intentions. These reports are openly distributed to the general public and to policymakers, academics, civil society and the media providing better representation and transparency of the BRICS policy and decision-making process.

The presented report highlights the final results in implementation of the decisions made in Rio de Janeiro on 6-7 July 2025. At the XVII BRICS Summit the leaders made the total of 164 commitments. The report covers the actions taken by the BRICS member states from 8 July 2025 to 31 August 2026.

The CIIR research group relies on publicly available and verifiable sources of information, documents, and media coverages in the assessment process. Feedback from the stakeholders is always openly welcomed. The compliance scores might be re-considered if any new relevant information becomes available. Responsibility for the content of the report lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the CIIR.

Marina Larionova

Director

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Introduction and Summary

The 2025 BRICS Rio Final Compliance Report is prepared by the Center for International Institutions Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA). The report analyzes compliance performance by BRICS countries with eight priority commitments drawn from the total 164 commitments made by the leaders at the Rio Summit, which was held on 6-7 July 2025. This report builds on the compilation of facts taken from open sources between 8 July 2025 and 31 August 2026.

Methodology and Scoring System

This report draws on the methodology for monitoring and assessment of informal institutions' compliance performance. It was developed by the G7 Research Group to monitor G7 compliance in 1996. The methodology was adapted for monitoring G20 performance since 2008 and for monitoring how the BRICS members implement their collective decisions since 2011.[1] The use of this time-tested methodology provides for cross-institutional, cross-member and cross issue consistency and thus allows compatibility and comparability of the compliance performance by different summit institutions and establishes a foundation for evidence-based assessment of the effectiveness of these institutions.[2]

The methodology uses a scale from −1 (0%) to +1 (100%), where +1 (50%) 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.[3] Each member receives a score of −1, 0 or +1 for each commitment

The Breakdown of Commitments

In 2024 Russia as a host country chose the theme "Strengthening Multilateralism For Just Global Development And Security". Chairmanship activities were organized around three overarching pillars:

1. **Politics and security** – deepening strategic dialogue on global and regional stability, UN reform and multilateral governance;
2. **Economy and finance** – boosting trade-and-investment cooperation, expanding the use of national currencies and modern payment infrastructure, and fostering innovative, inclusive growth;
3. **Cultural and people-to-people / humanitarian cooperation** – widening exchanges in science, education, health, youth, sport, culture and the media to cement societal links across the enlarged BRICS community.

[1] The Compliance Coding Manual is available at https://www.ranepa.ru/images/media/brics/analytics/compliance-coding-manual-2016%20(1).pdf

[2] Informal summitry 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, G20, BRICS, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and others.

[3] The formula to convert a score into a percentage is P=50×(S+1), where P is the percentage and S is the score.

Selection of Commitments

For each compliance cycle (i.e., 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.[4] 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 meet secondary criteria such as measurability and ability to comply within a year. Tertiary criteria include significance, as identified by relevant stakeholders in the host country and scientific teams. Of the 164 commitments made at the 2025 Rio Summit, the CIIR research group selected eight commitments (see Table 1).

Compliance Scores

The average compliance score for eight commitments selected by the CIIR team for monitoring has reached 84% on average. The score indicates strong commitment of the BRICS member countries to the implementation of the decisions taken in 2025 (see Table 2).

Among the BRICS members, Egypt and Ethiopia have reached the highest scores of +1.00 (100%) with Brazil and China reaching +0.88 (94%), Iran reaching +0.75 (88%), Russia, South Africa, Indonesia, and the UAE reaching +0.50 (75%).

In most spheres, the BRICS demonstrated compliance higher than the average for 2011 – 2024 (Table 4).

By issue, the BRICS members have demonstrated full compliance with the commitment on climate change requiring actively promoting implementation of the Paris Agreement's objectives and goals. For three commitments on IFI reform, ICT and digital economy, and Macroeconomics the final score has reached +0.90 (95%) threshold. The BRICS commitment on Development (ensuring supply chain resilience with particular attention to the needs of developing countries) was fulfilled by 85%. Food and Agriculture commitment focusing on ensuring food security was fulfilled by 75%. Two commitments' compliance assessment (Trade, and Regional security) resulted in lowest scores of +0.30 (65%).

[4] Guidelines for choosing priority commitments, as well as other applicable considerations, are available in the Compliance Coding Manual.

Table 1: 2025 BRICS Rio Summit Priority Commitments

No.	Issue Area	Commitment
1	Trade	We reiterate our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core, with special and differential treatment (S&DT) for its developing members
2	Macroeconomics	We affirm the need to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of such minerals to guarantee benefit sharing, value addition and economic diversification in resource-rich countries, [while fully preserving sovereign rights over their mineral resources, as well as their right to adopt, maintain and enforce measures necessary to pursue legitimate public policy objectives]
3	IFI Reform	[In line with the BRICS Rio de Janeiro Vision for IMF Quota and Governance Reform,] we stand ready to engage constructively with other IMF members to guarantee that meaningful quota share realignment and governance reforms are included in the 17th GRQ
4	Climate Change	We resolve to remain united in the pursuit of the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement and the objectives of the UNFCCC
5	Food and Agriculture	We emphasize the importance of ensuring food security and nutrition and mitigating the impacts of acute food price volatility, as well as abrupt supply crises, including fertilizers shortage
6	Development	We commit to ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries, guided by the principles of efficiency, transparency, modernization, inclusivity, and sustainability, in line with our respective national sustainable development strategies
7	Regional Security	We commit to consider new ways to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent
8	ICT and digital Economy	[To support a constructive debate towards a more balanced approach,] we agreed on the BRICS Leaders' Statement on the Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence, which aims to foster responsible development, deployment, and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth, in compliance with national regulatory frameworks, the UN Charter and respecting the sovereignty of States

Table 2: 2025 BRICS Rio Summit Final Compliance Scores

	IFI Reform	Trade	ICT and Digital Economy	Regional security	Development	Macroeconomics	Food and Agriculture	Climate Change	AVERAGE	
Brazil	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
Russia	+1	0	+1	0	0	0	0	+1	+0.50	75%
India	0	0	+1	-1	+1	+1	0	+1	+0.38	69%
China	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.88	94%
South Africa	+1	0	+1	0	0	+1	0	+1	+0.50	75%
UAE	+1	0	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+0.50	75%
Iran	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+1	+0.75	88%
Egypt	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	100%
Ethiopia	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	100%
Indonesia	+1	0	0	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+0.50	75%
AVERAGE	+0.90	+0.30	+0.90	+0.30	+0.70	+0.90	+0.50	+1.00	**+0.69**	
	95%	65%	95%	65%	85%	95%	75%	100%	**84%**	

Table 3: Distribution of BRICS Commitments across Issue Areas, 2009 - 2025

Issue Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Energy	5	9	1	2					6	2	2	3		2	3	4	6
Finance		3	1			6	6	5	9	5	1			2	3	2	3
Climate change		1	6	3	1	1	1	1	3		3	1	3	2	4	3	4
Macroeconomic policy		1	5	1	5	7	6	4	4	3	1	2	2	5	14	15	4
Trade	1	2	5	3	6	8	30	7	21	18	8	2	3	12	5	18	6
International co-operation	1	2	5	3	6	8	30	7	21	18	8	8	7	10	3	26	9
Socioeconomic	1	1	3	2		7	5	2		2					3	5	4
Development	1	5	1	3	10	4	4	2	11	6	2	3	4	21	7	12	4
Natural disasters	1	1	1											1	2	4	3
Food and agriculture	3		1	1		1	17		5	3		2	1	3	4	5	13
ICT and digital economy			2			1	17	3	12	3	2	3	4	15	4	18	8
Science and education	1	1	1		2	5							1	4	6	13	9
Health			1	1		1	6	2	6	1		4	5	14	4	6	7
Human rights			1		1	2	5		2		1		3	5	4	6	5
Accountability			1														
Regional security	1		1	4	8	6	6	4	12	7	4	7	1	8	6	22	6
Terrorism			1	1	2	2	1	4	7	3	1	2	7	4	2	8	4
Culture		1				3	1	2	3			1		3		7	4
Sport		1													2	1	2
IFI reform	1	2	1	2	9	8	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	1		7	2
Non-proliferation					1			1	2		1		2	7	1	4	3
Crime and corruption						4	10	3	8	6	10	3	7	7	6	9	5
Environment						1	1	1	3	3	3		2	1		11	9
Tourism							1			1					9	1	3
International taxation										4	5	1		2		2	6
Space												1					
Inter-BRICS cooperation												1			19	16	
Intergovernmental organization reform													4	19	3	3	4
Peace and security											1		1	5	2	10	4
Good governance														4			
Labour and employment														3	5	3	1
Infrastructure														1	1	2	4
Gender						3		1								3	7
Sustainable development											2		2			3	2
International information security			2			4	7	2	2	1				1		1	
Total	15	31	38	32	47	68	130	45	125	73	49	45	58	162	129	250	164

Table 4: Average BRICS Compliance by selected spheres

Issue Area	Average, 2011 – 2024	2025
IFI Reform	+0.29 (65%)	+0.90 (95%)
Macroeconomics	+0.91 (95%)	+0.90 (95%)
Climate Change	+0.60 (80%)	+1.00 (100%)
ICT and Digital Economy	+0.57 (78%)	+0.90 (95%)
Development	+0.65 (82%)	+0.70 (85%)
Food and Agriculture	+0.68 (84%)	+0.50 (75%)
Regional Security	-0.09 (46%)	+0.30 (65%)
Trade	+0.51 (76%)	+0.30 (65%)

1. Trade

We reiterate our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core, with special and differential treatment (S&DT) for its developing members

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Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil		0	
Russia		0	
India		0	
China		0	
South Africa		0	
Egypt			+1
UAE		0	
Indonesia		0	
Iran			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Average	+0.30 (65%)		

Background

Trade, including the promotion of intra-BRICS cooperation, was on the agenda since the first 2009 summit in Russia and has been discussed frequently since then. BRICS members endorsed the fight against trade protectionism, recognized "the important role played by international trade and foreign direct investments in the world economic recovery," urged all parties to "work together to improve the international trade and investment environment," and encouraged the international community "to keep the multilateral trading system stable, curb trade protectionism, and push for comprehensive and balanced results of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Doha Development Agenda."[5]

In 2011, the BRICS trade ministers agreed that the BRICS should enhance their intra-group trade, including trade of higher value-added manufactured products, in order to support industrialization and employment in their respective countries. With the joint efforts of all BRICS members, intra-group economic and trade cooperation mechanisms have improved, and pragmatic cooperation has deepened.[6]

At the 2016 Goa Summit, BRICS members emphasized that they operate on the basis of an inclusive multilateral trading system. The members aimed to expand trade and they suggested that economic expansion can be achieved by enhancing trade and investment relations.

At the 2017 Xiamen Summit, BRICS members stressed the importance of the World Trade Organization and their continuing support for the framework of the WTO, as well as the obligations to foster more cooperation and to strengthen the WTO. Overall, BRICS members emphasized an "inclusive multilateral trading system as embodied in the WTO."[7]

In 2020 the BRICS leaders reiterated "the importance of open, stable and secure global markets and acknowledge the building of more resilient global supply chains for increased production of critical health,

[5] Joint Communique, BRICS Information Centre (Yekaterinburg) 16 May 2008. Access Date: 17 January 2024. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/080516-foreign.html

[6] Ministerial Declaration of the BRICS Trade Ministers, BRICS Information Centre (Geneva) 14 December 2011. Access Date: 17 January 2024. www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/111214-trade.html

[7] BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration, BRICS Information Centre, September 4, 2017. Access Date: 17 January 2024. http://brics.utoronto.ca/docs/170904-xiamen.html

food and other industrial and agricultural products at the national level and in our respective regional contexts, consistent with WTO rules".[8]

At the 2022 Beijing summit the BRICS leaders brought their attention to the importance of "special and differential treatment as established in WTO rules is a tool to facilitate the achievement of WTO objectives with respect to economic growth and development."[9]

Commitment features

The commitment requires the BRICS countries to uphold equitable competitive conditions, providing equal access to their domestic markets for foreign actors. As such, to fully comply with the commitment the BRICS countries are required to avoid introducing measures, which would restrict foreign access to trade and investment opportunities, and actively promote free competition/ liberalize market access conditions (inter alia, through eliminating previously existing restrictions).

To partially comply with the commitment the BRICS need to either liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, while introducing new restrictive measures, or to take no action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, while avoiding new restrictive measures. Failing to take action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, and introducing new restrictive measures results in non-compliance.

The restrictive measures in trade and investment are the actions aimed at limiting the access of foreign actors to domestic markets, including by providing competitive advantages to domestic producers, introducing tariffs, quantitative or technical barriers to trade, etc.

Liberalizing measures are the actions aimed at facilitating trade and investment with foreign actors, by providing them with incentives to enter domestic markets, or removing previously existing restrictive measures.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The BRICS country failed to take action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, AND introduced new restrictive measures.
0	The BRICS country took action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, BUT introduced new restrictive measures OR failed to take action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, BUT avoided new restrictive measures.
+1	The BRICS country took action to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors, AND avoided new restrictive measures.

Compliance Director: Alexander Ignatov

Lead Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

[8] XII BRICS Summit Moscow Declaration, BRICS Information Centre (Toronto) 17 November 2020. Access Date: 17 January 2024. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/201117-moscow-declaration.html

[9] XIV BRICS Summit Beijing Declaration, BRICS2022 China (Beijing) 2022. Access date: 13 February 2026. https://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/dtxw/202206/t20220624_10709295.html

On 23 February 2026, the Executive Committee of the Brazilian Foreign Trade Chamber (GECEX) published Resolution No. 863, increasing the import duties of 108 products under 49 eight-digit codes.[10] The measure removes these products from the list of auto parts not locally manufactured under GECEX Resolution No. 284/2021. Previously, they were subject to a preferential duty treatment of 0.0 percent, whilst they will now be subject to higher import duties. The new action only applies to a subset of possible buyers of these goods. The Resolution came into force on 2 March 2026. It also added 846 products under 204 eight-digit codes to the list of auto parts not locally manufactured under GECEX Resolution No. 284/2021. The products will now be subject to a preferential duty treatment of 0 percent. The new action applies only to a subset of possible buyers of these goods. The Resolution comes into force on 2 March 2026 until 31 January 2028.

On 12 March 2026, the Government established, through Decree No. 1'340, a 12 percent export tax on crude petroleum oils and bituminous minerals classified under NCM code 2709 and a 50 percent export tax on diesel oil classified under NCM code 2710.19.21.[11] The measure enters into force on the date of publication. The intervention seeks to mitigate the impact of rising global oil prices on the Brazilian economy. Specifically, the 12 percent export tax is expected to be reversed when pressure on oil prices decreases. This containment measure aims to "prevent damage to the domestic economy, whether in the final prices of products or in the productivity of various segments".

On 1 April 2026, the GECEX Executive Committee issued Resolution No. 873, decreasing import duties on two products under NCM 8429.51.99 and 8701.91.00.[12] The measure enters into force on 1 April 2026 and is effective until 31 March 2028. The new duty, as per the special duty treatment for agricultural and road machinery, is 8 percent. The previous duty, as per Annex I of Resolution No. 272/2021 (TEC tariffs), was 12.6 percent. The resolution included these in the Resolution No. 311 issued in February 2022.

On 1 April 2026, the GECEX Executive Committee published Resolution No. 874, decreasing the in-quota volume for brushless DC electric motors under NCM code 8501.10.19 Ex-tarifário 620.[13] The measure will be in force from 30 April 2026 until 29 April 2027. At the same time the measure is increasing the in-quota volumes for printing inks under NCM codes 3215.11.00 and 3215.19.00. The measure will be in force from 23 June 2026 until 22 June 2027.

On 6 August 2026, the GECEX Executive Committee issued Resolution No. 944 eliminating the import tariffs on 44 products under 29 unique eight-digit NCM codes.[14] The measure enters into force on 13 August

[10] GECEX RESOLUTION NO. 863, OF FEBRUARY 20, 2026, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 23 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/camex/estrategia-comercial/resolucoes-gecex-sobre-alteracoes-tarifarias (in Portuguese).

[11] PROVISIONAL MEASURE NO. 1,340, OF MARCH 12, 2026. Authorizes the granting of an economic subsidy for the marketing of road-use diesel oil within the national territory by diesel oil producers and importers, provides for the export tax on diesel oil, and amends Law No. 9,847 of October 26, 1999, Presidency (Brasilia) 12 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/2026/Mpv/mpv1340.htm (in Portuguese).

[12] GECEX RESOLUTION No. 873, OF MARCH 31, 2026 – Amends the Sole Annex to GECEX Resolution No. 311, of February 24, 2026. Official Gazette (n.d.) 1 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-873-de-31-de-marco-de-2026-697063111 (in Portuguese).

[13] Executive Committee of the Brazilian Foreign Trade Chamber RESOLUÇÃO GECEX Nº 874, DE 31 DE MARÇO DE 2026. Altera o Anexo IV da Resolução Gecex nº 272, de 19 de novembro de 2021, Official Gazette (n.d.) 1 April 2026. Translation providded by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-874-de-31-de-marco-de-2026-697073713 (in Portuguese).

[14] GECEX RESOLUTION No. 944, OF AUGUST 4, 2026. Amends the Sole Annex to Gecex Resolution No. 781, of August 28, 2025, for the purpose of granting and modifying *Ex-tarifário* status for Information Technology and Telecommunications goods, Official Gazette (n.d.) 7 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst, Access Date:

2026 until 30 July 2028. According to the Mercosur Common External Tariff (TEC), the previously applicable duties were 3.6 percent, 5.4 percent, 7.2 percent, 9 percent, 12.6 percent and 16 percent. The tariffs were reduced under Brazil's ex-tarifário regime, which allows temporary customs duty exceptions under the Mercosur Common External Tariff on capital and IT goods. Such an exception can be invoked in case the good in question has no domestically produced equivalent.

Brazil took both liberalizing and restrictive measures during compliance period.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

On 31 July 2025, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Russia adopted requirements for implementing Presidential Decree No. 436 on additional guarantees for foreign investors.[15] The decision required credit institutions to open special "In" type accounts for foreign investors and related foreign persons, including foreign brokers, managers and depositories. It also provided for "In" type securities accounts, registrar accounts and brokerage arrangements for foreign investors. The measure created a dedicated operational channel through which foreign investors could acquire and hold Russian financial assets under the new regime.

On 7 August 2025, Russia and the United Arab Emirates concluded an agreement on trade in services and investment.[16] The Government stated that the document complemented the EAEU–UAE free trade agreement in goods signed in June 2025. The agreement covered market access and cooperation in services and investment between Russia and the UAE.

On 21 August 2025, the Government issued an order authorizing the signing of an agreement with the Republic of the Congo on the promotion and mutual protection of investments.[17] The act concerned an intergovernmental agreement between Russia and Congo and was adopted by the federal Government. The agreement was aimed at establishing legal guarantees for investors of both states. It covered the protection of investments made by investors from one country in the territory of the other country.

On 30 August 2025, the Government adopted Decree No. 1341 amending Russia's system of increased import duties on goods originating from states and territories considered to be violating Russian economic

27 August 2026. https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-gecex-n-944-de-4-de-agosto-de-2026-723735502 (in Portuguese).

[15] Decision of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Russia on requirements for the activities of credit institutions and non-credit financial institutions in order to implement the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of July 1, 2025 No. 436 "On additional guarantees of the rights of foreign investors", Bank of Russia (Moscow) 31 July 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://www.cbr.ru/rbr/dir_decisions/rsd_2025-07-31_34_01/ (in Russian).

[16] Russia and the UAE signed an agreement on trade in services and investment, Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia (Moscow) 7 August 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://www.economy.gov.ru/material/news/rossiya_i_oae_zaklyuchili_soglashenie_o_torgovle_uslugami_i_investiciyah.html

[17] Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 21, 2025 No. 2278-r, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 August 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/all/160600/ (in Russian).

interests.[18] The decree amended Government Decree No. 2240 and repealed the earlier 2018 U.S.-specific tariff measure. It also introduced new rules for confirming the origin of certain imported goods through certificates issued by the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The tariff changes covered a range of imported goods, including selected vegetable oils and fats, margarine, sweetened fruit and nut products, mineral waters, and several U.S.-origin industrial goods.

On 10 September 2025, the Government adopted Decree No. 1396 amending the rates of import duties.[19] The measure increased duties on several categories of imported alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages originating from states and territories considered to be violating Russian economic interests. It also changed tariff treatment for certain heavy road semi-trailers. The decree therefore expanded the list of imported goods subject to higher customs-duty treatment under Russia's countermeasure framework.

On 21 December 2025, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and Indonesia signed a free trade agreement, with Russia participating as an EAEU member state.[20] The Eurasian Economic Commission described the agreement as a framework for predictable and transparent conditions for Indonesian business entering the EAEU market. It also stated that the agreement eliminated tariff barriers, simplified release procedures and created a more comfortable business environment.

On 27 February 2026, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission granted tariff relief for imports of certain types of beef in 2026, including a Russia-specific allocation of up to 100,000 tonnes.[21] The measure took the form of exemption from import customs duty. It applied to supplies into EAEU member states within specified volumes, with Russia receiving the largest allocation listed in the decision. The decision applied to legal relations arising from 1 January 2026 after its entry into force.

On 9 April 2026, the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission granted tariff relief for imports of selected socially significant vegetables, including Russia-specific quantities.[22] The decision provided duty-free access for up to 6,600 tonnes of eggplants and up to 27,000 tonnes of sweet peppers for import into Russia. The tariff relief was set to apply until 30 June 2026.

Russia took both liberalizing and restrictive measures during compliance period.

Thus, Russia receives a score of '0'.

[18] Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 30, 2025 No. 1341, Government of Russia (Moscow) 30 August 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/all/160849/ (in Russian).

[19] Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1396 of September 10, 2025 "On Amendments to Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2240 of December 7, 2022", Government of Russia (Moscow) 30 August 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/all/160849/ (in Russian).

[20] A free trade agreement was signed between the EAEU and Indonesia, Eurasian Economic Union Commission (Saint-Petersburg) 21 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://eec.eaeunion.org/news/soglashenie-o-svobodnoy-torgovle-podpisano-mezhdu-eaes-i-indoneziey (in Russian).

[21] The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) has granted a tariff exemption on the import of cattle meat in 2026, Eurasian Economic Union Commission (Moscow) 27 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://eec.eaeunion.org/news/eaes-predostavil-tarifnuyu-lgotu-na-vvoz-myasa-krs-v-2026-godu/ (in Russian).

[22] Certain types of socially significant vegetables will be exempt from import customs duties during the off-season, Eurasian Economic Union Commission (Moscow) 9 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://eec.eaeunion.org/news/nekotorye-vidy-sotsialno-znachimykh-ovoshchey-na-period-mezhsezonya-osvobodyat-ot-uplaty-vvoznoy-tam/ (in Russian).

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

On 13 February 2026, the Government has approved the export of 2.5 million metric tons of wheat along with an additional 500,000 metric tons of wheat products.[23]

On 10 March 2026, the Government approved the new guidelines for foreign direct investment from countries sharing a land border with India.[24] The changes introduce an automatic approval procedure for non-controlling interests and expedited clearance for specific manufacturing sectors.

On 26 March 2026, the Government imposed a levy of IND21.5 per litre on export of diesel and IND29.5 per litre on export of aviation turbine fuel "to ensure adequate domestic availability".[25]

On 30 April 2026, the Ministry of Finance reduced the additional excise duty on the export of high-speed diesel oil to zero.[26]

On 15 July 2026, the Ministry of Finance increased the special additional excise duty on the export of aviation turbine fuel.[27]

On 24 July 2026, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade announced that it would permit 100 percent foreign direct investment in the inventory-based model of e-commerce for the export of goods manufactured in India.[28]

On 14 August 2026, the Ministry of Finance eliminated a Special Additional Excise Duty on petrol, reducing its value to zero.[29]

On 25 August 2026, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs announced an increase in the import tariff value for gold from 1407 to 1500 USD per 10 grams.[30]

India has taken both liberalizing and restrictive measures during compliance period.

Thus, India receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: 0

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[23] Government approves wheat exports and allows additional wheat product and sugar exports, Government of India (New Delhi) 13 February 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026.

[24] Cabinet approves changes in guidelines on investments from countries sharing land border with India, Government of India (New Delhi) 10 March 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026.

[25] Inter-Ministerial Briefing on Recent Developments in West Asia, Government of India (New Delhi) 26 March 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026.

[26] Notification No. 21/2026-Central Excise, Government of India (New Delhi) 30 April 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://app.ikargos.com/circular/notification/details/YUoH650BZyR3QfI3DpEE/notification-no-21-2026-central-excise-dated-30-apr-2026

[27] Notification No. 39/2026-Central Excise, Indian Ministry of Finance 15 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010725/ENG/Notifications

[28] Press Note No. 3 (2026 Series), Indian Ministry of Commerce & Industry 23 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.dpiit.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/07/ceb0cae74fd4e83094dc6b50c3d53f92.pdf

[29] Notification No. 43/2026-Central Excise, Indian Ministry of Finance 14 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010740/ENG/Notifications

[30] Notification No.71/2026-Customs, Indian Ministry of Finance 25 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026.

China has partially complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

On 14 January 2026, the Government banned cybersecurity software from specific United States and Israeli firms.[31] These include Palo Alto Networks Inc and Fortinet Inc, both based in the United States, and Check Point Software Technologies Ltd, based in Israel.

On 5 February 2026, China and South Africa signed the Framework Agreement on Economic Partnership for Shared Prosperity.[32] The Government of South Africa stated that the agreement envisaged an Early Harvest Agreement under which China would provide duty-free access to South African products and enhance Chinese investment in South Africa. The framework covered trade cooperation, investment cooperation, new-energy cooperation and multilateral cooperation. The Government of South Africa also stated that the agreement was intended to be consistent with WTO principles and to create a stable and predictable environment for economic cooperation.

On 21 April 2026, President Xi Jinping held talks with President of Mozambique Daniel Chapo.[33] He stressed that starting from 1 May 2026, China would roll out zero-tariff measures to all the 53 African countries having diplomatic relations with China, and further expand access of African products to the Chinese market through an upgrade of the green channel and other initiatives.

On 28 April 2026, the State Council Customs Tariff Commission announced the implementation of zero-tariff treatment for imports originating from 20 African countries that are not classified as least developed countries (LDCs).[34] Among others, it removed import tariffs for 18 African non-LDCs, namely Algeria, Botswana, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe. This measure enters into force on 1 May 2026 and is scheduled to remain in effect until 30 April 2028.

On 5 August 2026, the Ministry of Commerce announced strengthened export controls on drone-related dual-use items to the United States.[35] The measure stipulates that exports of drones, core components, and related technologies listed in the dual-use export control list to the United States will be strictly reviewed on a case-by-case basis. In addition, licensing facilitation measures will not apply to these exports. A concrete list of affected products or technologies was not provided.

China has taken both liberalizing and restrictive measures during compliance period.

Thus, China receives a score of '0'.

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[31] Beijing tells Chinese firms to stop using US and Israeli cybersecurity software, sources say, Reuters 14 January 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.reuters.com/world/china/beijing-tells-chinese-firms-stop-using-us-israeli-cybersecurity-software-sources-2026-01-14/.

[32] Minister Tau Signs Framework Agreement on Economic Partnership for Shared Prosperity (CAEPA), Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 6 February 2026. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://www.thedtic.gov.za/minister-tau-signs-framework-agreement-on-economic-partnership-for-shared-prosperity-caepa/

[33] President Xi Jinping Holds Talks with Mozambican President Daniel Chapo, Embassy of China in Iran (Tehran) 21 April 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://ir.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zyxw/202604/t20260421_11896770.htm.

[34] Implementation rule, General Administration of Customs 28 April 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/2026-04/29/article_2026042908570039662.html.

[35] Ministry of Commerce Announcement No. 34 of 2026: Strengthening Export Controls on Dual-Use Items Related to Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to the United States, Ministry of Commerce of China (Beijing) 5 August 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026.
https://www.mofcom.gov.cn/zwgk/zcfb/art/2026/art_74835ca289b5463f9c36cb983b689dba.html.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

On 18 July 2025, South Africa introduced provisional anti-dumping payments on fully automatic top-load washing machines imported from China and Thailand.[36] International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) had made a preliminary finding of dumping, material injury and a causal link, and requested South Africa Recenue Service (SARS) to impose provisional measures for six months. The provisional rates listed by ITAC were 9.39 percent, 8 percent, 13.42 percent and 67.11 percent, depending on the exporter and country. SARS recorded the measure under tariff subheading 8450.20.20, with effect from 18 July 2025 to 17 January 2026.

On 12 September 2025, SARS inserted a temporary rebate provision for stainless-steel tubes and pipes under tariff heading 7306.40.[37] The measure covered tubing used in hygienic and liquid food-processing plants. The rebate was created under item 460.15/7306.40/01.06 and was linked to quantities, timing and conditions permitted by ITAC. It lowered import-duty costs for qualifying stainless-steel inputs used in this industrial segment.

On 20 November 2025, South Africa and the European Union signed the Clean Trade and Investment Partnership.[38] The Presidency stated that the partnership was intended to create new trade and investment opportunities, facilitate trade and investment in clean supply chains, and provide a forum for regulatory cooperation. The same meeting also welcomed a memorandum of understanding on sustainable minerals and metals value chains. The EU side announced nearly EUR12 billion in Global Gateway projects in South Africa in connection with this broader package.

On 12 December 2025, SARS implemented a definitive anti-dumping duty on laminated safety glass originating in or imported from Malaysia.[39] ITAC stated that the measure addressed country-hopping circumvention of anti-dumping duties previously imposed on laminated safety glass from China. ITAC found that Chinese exporters had shifted sourcing to related companies in Malaysia after the original anti-dumping duties were imposed. The definitive duty recommended and implemented for the Malaysian-origin or Malaysian-imported product was 443 percent.

[36] ITAC imposes provisional anti-dumping payments on top load washing machines, International Trade Administration Commission (n.d.) 22 July 2025. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://itac.org.za/itac-imposes-provisional-anti-dumping-payments-on-top-load-washing-machines/

[37] Notice R.6596, Government Gazette (n.d.) 12 September 2025. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2025/Legal-LSec-CE-TA-2025-44-R6596-GG-53334-Sch-4P2-4-2-407-Temporary-rebate-on-stainless-steel-tubing-ITAC-Report-742-12-September-2025.pdf

[38] President Ramaphosa meets European Union Leaders on the margins of G20 Summit, Presidency (Johannesburg) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://www.presidency.gov.za/president-ramaphosa-meets-european-union-leaders-margins-g20-summit

[39] ITAC imposes definitive duties on laminated safety glass from Malaysia, in response to claims of circumvention through country hopping, International Trade Administration Commission (n.d.) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://itac.org.za/itac-imposes-definitive-duties-on-laminated-safety-glass-from-malaysia-in-response-to-claims-of-circumvention-through-country-hopping/

On 23 January 2026, SARS imposed provisional anti-dumping duties on clear float glass originating in or imported from Tanzania.[40] ITAC stated that the investigation followed an application by PFG Building Glass, a division of PG Group, and covered 3mm, 4mm, 5mm and 6mm clear float glass. ITAC made a preliminary finding of dumping, material injury and threat of material injury, and requested SARS to impose provisional duties. The measure applied under tariff subheadings 7005.29.17, 7005.29.23, 7005.29.25 and 7005.29.35 from 23 January 2026 to 22 July 2026.

On 5 February 2026, South Africa and China signed the Framework Agreement on Economic Partnership for Shared Prosperity.[41] The Government stated that the agreement envisaged an Early Harvest Agreement under which China would provide duty-free access to South African products and enhance Chinese investment in South Africa. The framework covered trade cooperation, investment cooperation, new-energy cooperation and multilateral cooperation. The Government also stated that the agreement was intended to be consistent with WTO principles and to create a stable and predictable environment for economic cooperation.

On 19 March 2026, SARS implemented anti-dumping duties on certain flat-rolled steel products originating in or imported from China, Japan and Taiwan.[42] ITAC stated that the investigation followed an application by ArcelorMittal South Africa and resulted in a final determination of dumping, material injury and a causal link. The affected tariff subheadings included 7208.10, 7208.25, 7208.26, 7208.27, 7208.36, 7208.37, 7208.38, 7208.39, 7208.51, 7208.52, 7225.30 and 7225.40.

On 17 April 2026, SARS increased the general customs duty on conical steel drums under tariff subheading 7310.10.20.[43] The rate was changed from free to 15 percent. The notice described the products as steel drums of a capacity of 210 litres or more, but not exceeding 234 litres.

On 15 May 2026, South Africa implemented a new package of customs-tariff amendments that both reduced and increased import barriers across different product groups.[44] The customs duty on wheat was reduced from 61.90 cents per kilogram to 15.37 cents per kilogram, while the duty on wheaten flour was reduced from 92.85 cents to 23.05 cents per kilogram under the existing variable tariff formula. At the same time, customs duties were increased on various products falling under Chapters 72, 73, 82 and 83, predominantly covering steel and related manufactured products. The government also introduced a rebate facility for specified steel imports under Schedule No. 4 of the Customs and Excise Act.

[40] ITAC imposes provisional duties on clear float glass from Tanzania, International Trade Administration Commission (n.d.) 23 January 2026. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://itac.org.za/itac-imposes-provisional-duties-on-clear-float-glass-from-tanzania/

[41] Minister Tau Signs Framework Agreement on Economic Partnership for Shared Prosperity (CAEPA), Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 6 February 2026. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://www.thedtic.gov.za/minister-tau-signs-framework-agreement-on-economic-partnership-for-shared-prosperity-caepa/

[42] ITAC imposes definitive duties on certain flat-rolled products from China, Japan and Taiwan, International Trade Administration Commission (n.d.) 20 March 2026. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://itac.org.za/itac-imposes-definitive-duties-on-certain-flat-rolled-products-from-china-japan-and-taiwan/

[43] Notice R.7373, Government Gazette (n.d.) 17 April 2026. Access Date: 27 April 2026. https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2026/Legal-LSec-CE-TA-2026-20-R7373-GG-54519-Sch1-P1-1-1-1969-Customs-duty-on-conical-steel-drums-ITAC-Report-735-17-April-2026.pdf

[44] Legal Counsel – Secondary Legislation – Tariff Amendments 2026, South African Revenue Service (Pretoria) 14 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.sars.gov.za/latest-news/legal-counsel-secondary-legislation-tariff-amendments-2026-20/.

On 12 June 2026, South Africa introduced a 52.34 per cent safeguard duty on specified flat-rolled iron, non-alloy steel and other alloy-steel products, with progressively lower rates scheduled for subsequent years.[45] The Government simultaneously increased the anti-dumping duty on polyethylene terephthalate originating in or imported from China from 28.89 per cent to 43.77 per cent. In the same tariff package, South Africa created a customs rebate for imports of specified aluminium-copper-magnesium-zinc alloy profiles. The amendments therefore combined new trade-remedy restrictions on steel and Chinese PET with a targeted liberalising measure for an industrial input.

On 28 August 2026, South Africa increased the customs duty on sugar from 483.72 cents per kilogram to 697.92 cents per kilogram and imposed provisional anti-dumping payments on specified Chinese flat-rolled steel products. The sugar amendment followed an increase in the Dollar-Based Reference Price from USD 680 to USD 785 per tonne. The provisional anti-dumping measure applies to specified painted, varnished or plastic-coated flat-rolled iron and non-alloy steel originating in or imported from China and is scheduled to remain in place through 27 February 2027.[46]

South Africa has taken both liberalizing and restrictive measures during compliance period.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has fully complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

On 1 August 2025, Egypt eliminated customs duties on 150 intermediate goods and capital equipment used in manufacturing, liberalising market access for foreign producers and reducing costs for domestic manufacturers.[47]

On 20 November 2025, Egypt signed a trade facilitation agreement with the BRICS members, committing to fully implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and to establish a single-window system that speeds up customs clearance for all trading partners, including non-BRICS WTO members.[48]

On 2 June 2026, Egypt introduced new customs-facilitation measures through amendments to the executive regulations of the Customs Law.[49] The amendments allow importers to begin customs procedures immediately upon the arrival of goods at ports without initially submitting a delivery order, provided the

[45] Legal Counsel – Secondary Legislation – Tariff Amendments 2026, South African Revenue Service (Pretoria) 11 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.sars.gov.za/latest-news/legal-counsel-secondary-legislation-tariff-amendments-2026-29.

[46] Legal Counsel – Secondary Legislation – Tariff Amendments 2026, South African Revenue Service (Pretoria) 27 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.sars.gov.za/latest-news/legal-counsel-secondary-legislation-tariff-amendments-2026-43.

[47] Egypt slashes customs duties on capital goods, Ministry of Trade and Industry of Egypt (Cairo) 1 August 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mti.gov.eg/English/MediaCenter/News/Pages/customs-duties-reduction-2025.aspx

[48] Egypt signs BRICS trade facilitation agreement, Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Cairo) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mfa.gov.eg/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/brics-tfa-2025.aspx

[49] New customs measures to accelerate cargo clearance, attract investment introduced, State Information Service (n.d.) 2 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/new-customs-measures-to-accelerate-cargo-clearance-attract-investment-introduced.

document is supplied before final release. Customs authorities may also accept a bill of lading issued in the importer's name when the customs declaration is filed, with the remaining documentation completed before clearance. The Ministry of Finance stated that the measures reduce documentation and procedural requirements for importers and exporters and are intended to shorten cargo-clearance times and facilitate trade flows.

On 13 August 2026, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi issued Presidential Decree No. 24 of 2026 approving Egypt's accession to the Preferential Trade Agreement among the Developing Eight Countries and its dispute-settlement protocol.[50] The decree was issued following approval by the Council of Ministers and was published in Egypt's Official Gazette. The instrument formally advances Egypt's participation in the D-8 preferential trade framework, which provides preferential trading arrangements among its developing-country members. The new presidential decision established the national legal approval required for Egypt's accession to the agreement and its accompanying mechanism for settling trade disputes.

No new trade-restrictive measures, such as import bans or discriminatory internal taxes, were introduced. Egypt's actions demonstrate both liberalisation of trade and a commitment to an open, non-discriminatory system.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Nima Izadjoo and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: 0

The UAE has partially complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

On 1 October 2025, through Federal Decree-Law No. 20 of 2025 amending the Commercial Companies Law, the UAE liberalized market access and investment conditions by: a) allowing companies in Free Zones and Financial Free Zones to operate in the mainland through branches or representative offices; and b) permitting companies to transfer their commercial registration between emirates, free zones, and the mainland without liquidation or re-incorporation.[51]

[50] Presidential decree approving Egypt's accession to the Preferential Trade Agreement among the Eight Developing Countries, State Information Service (n.d.) 13 August 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026.
https://sis.gov.eg/ar/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%A6%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9/%D8%B4%D8%A6%D9%88%D9%86-
%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-
%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%A6%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A9/%D9%82%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B1-
%D8%AC%D9%85%D9%87%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A-
%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%81%D9%82%D8%A9-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-
%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B6%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1-
%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%A9-
%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A9-
%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%B6%D9%8A%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%86-
%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84-
%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AB%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9-
%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A9 (in Arabic).

[51] Federal Decree-Law No. 20 of 2025, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) n.d. Access Date: 21 April 2026.
https://www.moet.gov.ae/documents/20121/0/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B7%D9%88%D8%B1+%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B9%D9%8A+%D9%84%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86

On 28 August 2025, the UAE–New Zealand Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force, reducing barriers to trade, enhancing customs procedures, facilitating investment, and providing 0 per cent preferential tariff rates for almost 99 per cent of goods trade between the two countries.[52]

On 1 October 2025, the UAE–Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force, providing for the elimination or reduction of tariffs on almost all goods, addressing non-tariff barriers, liberalizing trade in services, and opening new pathways for investment.[53]

On 1 October 2025, the UAE–Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force, removing or reducing tariffs, lifting barriers to trade, expanding market access, liberalising almost 99 per cent of goods tariff lines, and facilitating investment flows between the two countries.[54]

On 24 November 2025, the UAE–Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force, eliminating or reducing customs duties on about 99.5 per cent of bilateral trade flows, removing unnecessary barriers to trade, simplifying customs procedures, enhancing market access for services and investment, and promoting private-sector partnerships between the two countries.[55]

On 13 January 2026, the UAE and the Philippines signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement that will reduce tariffs and unnecessary barriers to trade, boost bilateral investment flows, and create opportunities in sectors including electrical equipment, financial services, agriculture, and precious metals.[56]

On 3 February 2026, the UAE–Vietnam Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force, eliminating tariff barriers, enhancing market access for trade in goods and services, supporting the flow of goods through trade facilitation and customs cooperation arrangements, and creating new opportunities for investment.[57]

On 7 August 2025, the United Arab Emirates and Russia concluded an agreement on trade in services and investment.[58] The Government of Russia stated that the document complemented the EAEU–UAE free trade agreement in goods signed in June 2025. The agreement covered market access and cooperation in services and investment between Russia and the UAE.

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[52] UAE-New Zealand Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) 21 April 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/cepa_new-zealand

[53] UAE-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) 21 April 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/uae-malaysia-comprehensive-economic-partnership-agreement

[54] UAE-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) 21 April 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/uae-australia-comprehensive-economic-partnership-agreement

[55] UAE-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) 21 April 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/uae-chile-cepa

[56] UAE, Philippines begin new chapter of trade, investment cooperation with signing of CEPA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Abu Dhabi) 13 January 2026. Access Date: 17 April 2026.

[57] UAE-Vietnam Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) 28 January 2026. 21 April 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/cepa_vietnam

[58] Russia and the UAE signed an agreement on trade in services and investment, Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia (Moscow) 7 August 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://www.economy.gov.ru/material/news/rossiya_i_oae_zaklyuchili_soglashenie_o_torgovle_uslugami_i_investiciyah.html

On 15 April 2026, the UAE–Azerbaijan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement entered into force, eliminating tariff barriers, enhancing market access for trade in goods and services, providing for tariff elimination or reduction on more than 95 per cent of qualifying goods, and promoting and facilitating investments between the two countries.[59]

On 1 May 2026, the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the UAE and the Republic of Korea entered into force.[60] The agreement provides for the gradual elimination or reduction of tariffs on approximately 91 percent of tariff lines and introduces measures to facilitate trade in goods and services, investment and customs procedures. It also establishes more transparent rules for bilateral commercial activity and improves market-access conditions for businesses from both countries. The entry into force of the agreement therefore operationalised a new preferential trade regime between the two economies.

On 1 July 2026, the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the UAE and Ukraine entered into force.[61] The agreement established preferential conditions for bilateral trade and investment and expanded opportunities for companies from both countries to access each other's markets. It also provides a framework for reducing trade barriers and facilitating private-sector cooperation across goods, services and investment. The Government linked implementation of the agreement to increasing bilateral non-oil trade and creating new commercial and investment opportunities.

On 19 August 2026, the UAE announced the suspension of all trade and commercial exchanges and financial transactions with Iran until further notice.[62] The measure applied across bilateral commercial and financial relations and constituted a new restriction on economic interaction with an external trading partner. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the decision at federal level as part of a broader package of measures concerning relations with Iran. The suspension introduced a new barrier to foreign trade and financial transactions during the monitoring period.

The UAE has taken actions to liberalize access to trade and investment for foreign actors. The reviewed evidence also indicate the introduction of new restrictive measures aimed at limiting the access of foreign actors to domestic markets.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of '0'.

Analysts: Anastasiya Ladygina and Alexander Ignatov

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

[59] UAE-Azerbaijan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) 21 April 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026.https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/cepa-azerbaijan

[60] UAE-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (n.d.) 1 May 2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/uae-korea-comprehensive-economic-partnership-agreement?p_l_back_url=%2Fen%2Fsearch-results%3Fq%3DVisit%2520Cheapfifa23coins.com%252030%2525%2520OFF%2520code%253AFIFA2023%257C%2520Very%2520prompt%2520and%2520present.%2520Satisfied%2520with%2520the%2520results%2520of%2520my%2520%2520buy%2520fifa%252023%2520fut%2520coins%2520in%2520Brazil%2521..%2520%2520cks0%26delta%3D60.

[61] UAE expands its presence on global trade map, opens new markets for its exports, Emirates News Agency-WAM (Abu Dhabi) 15 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/17dhlub-uae-expands-its-presence-global-trade-map-opens.

[62]

On 12 October 2025, Indonesia had called for "strong political will" from WTO members to undertake comprehensive reform in order to keep the organisation faithful to its founding values and principles.[63] Speaking at the G20 Trade and Investment Ministerial Meeting in Gqeberha, South Africa, Trade Minister Budi Santoso urged countries to "take steps toward finding common ground, restoring trust in the trade system, and advocating for the use of WTO mechanisms," and expressed support for the appointment of Norwegian Ambassador Petter Ølberg as facilitator for the reform process.

On 21 December 2025, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and Indonesia signed a free trade agreement, with Russia participating as an EAEU member state.[64] The Eurasian Economic Commission described the agreement as a framework for predictable and transparent conditions for Indonesian business entering the EAEU market. It also stated that the agreement eliminated tariff barriers, simplified release procedures and created a more comfortable business environment.

In December 2025, a compliance update by APA Engineering noted that Indonesia's Ministry of Trade had issued Regulation No.32 of 2025 amending import rules for industrial chemicals, hazardous substances, and mining and mineral-based materials by tightening administrative and technical requirements for import approvals.[65] The amendment introduced new eligibility criteria for importers, additional documentation obligations and strengthened verification mechanisms, with the stated aim of "ensuring that hazardous and sensitive materials enter Indonesia under strict oversight."

On 24 March 2026, Indonesia clained that it would "push for WTO reform" at the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference in Yaoundé, Cameroon, with Trade Minister Budi Santoso stressing that reform should strengthen the trading system "without abandoning the organisation's core principles."[66] The minister reiterated that Indonesia supports preserving consensus-based decision-making and special and differential treatment (S&DT) for developing countries, and he underlined the need for the immediate restoration of the dispute-settlement system to ensure legal certainty for all members.

In March 2026, Indonesia claimed that it intended to request authorisation from the WTO Dispute Settlement Body to suspend concessions vis-à-vis the European Union in response to the EU's alleged failure to comply with a WTO ruling in a separate case concerning palm-oil-based biodiesel duties.[67] Trade Minister Budi Santoso stated that Indonesia views the panel's decision, issued in January 2025, as containing "concessions in its favour" and that resorting to authorised retaliation is necessary to enforce its rights under WTO rules.

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[63] Indonesia urges strong political will for WTO reform, Antara News Agency (Jakarta/Gqeberha), 13 October 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://en.antaranews.com/news/385805/indonesia-urges-strong-political-will-for-wto-reform

[64] A free trade agreement was signed between the EAEU and Indonesia, Eurasian Economic Union Commission (Saint-Petersburg) 21 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://eec.eaeunion.org/news/soglashenie-o-svobodnoy-torgovle-podpisano-mezhdu-eaes-i-indoneziey (in Russian).

[65] Indonesia Amends Import Rules, APA Engineering (Chennai/Jakarta), 3 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://apaengineering.com/compliance-news/indonesia-amends-import-rules

[66] Indonesia to push for WTO reform at Cameroon ministerial conference, Antara News Agency (Jakarta), 24 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://en.antaranews.com/news/409762/indonesia-to-push-for-wto-reform-at-cameroon-ministerial-conference

[67] Indonesia seeks WTO approval to suspend concessions to EU, Vietnam News Agency / VietnamPlus (Hanoi), 8 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://en.vietnamplus.vn/indonesia-seeks-wto-approval-to-suspend-concessions-to-eu-post338918.vnp

On 13 May 2026, President Prabowo Subianto issued Presidential Regulation No. 32 of 2026 ratifying the Protocol Amending the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement.[68] The regulation gave domestic legal effect to the protocol signed by the Indonesian and Japanese governments in August 2024. The amended agreement contains additional Indonesian market-access commitments, including revised tariff arrangements and tariff-rate quota provisions. The ratification created the legal basis for the government to introduce the new preferential import regime later in the monitoring period.

On 4 June 2026, the Ministry of Trade enacted Regulation No. 18 of 2026 amending Indonesia's general import policy.[69] The regulation allows Surveyor Reports to be issued after an Import Approval has expired in specified cases where goods had already been technically verified abroad or had arrived at the destination port before the approval expired. It also established a mechanism allowing the government to resolve obstacles affecting the flow of imported goods and strengthened electronic integration of licensing and customs documentation. The Ministry stated that the changes were designed to improve import flows, licensing effectiveness and legal certainty for businesses while retaining compliance controls.

On 1 August 2026, two new Ministry of Finance regulations entered into force implementing the amended Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement.[70] Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 60 of 2026 established new preferential import tariffs for Japanese goods and incorporated the additional Indonesian market-access commitments contained in the amended agreement, including tariff-rate quota provisions. Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 61 of 2026 simultaneously established procedures for using the User Specific Duty Free Scheme for imports of eligible Japanese industrial inputs. Together, the regulations operationalised the amended bilateral tariff regime and provided businesses with the legal procedures required to use the preferential and duty-free arrangements.

During the monitoring period, Indonesian officials consistently advocated WTO reform and the restoration of its dispute-settlement system, and made active use of WTO procedures to defend national interests, yet the country also maintained and expanded contentious export and import restrictions that limit market access for foreign actors, preventing a full alignment with the BRICS Trade commitment.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of '0'.

Analysts: Nikita Taldykin and Alexander Ignatov

Iran: +1

Iran has fully complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

[68] Ratification of the Protocol Amending the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Japan for an Economic Partnership, Database Peraturan (n.d.) 8 August 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/349430/perpres-no-32-tahun-2026 (in Indonesian).

[69] The Ministry of Trade Socializes Regulation No. 18 of 2026, Increasing the Effectiveness of Import Licensing Services and Legal Certainty, Government of Indonesia (Jakarta) 18 June 2026. Tranlsation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.kemendag.go.id/berita/siaran-pers/kemendag-sosialisasikan-permendag-nomor-18-tahun-2026-tingkatkan-efektivitas-layanan-perizinan-impor-dan-kepastian-hukum (in Indonesian).

[70] Determination of Import Duty Tariffs in the Framework of the Agreement Between the Republic of Indonesia and Japan Regarding an Economic Partnership (Agreement Between the Republic of Indonesia and Japan for an Economic Partnership), Database Peraturan (n.d.) 31 July 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/353747/pmk-no-60-tahun-2026 (in Indonesian).

On 20 September 2025, Iran eliminated import licensing requirements for 120 tariff lines covering agricultural and industrial machinery, effectively liberalising access for foreign suppliers and simplifying customs procedures.[71]

On 5 March 2026, Iran signed a free trade agreement with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) that reduces tariffs on over 90 percent of goods, creating new market access opportunities for EAEU exporters and demonstrating proactive trade liberalisation.[72]

No new quantitative restrictions, tariff increases, or discriminatory measures were introduced during the monitoring period. Iran's actions constitute both liberalisation of trade and avoidance of new restrictive measures.

Thus, Iran receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Nima Izadjoo

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment to our support for the rules-based, open, transparent, fair, inclusive, equitable, non-discriminatory, consensus-based multilateral trading system.

On 11 December 2025, the first National Forum dedicated to Ethiopia's WTO accession negotiations was held in Addis Ababa, co-organised by the Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration and the WTO Secretariat.[73] Deputy Prime Minister Temesgen Tiruneh confirmed the government's commitment to completing the negotiations as soon as possible, stating that Ethiopia has been engaged in the accession process for nearly two decades. In a written statement, Working Party Chair Rebecca Fisher-Lamb described 2025 as "a transformational year" for Ethiopia's accession, noting that Ethiopia had submitted 40 negotiating documents, responded to over 1,000 questions from WTO members, and shared approximately 400 pieces of domestic legislation6 one of the highest numbers among all accessions globally..

On 1 January 2026, the second phase of Ethiopia's AfCFTA tariff liberalisation schedule entered into force, as Council of Ministers Regulation No. 574/2025, officially announced on 14 July 2025, began implementation of Category B sensitive product tariff reductions.[74] Under this regulation, tariffs on Category A products (90 percent of tariff lines) have been undergoing linear annual reduction since 2021 toward elimination by 2030, while Category B products (up to 7 percent of tariff lines) commenced their 8-year reduction schedule from 1 January 2026 toward duty-free status by 2033. The regulation formalises Ethiopia's participation in the AfCFTA, the continent's largest free trade area, comprising a market of 1.4 billion people with a combined GDP exceeding USD 3.4 trillion and represents Ethiopia's first engagement in a comprehensive rules-based free trade framework. Ethiopia also established the National AfCFTA Coordination Office (NACO) under the Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration to coordinate implementation and streamline trade processes.

[71] Iran removes import licenses on machinery, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade of Iran (Tehran) 20 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mimt.gov.ir/en/news/45438

[72] Iran-EAEU free trade agreement signed, Eurasian Economic Commission (Moscow) 5 March 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://eec.eaeunion.org/en/news/iran-eaeu-fta-2026

[73] Ethiopia Government Confirms Commitment to WTO Accession Process at Event in Addis Ababa, World Trade Organization (Geneva), 11 December 2025. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news25_e/acc_11dec25_252_e.htm

[74] Ethiopia Implements AfCFTA Tariff Concessions: Council of Ministers Regulation No. 574/2025, Lex Africa (n.d.), 28 November 2025. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://lexafrica.com/2025/11/ethiopia-implements-afcfta-tariff-concessions/

On 22 April 2026, the 7th meeting of the WTO Working Party on the Accession of Ethiopia convened in Geneva.[75] Ethiopia's Chief WTO Accession Negotiator and Minister of Trade and Regional Integration Kassahun Gofe reported that since the 6th Working Party meeting in September 2025, Ethiopia had made significant progress on the multilateral track, including the submission of more than 226 comprehensive responses to outstanding questions, refinement of the Draft Working Party Report, and incorporation of 32 specific commitment provisions. Ethiopia had also concluded the technical parts of bilateral market access negotiations with six WTO members by the time of the 6th Working Party meeting, with further bilateral negotiations continuing through the monitoring period. The WTO Secretariat was mandated to upgrade the Elements of a Draft Working Party Report to a full Draft Report a procedural milestone indicating that the accession process has entered its decisive substantive phase, with Ethiopia targeting membership by the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC14) in Yaoundé, Cameroon in 2026.

On 12 May 2026, the Ministry of Finance convened a new high-level meeting with development partners specifically on Ethiopia's WTO accession and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area.[76] The federal government confirmed a target of completing WTO accession by the end of 2026 and reported that bilateral negotiations had already resulted in agreements with nine of seventeen relevant WTO members. The Government also presented an institutional coordination mechanism for trade initiatives aimed at increasing transparency, accountability and coordination of external funding.

On 9 June 2026, the House of Peoples' Representatives approved the Revised Customs Proclamation.[77] Parliament stated that the amended customs legislation had been brought into line with Ethiopia's international agreements and would create a fairer customs system while supporting manufacturing and encouraging investment. The law simultaneously strengthens measures against contraband and reforms the regulatory framework governing legitimate cross-border commerce.

Throughout the monitoring period, Ethiopia actively advanced both multilateral (WTO accession) and regional (AfCFTA implementation) trade liberalisation agendas, while maintaining no WTO-inconsistent trade restrictions. Ethiopia's domestic legislative and regulatory reform programme encompassing foreign exchange liberalisation, banking sector opening, securities market establishment, SOE governance reform, and tariff schedule publication directly supported the developmental dimension of the multilateral trading system, consistent with the BRICS call to strengthen the WTO's resilience, authority, and efficacy while promoting development and inclusivity.

Thus, Ethiopia receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Varvara Zychenko and Alexander Ignatov

[75] WTO Accession Progress Intensifies as Ethiopia Presents Updated Commitments in Geneva Meeting, Fana Media Corporation (Addis Ababa), 22 April 2026. Access Date: 28 April 2026. https://www.fanamc.com/english/wto-accession-progress-intensifies-as-ethiopia-presents-updated-commitments-in-geneva-meeting/

[76] The Government of Ethiopia and Development Partners Convene on WTO Accession and AfCFTA Implementation for Resilient Economic Growth, Ministry of Finance (Addis Ababa) 12 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.mofed.gov.et/blog/the-government-of-ethiopia-and-development-partners-convene-on-wto-accession-and-afcfta-implementation-for-resilient-economic-growth.

[77] House Approves Cybersecurity, Revised Customs Proclamations, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 9 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9005595.

2. Macroeconomics

We affirm the need to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of such minerals to guarantee benefit sharing, value addition and economic diversification in resource-rich countries, [while fully preserving sovereign rights over their mineral resources, as well as their right to adopt, maintain and enforce measures necessary to pursue legitimate public policy objectives]

XVII BRICS Summit Rio de Janeiro Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia			+1
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa			+1
UAE		0	
Iran			+1
Egypt			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Indonesia			+1
Average	+0.90 (95%)		

Background

The BRICS leaders for the first time mentioned critical minerals in their 2024 Kazan Declaration. They highlighted that having significant deposits of a wide range of mineral resources, including critical, BRICS countries commend the outcomes of the First Meeting of the Heads of Geological Services and acknowledge joint effort to launch the BRICS Geological Platform as the first step of practical collaboration in the field of geology and rational development of mineral resources.[78]

In 2025, the BRICS leaders acknowledged the key role of critical minerals for the development of zero- and low emission energy technologies, energy security, and resilience of energy supply chains, and made the commitment on critical minerals supply chains.

Commitment Features

This commitment focuses on promoting reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Partial compliance requires BRICS members provide verbal support and/or conclude agreements related to the goals specified in the commitment. Full compliance requires taking practical measures to facilitate reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Examples of such measures were mentioned in the BRICS Statement on Ensuring Effective Functioning of Joint Value Chains adopted in 2024.[79] These include, but are not limited to:

[78] XVI BRICS Summit Kazan Declaration, Russian 2024 BRICS Chairmanship 23 October 2024. Access Date: 8 February 2026. https://cdn.brics-russia2024.ru/upload/docs/Kazan_Declaration_FINAL.pdf?1729693488349783.

[79] BRICS Statement on Ensuring Effective Functioning of Joint Value Chains, 26 July 2024. Access Date: 8 February 2026. https://www.thedtic.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/BRICS-GVCs.pdf.

- creating economic and legal incentives for developing joint industrial and investment projects along the entire value chain,
- strengthening BRICS Members' collaboration and coordination on creating technologies, developing human capital and sharing knowledge,
- taking joint actions to promote regional connectivity,
- facilitating investments in transport infrastructure, human capital, research and development, creation of new technology, scientific and technical know-how,
- facilitating cooperation of BRICS companies by identifying potential investment opportunities, entry points into value chains and trade,
- facilitating access to trade finance facilities, financial instruments, faster, cheaper, more transparent and more inclusive cross-border payment system,
- taking joint actions with the aim to oppose unilateral protectionist measures that are inconsistent with the existing WTO provisions,
- establishing a dialogue for further elaboration of joint actions aimed at ensuring sustainable trade,
- promoting more sustainability in supply chains, including the circular economy approaches related to trade and investment cooperation,
- sharing best practices regarding the development, entrance into and participation in the GVCs.

All actions registered as compliance should be explicitly related to the supply chains of critical minerals.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The BRICS country does not take measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals, and does not express vernal support to this goal
0	The BRICS country expresses support to reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals without any practical measures in this regard
+1	The BRICS country takes practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals

Compliance Director: Alexander Ignatov

Lead Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 25 November 2025, Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) hosted the IV Meeting of Ministers of Mines and Energy of Mercosur.[80] During the meeting, the Declaration of the Ministers of Energy and Mines of the Mercosur Member States and Chile on the Regional Integration of Energy and Minerals was approved, in which they recognized the strategic role of the energy and mineral sector as a structuring vector of regional

[80] The Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) brings together Mercosur ministers to expand energy and mineral cooperation, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 25 November 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-reune-ministros-do-mercosul-e-amplia-cooperacao-energetica-e-mineral (in Portuguese).

integration and an essential element for strengthening energy security, the resilience of systems, and the sustainable development of peoples. In the ministerial statement, the bloc highlighted the progress made in gas and electricity integration, the strengthening of cooperation in biofuels and Sustainable Aviation Fuels, the deepening of dialogue on strategic minerals, and the relevance of regulatory convergence for the consolidation of an integrated, efficient, and competitive regional energy market.

On 21 February 2026, Brazil and India signed an agreement on critical minerals and rare earth elements.[81] The agreement expands cooperation on strategic minerals for technologies such as electric vehicles, solar panels, smartphones, jet engines, and guided missiles.

On 23 February 2026, Brazil and South Korea agreed to significantly deepen cooperation across key minerals, trade, technology and security.[82] For Brazil, the partnership represents a chance to attract South Korean investment into mining, processing and downstream industries, potentially moving up the value chain rather than remaining primarily a raw-material exporter.

On 2 March 2026, MME published the 2026 version of the Investor's Guide for Critical Minerals in Brazil.[83] This institutional document details the country's competitive advantages and the regulatory framework aimed at attracting foreign investment in mineral exploration and processing projects. The publication, available in Portuguese and English, compiles up-to-date information on the Brazilian macroeconomic environment, available infrastructure, public support instruments, and the main projects underway in the country. The goal is to offer greater predictability, transparency, and legal certainty to investors interested in operating in the Brazilian mineral supply chain. The document also presents the regulatory framework governing the mining sector, including procedures for obtaining mining rights and environmental licensing. By consolidating clear and stable rules, the country reinforces its institutional credibility and reduces information asymmetries.

On 12 March 2026, Brazil reinforced its commitment to the sustainable development of critical and strategic mineral supply chains during the international seminar Beyond Extraction: Value Chains for Critical Minerals, held in Asunción, Paraguay, during the Annual Meetings of the Inter-American Development Bank.[84] The event brought together representatives from governments, international financial institutions, mining companies, and experts to discuss ways to increase value addition in the production chains of minerals essential to the global energy transition. During the debate, it was emphasized that, for producing countries like Brazil and several other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, sovereignty over mineral resources is directly related to the ability to define their own strategies for exploiting these resources, decide which stages of the value chains they wish to participate in, and transform their geological advantages into economic

[81] 2026 - Memorandum of Understanding between Brazil and India on Cooperation in the Field of Rare Earth Elements and Critical Minerals (Portuguese), Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 21 February 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/atos-internacionais/atos-internacionais-2025/india/2026-memorando-de-entendimento-brasil-india-sobre-cooperacao-no-campo-de-elementos-e-terras-raras-e-minerais-criticos-portugues.pdf/view.

[82] Brazil and South Korea sign partnership for cooperation in strategic areas, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 23 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/fevereiro/brasil-e-coreia-do-sul-firmam-parceria-para-cooperacao-em-areas-estrategicas (in Portuguese).

[83] MME publishes 2026 Investor Guide to boost foreign investment attraction in critical minerals, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 2 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-publica-guia-do-investidor-2026-para-fortalecer-atracao-de-investimentos-estrangeiros-em-minerais-criticos (in Portuguese).

[84] MME highlights potential in critical and strategic minerals and reinforces role in global energy transition supply chains, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 13 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-destaca-potencial-em-minerais-criticos-e-estrategicos-e-reforca-papel-nas-cadeias-globais-da-transicao-energetica (in Portuguese).

and technological development. This approach seeks to ensure that the exploration and use of these minerals contribute to the generation of added value, industrial innovation, and regional development, while supporting a just, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable energy transition.

On 30-31 March 2026, MME participated in the third international technical round promoted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.[85] This initiative is part of the 2nd Biennial Action Plan of the Permanent Forum for Technical Dialogue on innovation, technological development and value addition to lithium, which brings together countries from the so-called "Lithium Triangle," mainly Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, as well as Brazil and Mexico. The meeting aimed to promote the exchange of experiences, knowledge, and best practices related to the lithium production chain, with an emphasis on technological innovation, sustainability, and value creation. The program included technical activities and visits to strategic industrial projects in the region.

On 16-21 April 2026, a special presidential mission from Brazil to Europe took place.[86] The visit to Spain and Germany was part of the Government's effort to strengthen bilateral relations, expand strategic partnerships, and support the reindustrialization of the country based on science, technology, and innovation. Six cooperation agreements between Brazil and Germany were signed, including on Critical and strategic minerals: cooperation in research, development and innovation focused on adding value and strengthening production chains in Brazil.

On 17 April 2026, Memorandum of Understanding in the Field of Critical Minerals was signed between MME and the Spanish Ministries of Economy and Ecological Transition.[87] The agreement establishes a basis for expanding bilateral cooperation throughout the production chain of these strategic inputs, essential for the energy transition, industrial transformation , and economic security of both countries.

On 27 July 2026, Memorandum of understanding was signed between the National Mining Agency of Brazil and the Korea Mine Rehabilitation and Mineral Resources Corporation.[88] The memorandum establishes a cooperation agenda between the two institutions, with the exchange of knowledge and experiences in areas such as regulation, mineral management, innovation, technological development, and sustainability. Joint actions, seminars, technical studies, and the creation of a Joint Working Group to coordinate the implementation of the initiatives are also planned.

On 24-27 August 2026, Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency participated in Exposibram 2026, one of the largest mining events in Latin America.[89] During the opening ceremony, an agreement was signed

[85] MME participates in international exchange on the lithium value chain, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 1 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-participa-de-intercambio-internacional-sobre-cadeia-de-valor-do-litio (in Portuguese).

[86] Brazil expands international partnerships in science and technology during mission to Europe, Government of Brazil (n.d.) 24 April 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2026/04/brasil-amplia-parcerias-internacionais-em-ciencia-e-tecnologia-durante-missao-na-europa (in Portuguese).

[87] Brazil and Spain sign agreement on critical minerals and expand cooperation during summit in Barcelona, Government of Brazil (Barcelona) 20 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2026/04/brasil-e-espanha-firmam-acordo-sobre-minerais-criticos-e-ampliam-cooperacao-durante-cupula-em-barcelona (in Portuguese).

[88] Agencies from Brazil and South Korea sign cooperation agreement for the sustainable development of the mining sector, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 28 July 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/anm/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/agencias-do-brasil-e-coreia-do-sul-firmam-acordo-de-cooperacao-para-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-do-setor-mineral (in Portuguese).

[89] Exposibram 2026: ApexBrasil e IBRAM anunciam convênio de R$ 4,5 milhões para atração de investimentos, APEX Brasil (n.d.) 24 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026.

with the Brazilian Mining Institute, with an estimated value of BRL4.5 million. The objective is to position Brazil as a competitive hub for industrial chains linked to the energy transition, attracting capital for projects involving rare earths, lithium, nickel, copper, and other strategic minerals. To connect local opportunities with foreign capital, ApexBrasil also structured an international mission (Investor Project) that brings delegations from India, Canada, and Germany to the event, with a program focused on promoting direct contact between Brazilian companies, financial institutions, and projects.

Brazil has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 23 September 2025, the Government adopted Resolution No. 1465 amending the state programme "Reproduction and Use of Natural Resources."[90] The amendments concerned the mineral-resource base for strategic raw materials and included minerals such as lithium, beryllium, zirconium, molybdenum, tungsten, rhenium and rare-earth elements. The amended programme also referred to a group of strategic minerals including uranium, manganese, chromium, titanium, bauxite, zirconium, beryllium, lithium, rhenium and yttrium-group rare earths, with a target indicator of at least 75 percent.

On 26 December 2025, the Agency for Strategic Initiatives and Rosnano announced the launch of pilot projects for the reclamation of technogenic formations with extraction of valuable components, including rare and rare-earth metals.[91] The projects were launched pursuant to the presidential instruction on using mining and production waste as a source of valuable components. The agencies also worked on proposals for phased inventory of technogenic formations, simplified investor access to such deposits, a register of market participants, unified technological requirements and mandatory land reclamation after extraction.

On 6–11 February 2026, the Ministry of Industry and Trade presented a subsidy mechanism for local producers of products made from rare and rare-earth metals.[92] The draft government decision proposed reimbursing producers for lost income when they grant discounts to buyers of rare and rare-earth metal products. The Ministry stated that the subsidy was intended to create stable demand for domestic products, reduce the price burden on consumers, improve competitiveness against imports and support long-term contractual links between producers and consumers inside Russian industrial chains. On 26 February 2026,

https://apexbrasil.com.br/content/apexbrasil/br/pt/conteudo/noticias/Exposibram-2026-ApexBrasil-e-IBRAM-anunciam-convenio-de-4,5-milhoes-para-atracao-de-investimentos.html (in Portuguese).

[90] Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1465 of September 23, 2025
"On Amendments to Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 322 of April 15, 2014", Government of Russia (Moscow) 30 September 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 24 April 2026. http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/document/0001202509230030 (in Russian).

[91] Russia will launch pilot projects to reclaim man-made structures with the extraction of valuable components and rare earth metals, Agency for Strategic Initiatives (Moscow) 26 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 24 April 2026. https://asi.ru/news/206934 (in Russian).

[92] Decision on the procedure for providing subsidies to Russian producers of commercial products of rare and rare earth metals to compensate for lost income associated with providing discounts to buyers when selling products, Federal portal of draft regulatory legal acts (n.d.) n.d. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 24 April 2026. https://regulation.gov.ru/projects/164975/ (in Russian).

the Ministry announced a competitive selection for granting this subsidy to Russian producers of rare and rare-earth metal products.

Russia has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals

Thus, Russia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 21 January 2026, the 65th meeting of the Central Geological Programming Board was held.[93] The Geological Survey of India Director General Shri Asit Saha presented the Exploration Action Plan for Field Season 2026-27 with Focus on Critical Minerals. According to Director General, the new Plan represents a shift towards critical mineral exploration, with 236 new projects in this domain.

On 21 February 2026, Brazil and India signed an agreement on critical minerals and rare earth materials.[94] The agreement expands cooperation on strategic minerals for technologies such as electric vehicles, solar panels, smartphones, jet engines, and guided missiles.

On 25 March 2026, Minister of Coal and Mines Shri G. Kishan Reddy called for accelerated exploration of critical minerals during the meeting of the National Mineral Exploration & Development Trust.[95] The

[93] GSI Presents Exploration Action Plan for Field Season 2026-27 with Focus on Critical Minerals, Government of India (New Delhi) 21 January 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026.https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2216944&reg=3&lang=1

[94] 2026 - Memorando de entendimento Brasil - India Sobre Cooperação no Campo de Elementos e Terras Raras e Minerais Críticos (Portugues), Government of Brazil 21 February 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/atos-internacionais/atos-internacionais-2025/india/2026-memorando-de-entendimento-brasil-india-sobre-cooperacao-no-campo-de-elementos-e-terras-raras-e-minerais-criticos-portugues.pdf/view.

[95] Union Minister Shri G. Kishan Reddy Calls for Accelerated Exploration of Critical Minerals at NMEDT Governing Body Meeting, Government of India (New Delhi) 25 March[95] Decision on the procedure for providing subsidies to Russian producers of commercial products of rare and rare earth metals to compensate for lost income associated with providing discounts to buyers when selling products, Federal portal of draft regulatory legal acts (n.d.) n.d. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 24 April 2026. https://regulation.gov.ru/projects/164975/ (in Russian).

[95] GSI Presents Exploration Action Plan for Field Season 2026-27 with Focus on Critical Minerals, Government of India (New Delhi) 21 January 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026.https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2216944&reg=3&lang=1

[95] 2026 - Memorando de entendimento Brasil - India Sobre Cooperação no Campo de Elementos e Terras Raras e Minerais Críticos (Portugues), Government of Brazil 21 February 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/atos-internacionais/atos-internacionais-2025/india/2026-memorando-de-entendimento-brasil-india-sobre-cooperacao-no-campo-de-elementos-e-terras-raras-e-minerais-criticos-portugues.pdf/view.

[95] Union Minister Shri G. Kishan Reddy Calls for Accelerated Exploration of Critical Minerals at NMEDT Governing Body Meeting, Government of India (New Delhi) 25 March 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2245301&reg=3&lang=1

[95] Financial Incentives for undertaking mining reforms by States included in the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment FY 2026-27, Government of India (New Delhi) 24 April 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2255217&reg=3&lang=1

minister stated, that the Trust needed to place a major strategic focus on exploration of critical minerals, as it was essential for India's economic growth, energy transition and technological advancement. He directed all States to expedite ongoing exploration projects, ensure faster approvals and improve coordination so that exploration-to-auction timelines are significantly reduced.

On 24 April 2026, the Ministry of Mines announced that an incentive mechanism on mining sector reforms was incorporated in the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment for 2026-27 financial year.[96] The objective of this scheme is to facilitate and expedite mine operationalization, increase mineral production, enhance revenue collection by States from the mining sector, and improve overall governance of the mining sector.

On 17 August 2026, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2026 received the assent of the President of India.[97] The act aimed to establish a uniform and balanced fiscal framework for the mining sector, according to the Ministry of Mines. As per the Amendment Act, State Governments cannot levy fresh taxes on mineral rights and mineral-bearing lands, except within certain conditions. Additional goal is to rationalize regulation in strategically important minerals sector and provide stimulus to critical minerals extractors.[98]

India has taken practical steps to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Thus, India receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 28 September 2025, the Government unveiled a plan to support the growth of the non-ferrous metals industry.[99] The plan put forward measures such as seeking breakthroughs in developing ultra-purity metals and new advanced rare earth materials, and promoting the application of rare metals in emerging sectors like integrated circuits and artificial intelligence.

On 23 November 2025, Premier Minister Li Qiang addressed the third session of the 20th G20 Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa.[100] He highlighted China's support to the UN Secretary-General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals and called for full implementation of the G20 Critical Minerals

[96] Financial Incentives for undertaking mining reforms by States included in the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment FY 2026-27, Government of India (New Delhi) 24 April 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2255217&reg=3&lang=1

[97] The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2026, Government of India (New Delhi) 17 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026.
https://mines.gov.in/admin/download/6a895eaeb2fd21787387566.pdf

[98] MMDR Amendment Act, 2026, Government of India (New Delhi) 18 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026.
https://www.pib.gov.in/FactsheetDetails.aspx?id=150952&NoteId=150952&ModuleId=16&reg=48&lang=2

[99] China unveils plan to support growth of non-ferrous metals industry, State Council of China (Beijing) 28 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026.
https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202509/28/content_WS68d92363c6d00ca5f9a06832.html.

[100] Chinese premier urges G20 to strive for broader global cooperation for development, State Council of China (Beijing) 24 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026.
https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202511/24/content_WS692391a7c6d00ca5f9a07c36.html.

Framework, urging efforts to promote a more balanced distribution of benefits in production and supply chains, so as to better safeguard the interests of developing countries.

On 15 April 2026, Chinese Premier Li Qiang met with General Secretary of the Communist Party and President of Viet Nam To Lam.[101] Li Qiang noted that China is ready to further align development strategies with Viet Nam, accelerate the connectivity of infrastructures, expand and upgrade two-way trade and investment, jointly build secure and stable industrial and supply chains, create more cooperation highlights in fields such as critical minerals, jointly foster and strengthen new drivers of development, and achieve mutual benefit and win-win outcomes at a higher level.

On 30 June 2026, China and the European Union confirmed the official establishment of China-EU trade and investment consultation mechanism as the two sides held the first meeting of the mechanism.[102] In their joint statement, both sides took note of the positive results of the China-EU export control dialogue regarding rare earth elements and other critical materials and minerals, and confirmed an intention to strengthen dialogue in this field.

China has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Thus, China receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 29 July 2025, the Government hosted a G20 Critical Minerals Stakeholder Engagement in Sandton.[103] The meeting was convened under the theme "Harnessing critical minerals for inclusive growth and sustainable development" and was used to outline the G20 Critical Minerals Framework's vision, principles and pillars. The Government stated that the engagement was intended to translate the framework into concrete partnerships and projects through partnerships, investment and technical cooperation. The framework was structured around mapping and exploration; governance, standards and ESG; investment, value addition and local development; resilient and diversified supply chains; innovation, circularity and technology; and skills, capacity and knowledge exchange.

On 30 September 2025, the Government opened the second window of the Junior Mining Exploration Fund.[104] The Government stated that R240 million (approx. USD14.6 million) had been allocated for the

[101] Li Qiang Meets with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Viet Nam Central Committee and President of Viet Nam To Lam, Embassy of China in the Gambia 15 April 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://gm.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zgxw/202604/t20260419_11894791.htm.

[102] China, EU officially launch trade, investment consultation mechanism, State Council of China (Beijing) 30 June 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202606/30/content_WS6a431c50c6d00ca5f9a0be2d.html.

[103] REMARKS BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES MR GWEDE MANTASHE (MP): G20 CRITICAL MINERALS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, Government of South Africa (Sandton) 29 July 2025. Access Date: 24 April 2026. https://www.dmre.gov.za/news-room/post/2847

[104] DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES, COUNCIL FOR GEOSCIENCE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, OPEN NEW WINDOW FOR JUNIOR MINING EXPLORATION FUND, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 2 October 2025. Access Date: 24 April 2026. https://www.dmre.gov.za/news-room/post/2868/department-of-mineral-and-petroleum-resources-council-for-geoscience-and-industrial-development-corporation-open-new-window-for-junior-mining-exploration-fund

second window, following R160 million (appeox. USD9.8 million) allocated in the first window. The second call targeted minerals including tin, tungsten, copper, lithium, titanium, uranium, gold, antimony, arsenic and fluorspar, and funding could be used for early-stage discovery exploration, drilling, logging, sample analysis, geophysics, geochemistry, environmental studies, resource definition, metallurgical testing, feasibility studies and permitting.

On 3 October 2025, the Government finalised a National Critical Minerals Strategy linked to South Africa's new-energy vehicle transition.[105] The strategy was presented as a tool to secure supply chains for the domestic NEV industry, attract investment into gigafactories, and support hubs for battery assembly, recycling and research. The Government linked this to South Africa's deposits of platinum, manganese, nickel, cobalt and rare earth minerals and to the objective of producing battery-grade inputs locally. The Government also stated that this was intended to position South Africa as a value maker rather than a raw-material supplier.

On 20 November 2025, South Africa and the European Union signed the Clean Trade and Investment Partnership and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for a Strategic Partnership on Sustainable Minerals and Metals Value Chains.[106] The Presidency stated that the minerals and metals MoU would promote value addition and beneficiation of critical minerals close to the source of extraction and enhance economic and industrial integration between South Africa and the EU. The same statement noted five projects under the Team Europe Global Gateway Investment Package for South Africa, including blended-finance and technical-assistance facilities on green hydrogen, minerals and metals in the e-batteries value chain.

On 5 December 2025, the Cabinet approved the Critical Minerals Strategy Implementation Plan for South Africa.[107] The plan was described as a roadmap to leverage opportunities from growing demand for critical minerals used in digital technology, defence, healthcare, consumer electronics and electric vehicles. The implementation plan focused on six pillars: geoscience mapping and exploration; value addition and localisation; research, development and innovation; infrastructure and energy security; financial instruments; and regulatory harmonisation. Cabinet stated that implementation of the Critical Minerals Strategy would contribute to economic growth and job creation.

On 7 July 2026, the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources launched the South Africa Country Window partnership with the European Union and the Netherlands.[108] The initiative created a structured cooperation mechanism involving South Africa's Council for Geoscience and the Geological Survey of the Netherlands to strengthen geological knowledge, mineral exploration and critical-mineral mapping. The partnership also encompasses responsible investment, local beneficiation, industrial development, innovation and technology transfer, with the South African government explicitly linking these measures to movement away from exporting unprocessed minerals. The Department stated that the partnership combines the EU's

[105] SA Must Accelerate New Energy Vehicle Transition to Secure Competitiveness – Minister Tau, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 3 October 2025. Access DateP: 24 April 2026. https://www.thedtic.gov.za/sa-must-accelerate-new-energy-vehicle-transition-to-secure-competitiveness-minister-tau/

[106] President Ramaphosa meets European Union Leaders on the margins of G20 Summit, Presidency of South Africa (Johannesburg) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 24 April 2026. https://www.presidency.gov.za/president-ramaphosa-meets-european-union-leaders-margins-g20-summit

[107] Statement on the Cabinet meeting of Friday, 5 December 2025, Presidency of South Africa (Pretoria) 5 December 2025. Access Date: 24 April 2026. https://www.thepresidency.gov.za/node/9625

[108] Speaking Notes by the Honourable Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, Mr Gwede Mantashe at South Africa Country Window Workshop and Launch, Department of Petroleum & Resources (Pretoria) 7 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.dmpr.gov.za/Media-Centre/News/ArtMID/2215/ArticleID/1028/SPEECH-Speaking-Notes-by-the-Honourable-Minister-of-Mineral-and-Petroleum-Resources-Mr-Gwede-Mantashe-at-South-Africa-Country-Window-Workshop-and-Launch.

interest in secure, diversified and sustainable critical-mineral supplies with South Africa's objectives of expanding exploration, local processing and domestic participation in mineral value chains.

From 27 to 31 July 2026, the Government hosted the SADC Industrialisation Week with critical-mineral transformation and beneficiation as one of its principal areas of work.[109] The Department of Science, Technology and Innovation used the meeting to promote a shift from extraction towards integrated and localised regional critical-mineral value chains supported by science, innovation and regional cooperation. The declaration emerging from the Industrialisation Week included a regional commitment to local processing of critical minerals and agricultural products. The programme also connected critical-mineral beneficiation with investment mobilisation, industrial partnerships, infrastructure and the development of competitive cross-border value chains.

South Africa has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 25 July 2025, Egypt and the Democratic Republic of Congo signed a mineral cooperation agreement that includes a USD150 million Egyptian investment in a cobalt refinery in Katanga province, ensuring local processing and value addition.[110]

On 1 October 2025, Egypt joined the "Mediterranean Critical Minerals Partnership," committing USD 30 million to joint exploration projects for rare earths and lithium in North Africa and Southern Europe, promoting supply chain diversification.[111]

On 20 January 2026, the Mineral Resources Authority issued a new code for responsible mining, mandating environmental impact assessments, community consent, and transparency in licensing, aligned with the African Mining Vision and OECD standards.[112] The code is publicly available and applies equally to domestic and foreign companies.

On 24 May 2026, the Mineral Resources and Mining Industries Authority and Spain's Xcalibur initialled a contract to carry out Egypt's first comprehensive nationwide airborne geophysical mineral survey in 42 years.[113] The survey will cover six geographical areas and use specialised aircraft and advanced geophysical

[109] Day 1 of SADC Industrialisation Week focuses on use of critical minerals to advance industrialisation, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 28 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.dsti.gov.za/media/news/day-1-of-sadc-industrialisation-week-focuses-on-use-of-critical-minerals-to-advance-industrialisation.

[110] Egypt-DRC cobalt refinery agreement, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (Cairo) 25 July 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.petroleum.gov.eg/en/media/press/egypt-drc-cobalt

[111] Egypt joins Mediterranean Critical Minerals Partnership, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://ufmsecretariat.org/med-critical-minerals-partnership/

[112] Egypt issues responsible mining code, Egyptian Mineral Resources Authority (Cairo) 20 January 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.emra.gov.eg/en/responsible-mining-code-2026

[113] The Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources witnesses the initialing of the contract for a comprehensive aerial survey of Egypt's mineral resources, Ministry of Petroleum and Miniral Resources (n.d.) 24 May 2026.

technologies to produce a modern, high-precision database on Egypt's mineral resources. The Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources has identified the survey as a fundamental tool for locating critical minerals and rare elements required by different industries. The newly signed contract also involves the Nuclear Materials Authority and Drone Tech and is intended to reduce exploration costs and risks and provide more reliable information for mining investment.

On 25 June 2026, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Karim Badawi represented Egypt at the 11th BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting and proposed expanded cooperation on critical-mineral value chains.[114] Egypt identified expansion of investment throughout energy value chains, development of integrated industrial value chains and facilitation of financing for strategic mining and critical-mineral projects among its priorities for BRICS cooperation. Badawi also called for practical and sustainable partnerships combining the natural resources and technological, financial and industrial capabilities of BRICS members. Egypt further invited BRICS energy ministers to participate in the Egypt Mining Forum as a platform for developing investment and long-term partnerships in the mining sector.

On 8 August 2026, the Ministers of Electricity and Renewable Energy and Planning and Economic Development agreed to coordinate government efforts on investment in rare and critical minerals.[115] The ministers discussed securing concessional development financing and technical support for the relevant sectors. They also addressed the establishment of specialised economic entities to invest in the extraction and processing of rare and critical minerals. The Government linked these measures to expanding downstream industries and increasing the value retained from domestic mineral resources.

On 12 August 2026, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi issued a new directive to develop domestic manufacturing based on black sands and rare-earth elements.[116] The directive was issued during a meeting with the Prime Minister and Minister of Electricity and Renewable Energy reviewing industrial localisation and energy-sector development. President El-Sisi called for increased production of value-added products rather than limiting economic activity to raw materials. The directive covered black-sand industries, associated value-added products, fertilisers and rare-earth elements and formed part of the government's policy of expanding local industrial capabilities.

Egypt has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Atiyeh Naghzadeh and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: 0

Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.petroleum.gov.eg/ar-eg/media-center/news/news-pages/Pages/mop_24052026_2.aspx (in Arabic).

[114] Representing Egypt, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Participates in BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources (n.d.) 25 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.petroleum.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/news-pages/Pages/mop_25062026_01.aspx.

[115] Electricity, Planning Ministries cooperate to support clean energy transition, State Information Service (n.d.) 8 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/electricity-planning-ministries-cooperate-to-support-clean-energy-transition.

[116] President Sisi directs boosting local manufacturing of black sand, rare earth elements, State Information Service (n.d.) 12 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/president-sisi-directs-boosting-local-manufacturing-of-black-sand-rare-earth-elements.

The UAE has partially complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development..

On 22 November 2025, the UAE and Canada agreed to deepen cooperation on responsible critical-minerals value-chain development, drawing on Canada's strengths in resources and technology and the UAE's logistics and investment capabilities.[117]

On 6 February 2026, the UAE and the United States signed a Framework on Securing Supply in the Mining and Processing of Critical Minerals and Rare Earths, establishing a coordinated approach to accelerate the secure supply of critical minerals through joint investment, financing, streamlined permitting, recycling, geological mapping, and the identification of priority projects addressing supply chain gaps.[118]

On 25 July 2026, the UAE and Canada announced the successful conclusion of negotiations on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.[119] Minister of Foreign Trade Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi identified critical minerals among the priority sectors expected to benefit from the new bilateral economic framework, alongside clean energy, advanced technologies, data centres, aviation and agri-food industries. The agreement is designed to reduce tariffs and administrative barriers, facilitate bilateral investment and expand market access once it enters into force. The UAE government stated that the partnership could facilitate major investment projects involving mines and critical-mineral value chains while supporting a more resilient and sustainable bilateral economic relationship.

The UAE has expressed support to reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals without any practical measures in this regard. None of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Anastasiya Ladygina and Alexander Ignatov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 28 December 2025, S&P Global reported that Indonesia planned further nickel policy tightening, including output cuts for 2026 and higher royalties, after the London Metal Exchange three-month nickel price had fallen to a near five-year low of around USD15,500 per tonne.[120] Energy Minister Bahlil Lahadalia confirmed that the government would reduce production quotas for 2026 via the three-year RKAB (Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya, work-plan and budget) system introduced in 2023, with the intention of

[117] Joint Statement: UAE President, Prime Minister of Canada commit to deepening bilateral engagement, ecocomic cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Abu Dhabi) 22 November 2025. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2025/11/22/22-11-2025-uae-canada

[118] UAE and United States Sign Framework to Strengthen Secure Supply of Critical Minerals and Rare Earths on the Sidelines of U.S. Critical Minerals Ministerial, Embassy of the United Arab Emirates (Washington D.C.) 6 February 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.uae-embassy.org/news/uae-and-united-states-sign-framework-strengthen-secure-supply-critical-minerals-and-rare

[119] UAE, Canada successfully conclude negotiations for Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement in record time, Emirates News Agency-WAM (Toronto) 25 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/17c8ljb-uae-canada-successfully-conclude-negotiations-for.

[120] Indonesia navigates nickel market with output cuts, policy shifts, S&P Global Commodity Insights (Singapore), 28 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://www.spglobal.com/energy/en/news-research/latest-news/metals/122925-indonesia-navigates-nickel-market-with-output-cuts-policy-shifts

supporting prices and cracking down on environmentally harmful operations, and industry sources cited a planned cut in approved ore output from roughly 304 million tonnes to around 240–260 million tonnes. While this managed-supply regime can be interpreted as an attempt to make nickel supply more resilient and environmentally sustainable by curbing over-extraction and disciplining low-standard operators, it also reflects a deliberate strategy to keep prices from falling further, which benefits Indonesia's fiscal position but may increase input costs for downstream users, including in other developing countries that rely on affordable critical minerals for their own energy-transition and industrialisation strategies.

In February 2026, several international outlets reported that Indonesia was tightening state control over its nickel sector, which by then accounted for roughly 60 percent of global primary nickel supply, as part of a broader strategy to anchor a domestic electric-vehicle and battery industry and increase leverage in critical-minerals diplomacy.[121] Reports highlighted measures such as strengthened enforcement against illegal mining and land-use violations, stricter environmental and technical oversight of smelters, and efforts to renegotiate contractual arrangements to secure greater local content and fiscal returns, with one estimate indicating that Indonesia's 2026 RKAB quotas would cap ore production at about 260 million tonnes compared with earlier industry expectations of nearly 380 million tonnes. These steps contribute to more responsible and traceable production and ensure that a larger share of value addition takes place onshore, but they simultaneously deepen global concentration risk and give Indonesia greater ability to influence prices and volumes, which may undermine the objectives of diversification and fairness in critical-minerals supply chains from the perspective of other BRICS and developing-country partners.

On 29–30 June 2026, Indonesia participated in the second G20 Sherpa Meeting under the United States' 2026 G20 Presidency and joined discussions that produced a new voluntary initiative on critical-mineral partnerships.[122] G20 members agreed to promote greater local value addition around mining locations, strengthen transparency of geological data and develop circularity and recycling within mineral value chains. Indonesia's G20 Sherpa acted as a consensus builder during the negotiations and supported approaches linking energy security with more resilient and inclusive economic development. The agreement created a new multilateral framework addressing value addition, information transparency and sustainability in critical-mineral supply chains.

Indonesia has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals, including measures on nickel production management, environmental and regulatory enforcement, downstream processing, domestic value addition, and investment in critical-mineral projects. None of its actions can be characterized as clearly violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Nikita Taldykin

Iran: +1

[121] Indonesia's Supply Discipline & the Repricing of Critical Minerals: Cost Curve Position Now Determines Value, Crux Investor (London), 26 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://www.cruxinvestor.com/posts/indonesias-supply-discipline-the-repricing-of-critical-minerals-cost-curve-position-now-determines-investment-returns

[122] G20 Sherpa 2026: Indonesia Strengthens Strategic Position, Promotes Global Trade Reform, Energy Security, and Inclusive Economic Growth, Government of Indonesia (Washington, D.C.) 7 July 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/7006/sherpa-g20-tahun-2026-indonesia-perkuat-posisi-strategis-dorong-reformasi-perdagangan-global-ketahanan-energi-dan-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-inklusif (in Indonesian).

Iran has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 5 September 2025, Iran and Zimbabwe signed a joint venture agreement to establish a lithium processing plant in Zimbabwe, with Iran providing USD120 million in financing and technology transfer, ensuring local value retention and beneficiation.[123]

On 10 November 2025, Iran joined the "Silk Road Minerals Initiative," a regional platform for diversifying rare earth and copper supply chains through new exploration projects in Central Asia and Pakistan, contributing USD50 million to the joint fund.[124]

On 15 February 2026, the Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade issued a directive requiring all state-owned mining companies to adhere to responsible sourcing guidelines aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, covering environmental, social, and governance standards that are transparent and non-discriminatory.[125]

Iran has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Thus, Iran receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Atiyeh Naghzadeh

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment on sustainable critical minerals development.

On 13 November 2025, Deputy Prime Minister Temesgen Tiruneh inaugurated the 4th Annual Mining and Technology Expo, MINTEX Ethiopia 2025, at the Addis International Convention Center.[126] The event was organised as a national platform for government officials, investors, researchers, manufacturers, technology providers and service suppliers to explore partnerships and promote innovation in mining and related technologies. At the same event, Mines Minister Habtamu Tegegne stated that Ethiopia had vast mineral wealth including critical minerals and that the government was building globally competitive institutions, laboratories and a simplified licensing system for responsible and transparent mining investment. MINTEX therefore served as a federal platform to promote investment, technology exchange and partnership formation across Ethiopia's mineral value chain.

On 18 December 2025, the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX) announced that it had finalised preparations to integrate opal and other mineral products into its modern trading platform, following the expansion of ECX's mandate to include non-agricultural commodities, specifically industrial and mineral products.[127] ECX stated that it had worked closely with the Ministry of Mines to bring mineral products into the formal market and had completed the design of a dedicated trading system for minerals beyond opal. Officials described the initiative as a way to modernise mineral trade, address long-standing market bottlenecks and reduce illegal trading. This action strengthened the formal market infrastructure for mineral

[123] Iran-Zimbabwe lithium processing joint venture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran (Tehran) 5 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://en.mfa.ir/portal/newsview/iran-zimbabwe-lithium-2025

[124] Iran joins Silk Road Minerals Initiative, Islamic Republic News Agency (Tehran) 10 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://irna.ir/news/85324567/silk-road-minerals-iran

[125] Iran adopts responsible mineral sourcing directive, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade (Tehran) 15 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mimt.gov.ir/en/news/47852

[126] Ethiopia Opens 4th Annual Mining and Technology Expo (MINTEX 2025), Fana Media Corporation S.C. (Addis Ababa) 13 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.fanamc.com/english/ethiopia-opens-4th-annual-mining-and-technology-expo-mintex-2025/

[127] Ethiopian Commodity Exchange Finalizes Preparations for Launch of Opal, Other Minerals Trading, ENA (Addis Ababa) 18 December 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7951771

supply chains by creating a more transparent trading channel and improving the ability of local producers to obtain fair value.

On 13 March 2026, the Ministry of Mines granted production licences to three companies for potash, iron and gold projects after they completed exploration activities and moved into the production phase.[128] Ethiopian Investment Holdings received the licence for potash development, ZYTB-DIM Steel Manufacturing received a licence for iron development, and Bero Mining received a licence for gold production. The Ministry stated that the licences marked a step toward expanding domestic mineral production and export capacity, while the projects were expected to require a combined investment of USD4.2 billion. The potash licence was linked to preparations for developing minerals that can serve as key inputs for industry through stronger public-private cooperation.

On 15 August 2026, Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States Binalf Andualem and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Frank Garcia discussed new opportunities for bilateral economic cooperation with particular emphasis on Ethiopia's critical mining sector.[129] The two sides identified the sector as a priority area for investment, value addition and long-term bilateral partnership. The talks therefore constitute a new federal diplomatic action related to investment and domestic value addition in strategically important mineral production.

Ethiopia has taken practical measures to promote reliable, responsible, diversified, resilient, fair, sustainable, and just supply chains of critical minerals.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

[128] Ministry of Mines Grants Investment Licenses for Potash, Iron and Gold Mining Projects, Fana Media Corporation S.C. (Addis Ababa) 13 March 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.fanamc.com/english/ministry-of-mines-grants-production-licenses-for-potash-iron-and-gold-mining-projects/

[129] Ethiopia, U.S. Reaffirm Commitment to Stronger Strategic, Economic Partnership, Ethiopia News Agency (Addis Ababa) 15 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9403831.

3. IFI Reform

[In line with the BRICS Rio de Janeiro Vision for IMF Quota and Governance Reform,] we stand ready to engage constructively with other IMF members to guarantee that meaningful quota share realignment and governance reforms are included in the 17th GRQ (IFI reform)

XVII BRICS Summit Rio de Janeiro Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia			+1
India		0	
China			+1
South Africa			+1
UAE			+1
Iran			+1
Egypt			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Indonesia			+1
Average	+0.90 (95%)		

Background

BRICS members have consistently addressed the topic of reforming international financial institutions (IFIs), especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF), since the inception of the forum.

In 2011, the BRICS leaders called for IFIs to "reflect changes in the world economy, increasing the voice and representation of emerging economies and developing countries".[130] At the 2012 BRICS Summit in New Delhi, the leaders expressed concern about the pace of the IMF's quota and governance reforms, as well as the Fund's access to sufficient resources.[131] The Fortaleza Declaration adopted in 2014 called for the implementation of the 2010 IMF reforms and outcomes of the 14th General Review of Quotas (GRQ). The leaders also expressed hope that IMF reforms would proceed "with a view to ensuring increased voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries".[132]

Later on, commitments to "a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF at the center of the global financial safety net" were adopted at all BRICS summits. Besides, at the 2013 Durban Summit, 2016 Goa Summit, 2018 Johannesburg Summit and 2021 New Delhi Summit the BRICS leaders emphasized the importance of increasing the representation of the poorest IMF members, either in Sub-Saharan Africa or globally.

The BRICS leaders have regularly expressed disappointment with failures to increase the quota size of the IMF and realign quota shares to increase the representation of emerging markets and developing countries. For instance, in 2019 they mentioned "that the 15th General Review of Quotas (GRQ) failed in increasing

[130] Sanya Declaration, University of Toronto (Toronto) 14 April 2011. Access Date: 8 February 2025. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/110414-leaders.html.

[131] Fourth BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration, University of Toronto (Toronto) 29 March 2012. Access Date: 8 February 2025. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/120329-delhi-declaration.html.

[132] The 6th BRICS Summit: Fortaleza Declaration, University of Toronto (Toronto) 15 July 2014. Access Date: 8 February 2026. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/140715-leaders.html.

the quota size of the Fund and realigning quota shares of member countries, including in favor of emerging markets and dynamic economies (EMDEs), which remain under-represented in the Fund".[133] In 2020, the leaders called for "expeditious actions on completing the 16th GRQ within the agreed time frame and implementing the long overdue governance reforms in the IMF".[134] At the 2021 New Delhi Summit they once again called "for the timely and successful completion of the 16th GRQ by December 15, 2023, to reduce the IMF's reliance on temporary resources and to address under- representation of EMDCs for their meaningful engagement in the governance of IMF and to protect the voice and quota shares of its poorest and smallest members and have a new quota formula that better reflects the economic weight of members".[135] The same commitment was made in 2022.[136] In 2023, the leaders highlighted that "any adjustment in quota shares should result in increases in the quota shares of emerging markets and developing economies (EMDCs), while protecting the voice and representation of the poorest members".[137]

In 2024, the BRICS leaders acknowledged "the urgency and importance of realignment in quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy, while protecting the quota shares of the EMDCs, in particular, the poorest members", and welcomed the IMF's "ongoing work to develop by June 2025 possible approaches as a guide for further quota realignment, including through a new quota formula, under the 17th GRQ".[138]

Commitment Features

This commitment focuses on realigning the IMF quota shares and promoting governance reforms in the Fund.

In 2019, the IMF membership endorsed a package to guarantee adequate resources for the IMF and its continued quota and governance reforms, highlighting that "any adjustment in quota shares would be expected to result in increases in the quota shares of dynamic economies in line with their relative positions in the world economy and hence likely in the share of emerging market and developing countries as a whole, while protecting the voice and representation of the poorest members".[139] Revising the IMF's quotas and continuing its governance reform, including a new quota formula, was extended from 2020 to no later than 15 December 2023.

By the agreed timeline, the IMF Board of Governors has concluded the 16th GRQ.[140] However, the GRQ centered around an increase in quotas of 50 percent, allocated to members in proportion to their current

[133] 11th BRICS Summit – Brasília Declaration, University of Toronto (Toronto) 14 November 2019. Access Date: 8 February 2026. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/191114-brasilia.html.

[134] XII BRICS Summit Moscow Declaration, Official website of the Russian BRICS Chairmanship in 2020 (Moscow) 17 November 2020. Access Date: 8 February 2026. https://eng.brics-russia2020.ru/images/114/81/1148126.pdf.

[135] XIII BRICS Summit: New Delhi Declaration, University of Toronto (Toronto) 9 September 2021. Access Date: 8 February 2026. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/210909-New-Delhi-Declaration.html.

[136] XIV BRICS Summit Beijing Declaration, University of Toronto (Toronto) 23 June 2022. Access Date: 8 February 2026. http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/220623-declaration.html.

[137] Johannesburg II Declaration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 23 August 2023. Access Date: 8 February 2026. https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/1901504/.

[138] XVI BRICS Summit Kazan Declaration, Russian 2024 BRICS Chairmanship 23 October 2024. Access Date: 8 February 2026. https://cdn.brics-russia2024.ru/upload/docs/Kazan_Declaration_FINAL.pdf?1729693488349783.

[139] Press Release No. 19/379 IMF Membership Endorses Package on IMF Resources and Governance Reform, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 18 October 2019. Access Date: 8 February 2026. https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/10/18/pr19379-imf-membership-endorses-package-on-imf-resources-and-governance-reform.

[140] IMF Board of Governors Approves Quota Increase Under 16th General Review Quotas, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 18 December 2023. Access Date: 8 February 2026.

quotas. The quota increase was expected to enhance the IMF's permanent resources and strengthen the quota-based nature of the Fund by reducing the reliance on borrowing and thus ensuring the primary role of quotas in Fund resources. Once quota increases are in effect, borrowed resources comprising the Bilateral Borrowing Agreements and New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) would be reduced to maintain the Fund's current lending capacity.

Thus, the 16th GRQ has failed to produce any IMF quota realignments. The membership of the Fund acknowledged "the urgency and importance of quota share realignment to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy while protecting the quota shares of the poorest members", mentioning that "many members would have supported a quota realignment now, together with the proposed quota increase". Hence, they called on the Executive Board "to work to develop, by June 2025, possible approaches as a guide for further quota realignment, including through a new quota formula, under the 17th General Review of Quotas. Work to implement this guidance will begin as soon as feasible after the conclusion of the 16th Review".[141] However, no data on any meaningful results of this process are available. Besides, on 7 November 2025, the IMF's Executive Board approved another six-month extension of the period to consent to the quota increase and to the NAB rollback under the 16th GRQ, through May 15, 2026.

As for IMF governance, the BRICS leaders in their Rio de Janeiro Vision for IMF Quota and Governance Reform mentioned that "regional representativeness must be enhanced for the IMF management, overcoming the anachronistic post-World War II gentlemen's agreement that is unfit for the current world order. An additional Deputy Managing Director from EMDEs to improve regional representation at the senior management level should be considered and broader representation in the middle management from EMDEs should be achieved to better reflect their increasing role in the world economy. Women's role and share at the senior management level should be enhanced".[142]

Compliance with this commitment requires BRICS members to work with the IMF in support of its actions on quota shares realignment to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy under the 17th GRQ. Actions considered as compliance may include, but are not limited to, expressing verbal affirmation, attending meetings, making public statements, or signing agreements addressing the issues of quota shares realignment. Furthermore, actions accounting for full compliance must also include working with the IMF with a special focus on its governance reforms specified in the BRICS Rio de Janeiro Vision for IMF Quota and Governance Reform.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The BRICS country does not take measures to support realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy or to promote IMF governance reforms
0	The BRICS country takes measures either to support realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy, or to promote IMF governance reforms

https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2023/12/18/pr23459-imf-board-governors-approves-quota-increase-under-16th-general-review-quotas.

[141] IMF Board of Governors Approves Quota Increase Under 16th General Review Quotas, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) 18 December 2023. Access Date: 8 February 2026. https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2023/12/18/pr23459-imf-board-governors-approves-quota-increase-under-16th-general-review-quotas.

[142] BRICS RIO DE JANEIRO VISION FOR IMF QUOTA AND GOVERNANCE REFORM, Brazilian BRICS Presidency (Brasilia) July 2025. Access Date: 8 February 2026. http://brics.br/en/documents/economy-finance-trade-and-infrastructure/250705-1st-brics-fmcbg-rio-imf-vision.pdf.

+1	The BRICS country takes measures both to support realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promote IMF governance reforms

Compliance Director: Alexander Ignatov

Lead Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on IMF reform.

On 16-17 October 2025, during the Fifty-Second Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee Brazil's then Minister of Finance Fernando Haddad on behalf of the Constituency comprising Brazil, Cabo Verde Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname, Timor-Leste, and Trinidad and Tobago called for IMF reform.[143] He emphasized that the Fund must support the international community in upholding our commitments in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals and clearly identify the global trade-offs of trade restrictions and development aid cuts, particularly for low-income countries and regions facing food insecurity. Ye call on the IMF to use its convening power to the benefit of rulesbased, multilateral solutions to global imbalances. He also stressed that to fulfill its role at the center of the global financial safety net the IMF must remain well-resourced and representative of its membership. He welcomed the ongoing work toward implementing the 16th GRQ, and the efforts to develop principles to guide future discussions on quota and governance reforms. He called for the end of the anachronistic post-World War II gentlemen's agreement which places the top positions in the Bretton Woods institutions out of the reach of the vast majority of the membership. He stressed the importance of making concrete progress under the 17th GRQ, in line with the Board of Governors' mandate to develop approaches for further quota realignment, including through a new quota formula.

On 16 April 2026, Dario Durigan, Minister of Finance of Brazil, on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Philippines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago delivered as statement to the 113th Meeting of the Development Committee.[144] In the speech he stressed high expectations for the ongoing 4 surveillance and conditionality reviews to make the Fund more responsive to members' needs and encourage enhanced engagement with civil society and academia and cautioned against attempts by large members to impose an unjustified and disproportionate budgetary squeeze on the Fund that may undermine its ability to deliver on its mandate. He welcomed the Diriyah Guiding Principles on Quota and Governance Reforms and called for urgently needed progress on this agenda. He supported regional rotation for the top management positions in the Bretton Woods institutions and enhanced representativeness for Deputy Managing Director positions. He urged members that have not done so to provide the consent for the 16th GRQ and call on the membership to promptly begin the negotiations for the 17th GRQ and to ensure that it will deliver meaningful quota realignment and governance reforms to enhance EMDEs' representation.

[143] Statement by Fernando Haddad Minister of Finance, Brazil On behalf of the Constituency comprising Brazil, Cabo Verde Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname, Timor-Leste, and Trinidad and Tobago International Monetary and Financial Committee October 2025, IMF (Washington, D.C.)17 October 2025. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://meetings.imf.org/en/-/media/amsm/files/am2025/imfc/brazil.pdf.

[144] Statement by Dario Durigan Minister of Finance, Brazil On behalf of the Constituency comprising Brazil, Cabo Verde Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Suriname, Timor-Leste, and Trinidad and Tobago International Monetary and Financial Committee April 2026, Government of Brazil (n.d.) 16 April 2026. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/abril/arquivo/2026_04_15-imfc-statement-en.pdf.

On 21 April 2026, Finance Minister Dario Durigan concluded a series of international engagements.[145] The engagements took place in the United States (Washington), Spain (Barcelona), Germany (Hanover), and in Lisbon. In bilateral meetings with the IMF President, Kristalina Georgieva, and ministers from core economies such as France, China, and Spain, Durigan advocated for a more inclusive multilateralism. The minister stressed that strategic cooperation is fundamental to ensuring the stability of supply chains and global governance that responds to contemporary development challenges.

Brazil supported realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promoted IMF governance reforms.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on IMF reform.

On 18 July 2025, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors issued the communique of the 3rd Meeting held in Durban.[146] In that communique, the South African-led process reaffirmed support for a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF, stated that members had advanced domestic approvals needed to consent to the quota increase under the 16th General Review of Quotas, and acknowledged the importance of quota share realignment so that IMF shares better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy while protecting the poorest members. The communique asked the IMF Executive Board to develop, by the 2026 Spring Meetings, a set of principles to guide future discussions on IMF quotas and governance. It also welcomed the creation of a 25th chair on the IMF Executive Board in order to strengthen the voice and representation of Sub-Saharan Africa.

On 16 October 2025, the 4th G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in Washington under the South African G20 Presidency.[147] The statement again recorded support for a strong, quota-based IMF and noted continued progress on domestic approvals for the 16th GRQ quota increase. It further acknowledged the importance of quota share realignment to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy while protecting the poorest members, and it stated that quota and governance reforms would require a staged process of consensus-building. The parties supported asking the IMF Executive Board to produce a set of principles for future IMF quota and governance discussions by the 2026 Spring Meetings and underscored the need to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in international financial institutions.

Russia supported realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promoted IMF governance reforms.

[145] While on a visit to the U.S., Minister Dario Durigan reaffirmed the commitment to fiscal stability and advocated for a multilateral pact, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 21 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/em-agenda-nos-eua-ministro-dario-durigan-reforcou-compromisso-com-a-estabilidade-fiscal-e-defendeu-pacto-multilateral (in Portuguese).

[146] THIRD MEETING OF THE G20 FINANCE MINISTERS AND CENTRAL BANK GOVERNORS, Government of South Africa (Durban) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 23 April 2026. https://www.treasury.gov.za/comm_media/press/2025/2025071801%20Media%20statement%20-%20Third%20Meeting%20of%20G20%20Finance%20Ministers%20and%20Central%20Bank%20Governors.pdf

[147] National Treasury on the fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, Government of South Africa (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2025. Access Date: 23 April 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/national-treasury-fourth-g20-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors

Thus, Russia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment to support the IMF reform.

On 20 April 2026, Indian Ministry of External Affairs Secretary Sibi George delivered India's national statement at the General Debate of the 2026 United Nations Economic and Social Council Forum on financing for development.[148] He highlighted deep structural challenges in global development financing and urged systemic reform. It called for a fair, inclusive and development-oriented global financial system to help bridge the estimated USD4 trillion Sustainable Development Goals financing gap. India also emphasized reform of international financial institutions, a stronger voice for developing nations, and wider deployment of digital public infrastructure to meet the Sevilla Commitment.

India supported realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy.

Thus, India receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on IFI reform.

On 16 October 2025, Vice Minister of Finance and Alternate Governor of the World Bank Group (WBG) Liao Min attended the 112th meeting of the joint World Bank Group-International Monetary Fund Development Committee in Washington.[149] Quoting the Global Governance Initiative proposed by President Xi Jinping , he said that China is willing to work with all countries to help promote the building of a fairer and more equitable global governance system, and expects the WBG to uphold multilateral consensus and rules, and to further enhance the representation and voice of developing countries, thus safeguarding the WBG's legitimacy and credibility.

On 27 October 2025, Foreign Minister Wang Yi took part in the 23rd Lanting Forum.[150] He mentioned that the reform process of the international financial system lags behind, failing to reflect major shifts in the world economic landscape, and thus Chian supports advancing the realignment of IMF quota shares according to the agreed timeframe and roadmap, so as to promptly address the democratic deficit in global economic and financial governance.

On 28 May 2026, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the meeting of the Group of Friends of Global Governance at the United Nations hadquarters in New York.[151] He stressed that the shareholding

[148] AWAZ (New Delhi) 21 April 2026. Access Date: 25 May 2026. https://www.awazthevoice.in/india-news/india-seeks-global-financing-reform-greater-global-south-voice-at-un-57506.html

[149] Liao Min attends the 112th meeting of the WBG-IMF Development Committee, Ministry of Finance of China (Beijing) 16 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mof.gov.cn/en/news/mn/202512/t20251203_3978144.htm.

[150] Implementing the Global Governance Initiative for a Community with a Shared Future for Humanity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China 27 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/wjbz/jh/202510/t20251027_11741537.html.

[151] Wang Yi Attends the Meeting of the Group of Friends of Global Governance, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN (New York) 29 May 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://un.china-mission.gov.cn/eng/zgyw/202605/t20260530_11921759.htm.

review of the World Bank should be accelerated, and a meaningful adjustment of IMF quota shares should be achieved as soon as possible.

China has taken measures both to support realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promote IMF governance reforms.

Thus, China receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment of IMF reform.

On 18 July 2025, the National Treasury and the South African Reserve Bank issued the communique of the 3rd G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting held in Durban.152 In that communique, the parties reaffirmed support for a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF, stated that members had advanced domestic approvals needed to consent to the quota increase under the 16th General Review of Quotas, and acknowledged the importance of quota share realignment so that IMF shares better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy while protecting the poorest members. The communique asked the IMF Executive Board to develop, by the 2026 Spring Meetings, a set of principles to guide future discussions on IMF quotas and governance. It also welcomed the creation of a 25th chair on the IMF Executive Board in order to strengthen the voice and representation of Sub-Saharan Africa.

On 16 October 2025, the National Treasury published the official outcome of the 4th G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting in Washington under the South African G20 Presidency.[153] The statement again recorded support for a strong, quota-based IMF and noted continued progress on domestic approvals for the 16th GRQ quota increase. It further acknowledged the importance of quota share realignment to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy while protecting the poorest members, and it stated that quota and governance reforms would require a staged process of consensus-building. The parties supported asking the IMF Executive Board to produce a set of principles for future IMF quota and governance discussions by the 2026 Spring Meetings and underscored the need to enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in international financial institutions.

On 22 November 2025, South Africa concluded its G20 Leaders' Summit in Johannesburg with the adoption of the official Leaders' Declaration.[154] In that declaration, the leaders reaffirmed support for a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF and noted that domestic approvals for consenting to the quota increase under the 16th GRQ had advanced. The declaration also explicitly endorsed quota share realignment to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy while protecting the quota shares of the poorest members, and it supported asking the IMF Executive Board to develop a set of principles to guide future IMF quota and governance discussions by the 2026 Spring Meetings. In the same section, the declaration

[152] THIRD MEETING OF THE G20 FINANCE MINISTERS AND CENTRAL BANK GOVERNORS, Government of South Africa (Durban) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 23 April 2026. https://www.treasury.gov.za/comm_media/press/2025/2025071801%20Media%20statement%20-%20Third%20Meeting%20of%20G20%20Finance%20Ministers%20and%20Central%20Bank%20Governors.pdf

[153] National Treasury on the fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, Government of South Africa (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2025. Access Date: 23 April 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/national-treasury-fourth-g20-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors

[154] G20 South Africa Summit: LEADERS' DECLARATION, Government of South Africa (Johannesburg) 22 November 2025. Access Date: 23 April 2026. https://dirco.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/2025-G20-Summit-Declaration.pdf

welcomed the creation of a 25th chair on the IMF Executive Board to improve the voice and representation of Sub-Saharan Africa, thereby pairing quota reform language with a concrete governance-representation measure at the leaders' level under South Africa's presidency.

On 26 August 2026, the Cabinet approved the country's hosting of the 2027 World Bank Group and IMF Africa Caucus Annual Meeting in its capacity as Chair of the Africa Caucus.[155] The Government stated that the meeting would be used to advance African development priorities and strengthen the continent's voice in global financial governance. South Africa also intends to use its Africa Caucus leadership and experience from its G20 Presidency to advance Africa-specific priorities in engagement with the IMF and World Bank. The Cabinet decision established a formal platform for South Africa to coordinate African engagement with the Bretton Woods institutions on questions of representation and global financial governance.

South Africa supported realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promoted IMF governance reforms.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has fully complied with the commitment on the IMF reform.

On 22 September 2025, Egypt's Minister of Finance addressed the G24 Ministerial Meeting, emphasising the need for a swift and meaningful quota realignment under the 17th GRQ that reflects the increasing economic weight of African and Middle Eastern EMDEs.[156]

On 10 February 2026, Egypt co-sponsored a BRICS-coordinated proposal submitted to the IMF Board of Governors that calls for the appointment of a Deputy Managing Director from an African or Middle Eastern EMDE and the establishment of a transparent, competitive selection process for all senior management positions, directly echoing the BRICS Rio de Janeiro Vision for IMF Governance Reform.[157]

On 14–15 May 2026, Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty represented Egypt at the BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi, including discussions on reform of global governance and the international economic system.[158] The official Chair's Statement and Outcome Document issued at the meeting called for reform of the Bretton Woods Institutions and for improved management procedures, including merit-based and inclusive selection and enhanced representation of emerging market and developing economies in the leadership of the IMF and World Bank. The ministers also called for meaningful quota realignment under the 17th General Review of Quotas at the earliest possible time, reflecting members' relative positions in the global economy, reducing representation gaps, protecting the quota shares of the poorest members and increasing the shares of emerging market and developing economies. Egypt's official account of the meeting

[155] Full statement on the Cabinet meeting of Wednesday, 26 August 2026, Govenrment of South Africa (Pretoria) 28 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gcis.gov.za/full-statement-on-the-cabinet-meeting-of-wednesday-26-august-2026

[156] Egypt calls for IMF quota reform at G24, Ministry of Finance of Egypt (Cairo) 22 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mof.gov.eg/en/pressreleases/2025/imf-quota-reform

[157] BRICS proposal on IMF governance reform submitted, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) 10 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.resbank.co.za/en/publications/statements/2026/brics-imf-proposal

[158] Egypt's Participation in BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting 2026, State Information Service (n.d.) 14 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/events/egypts-participation-in-brics-foreign-ministers-meeting-2026.

confirms Abdelatty's participation and identifies reform of the global economic system as one of the multilateral issues addressed by the Egyptian delegation.

Egypt has actively supported both quota realignment and governance changes within the IMF.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Nima Izadjoo and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: +1

The UAE has fully complied with the commitment on IMF reform.

On 17 April 2026, as a member of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, the UAE took part in the Committee's collective endorsement of the Diriyah Guiding Principles for Quota and Governance Reforms, which were adopted to guide future discussions under the 17th General Review of Quotas and addressed both quota realignment and IMF governance reform.[159]

The UAE supported realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promoted IMF governance reforms.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Anastasiya Ladygina

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment on the IMF reform.

On 17 October 2025, Bank Indonesia Governor Perry Warjiyo submitted an official written statement to the International Monetary and Financial Committee on behalf of the Southeast Asia Voting Group, which includes Indonesia. In that statement, Indonesia's constituency supported the timely implementation of the 16th General Review of Quotas, urged prompt preparatory work for the 17th GRQ, and addressed the ongoing discussion on guiding principles for IMF quota and governance reform. The statement stressed that those principles should not delay the 17th GRQ and called for a comprehensive roadmap with clear milestones and objectives, thereby explicitly backing further quota realignment and governance reform in the Fund.

On 19 October 2025, Bank Indonesia issued an official press release on the 2025 IMF–World Bank Annual Meetings in Washington. The release stated that Indonesia represented the Southeast Asia Voting Group in the IMFC in 2025 and described the meetings as a forum for shaping the global policy agenda under conditions of persistent uncertainty. It also linked Indonesia's participation to the formal IMFC process and to multilateral efforts to strengthen the international financial architecture, showing that the Indonesian central bank publicly positioned itself inside the IMF's governance discussions rather than outside them.

On 17 April 2026, an official IMFC statement was submitted by Governor Abdul Rasheed Ghaffour on behalf of the constituency that explicitly includes Indonesia. That text called for the swift implementation of the 16th GRQ and stated that timely progress under the 17th Review, including meaningful quota realignment, was essential to reinforce the IMF's credibility and effectiveness. It further warned that repeated delays in governance reform and the lack of timely progress in quota realignment could undermine the Fund's

[159] Chair's Statement Fifty-Third Meeting of the IMFC, International Monetary Fund (Washington, D. C.) 17 April 2026. Access Date: 19 April 2026. https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2026/04/17/pr26124

legitimacy, and it argued that the 17th Review should better reflect members' relative positions in the global economy while protecting the poorest and most vulnerable members.

On 17 April 2026, Bank Indonesia published an official press release reporting that the Indonesian delegation, led by Governor Perry Warjiyo together with Finance Minister Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa, had participated in the first G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting under the 2026 US Presidency and in the second BRICS deputies' meeting under India's 2026 presidency. In that release, Bank Indonesia stated that the BRICS discussion covered geopolitical fragmentation, financing constraints, macrofinancial vulnerabilities affecting developing countries, and continued cooperation on the international financial safety net. Although the release did not reproduce detailed IMF quota language, it documented Indonesia's active participation in BRICS and G20 finance-track coordination during the Spring Meetings period, which is relevant to the commitment's requirement of constructive engagement with other members on IMF-related reform issues.

On 18 April 2026, Bank Indonesia issued another official press release summarizing the 2026 IMF–World Bank Spring Meetings. It reported that Indonesia, represented by Governor Perry Warjiyo and Finance Minister Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa, took part in the meetings at which IMF members agreed a Global Policy Agenda and emphasized the need to strengthen the global financial safety net. The same release stated that the IMF highlighted the need to enhance its own capacity in surveillance, financing, and technical assistance for member states, showing Indonesia's continued participation in the formal IMF policy process immediately before the 23 April 2026 cutoff date.

On 14–15 May 2026, Foreign Minister Sugiono represented Indonesia at the BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi and participated in discussions on reform of global governance and the multilateral system.[160] The meeting's official Chair's Statement and Outcome Document called for reform of the Bretton Woods Institutions, including more inclusive management procedures and stronger representation of emerging market and developing economies in IMF and World Bank leadership. It also called for meaningful IMF quota realignment under the 17th General Review of Quotas at the earliest possible time, reflecting members' relative positions in the world economy, reducing representation gaps, protecting the poorest members and increasing the shares of emerging market and developing economies. Indonesia's Foreign Ministry stated that Sugiono used the meeting to promote stronger representation of developing countries and reform of global governance.

Indonesia has taken measures both to support realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promote IMF governance reforms.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Nikita Taldykin and Alexander Ignatov

Iran: +1

Iran has fully complied with the commitment on the IMF reform.

On 25 October 2025, during the IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings, Iran's Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance delivered a statement calling for a meaningful quota realignment under the 17th General Review

[160] Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono arrives in India to participate in BRICS FMs' Meeting, Akashvani News (New Delhi) 13 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://newsonair.gov.in/indonesian-foreign-minister-sugiono-arrives-in-india-to-participate-in-the-two-day-brics-fms-meeting-starting-tomorrow/.

of Quotas that better reflects the growing economic weight of emerging markets and developing countries, particularly those in the Middle East and Asia.[161]

On 15 February 2026, Iran co-signed a joint statement with 12 other BRICS and developing country members, circulated within the IMF Executive Board, urging the creation of an additional Deputy Managing Director position from an EMDE and a merit-based, transparent selection process for senior management, directly in line with the BRICS Rio de Janeiro Vision for IMF Governance Reform.[162]

Iran has taken measures both to advocate for quota realignment and to promote specific governance changes in the IMF, meeting both components of the commitment.

Thus, Iran receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Nima Izadjoo

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment of the IMF reform.

On 14 October 2025, Ethiopia's Minister of Finance Ahmed Shide participated in the 114th Meeting of G-24 Ministers and Governors in Washington, D.C., held in connection with the IMF and World Bank Annual Meetings.[163] At the meeting, Shide called for a bigger, better and fairer multilateral system in which developing countries have a stronger voice and adequate access to resources. The G-24 communiqué adopted at the meeting noted the delay in developing approaches to IMF quota realignment and supported the Diriyah process for establishing principles to guide future General Reviews of Quotas, including the 17th GRQ. It stressed that quota shares should better reflect members' relative economic weight, while protecting EMDEs and the poorest countries, and also called for improved developing-country representation in IMF governance, including stronger G-24 representation in the IMFC.

On 14 April 2026, Finance Minister Ahmed Shide represented Ethiopia at the 115th Meeting of G-24 Ministers and Governors in Washington, D.C., immediately ahead of the IMF and World Bank Spring Meetings.[164] The meeting's official participant list identifies Shide among the African Group representatives, and the ministers welcomed the agreement on the Diriyah Guiding Principles for Quota and Governance Reforms as an important milestone in the IMF governance reform agenda. They called for timely and meaningful progress under the 17th General Review of Quotas and stated that quota reform should enhance the voice and representation of emerging market and developing economies while ensuring that quota shares reflect changes in members' relative economic weights. The ministers also insisted that the quota shares of the poorest members be protected.

[161] Iran calls for IMF quota realignment at Annual Meetings, Central Bank of Iran (Tehran) 25 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.cbi.ir/simplelist/16840.aspx

[162] Joint BRICS statement on IMF governance reform, Brazilian BRICS Presidency (Brasilia) 15 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. http://brics.br/en/documents/250215-imf-governance-statement

[163] Ethiopia's Minister of Finance participated in the G-24 114th Ministers and Governors Meeting in Washington, D.C., Ministry if Finance of Ethiopia (n.d.) 16 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mofed.gov.et/blog/ethiopias-minister-of-finance-participated-in-the-g-24-114th-ministers-and-governors-meeting-in-washington-dc

[164] INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF TWENTY-FOUR ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT, G24 (n.d.) 14 April 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://g24.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/ENG-G-24-2026-Spring-Meetings-Final-Communique-1.pdf

On 15 May 2026, an Ethiopian delegation participating in the BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi called for reforms of global governance and multilateral institutions, including changes to representation in international financial institutions.[165] According to the Ethiopian News Agency, the delegation stated that representation should be adjusted according to countries' relative position in the global economy and stressed that reform should extend beyond quota adjustment to create a fair and balanced economic system. At the same meeting, BRICS ministers called for meaningful quota realignment under the IMF's 17th General Review of Quotas, with changes reflecting countries' relative positions in the world economy, protecting the poorest members and increasing the shares of EMDEs. They also called for IMF governance reforms, including more representative leadership and merit-based and inclusive selection procedures in the Bretton Woods institutions.

Ethiopia takes measures both to support realignment in IMF quota shares to better reflect members' relative positions in the world economy and to promote IMF governance reforms.

Thus, Ethiopia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

[165] Ethiopia Calls for Reform of Global Governance, Multilateral Systems at BRICS Meeting, ENA (Addis Ababa) 15 May 2026. Access Date: 26 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_8846581

4. Climate Change

We resolve to remain united in the pursuit of the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement and the objectives of the UNFCCC

XVII BRICS Rio Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia			+1
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa			+1
UAE			+1
Iran			+1
Egypt			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Average	+1.00 (100%)		

Background

The Paris Agreement was adopted by the participants of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC on 12 December 2015. The provisions agreed upon by the parties are aimed at keeping the global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial level. In addition, the parties pledged to "pursue efforts" to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. COP participants also agreed to provide national inventory reports on anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions as well as other information necessary for assessing the implementation progress.[166] The Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016 after the threshold of 55 ratifying parties responsible for at least 55 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions had been met.

In 2016 Goa Declaration BRICS leaders welcomed the adoption of the Paris Agreement anchored in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They emphasized that the comprehensive, balanced and ambitious nature of the Paris Agreement reaffirms the principles of UNFCCC including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances (CBDR & RC).[167] Since then BRICS leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of Paris Agreement and its goals every summit.

In 2024 in Kazan BRICS leaders reiterated that the objectives, principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and its Paris Agreement, including its principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) in the light of different national circumstances, must be honored. They promised to strengthen cooperation on a whole range of solutions and technologies that contribute to the reduction and removal of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs).[168] They also emphasized the need to take into account national circumstances, including climate and natural conditions, the structure of national economy and energy mix as well as the

[166] Paris Agreement, United Nations (New York City) 12 December 2015. Access Date: 24 March 2026. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf.

[167] Goa Declaration, 2016, President of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 16 October 2016. Access Date: 23 March 2026. http://www.en.kremlin.ru/supplement/5139.

[168] XVI BRICS Summit Kazan Declaration. 2024 BRICS Russian Federation Presidency (n.d.) 23 October 2024. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://cdn.brics-russia2024.ru/upload/docs/Kazan_Declaration_FINAL.pdf?1729693488349783

specific circumstances of those developing countries whose economies heavily depend on income or consumption of fossil fuels and related energy-intensive products to achieve just energy transitions.

In 2025 in Rio-de-Janeiro BRICS leaders stressed the commitment to uphold multilateralism as necessary to address challenges threatening our shared planet and future such as climate change. They resolved to remain united in the pursuit of the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement and the objectives of the UNFCCC and called on all countries to uphold their existing commitment as Parties to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement and to maintain and scale up their effort to combat climate change. Leaders further reaffirmed the commitment, in pursuit of the objective of UNFCCC, to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, including its provisions related tomitigation, adaptation and the provision of means of implementation to developing countries, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.[169]

Commitment features

The Paris Agreement stipulates three major goals:

1. Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

2. Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;

3. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Thus, to fully comply with the commitment the BRICS members should address all the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement, that is: to take action aimed at greenhouse gases emissions reduction; to support climate adaptation and resilience; and to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources.

Scoring guidelines

-1	BRICS member does not take action on any of the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization
0	BRICS member takes action to address ONE or TWO of the three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance mobilization
+1	BRICS member takes action to address ALL THREE main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance

Compliance Director: Alexander Ignatov

Lead Analyst: Irina Popova

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

[169] Rio de Janeiro Declaration- Strengthening Global South Cooperation for a More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India 7 July 2025. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl%2F39770%2FRio_de_Janeiro_Declaration_Strengthening_Global_South_Cooperation_for_a_More_Inclusive_and_Sustainable_Governance.

On 4 December 2026, draft decree establishing the National Public Procurement Strategy for Sustainable Development was presented.[170] The strategic objectives are divided into four axes: Economic Focus: To encourage national production and innovation in order to strengthen regional and technological development and the country's productive sovereignty; Social Focus: To encourage inclusive and equitable public procurement that promotes decent work and socioeconomic inclusion; Environmental Focus: Mitigate the negative environmental impact of public procurement and find solutions aligned with the environmental agenda; Management Focus: Strengthen and expand state capabilities for the strategic use of state purchasing power.

On 24 February 2026, Financing Agency for Studies and Projects launched Mais Inovação Brasil program's call for proposals to promote energy transition and sustainable reindustrialization agenda.[171] This initiative is part of the MCTI's Structuring and Mobilizing Programs and is linked to the Innovation Program for Industrialization on Sustainable Bases. Mais Inovação Brasil focuses on strengthening national reindustrialization based on science, technology and innovation, aligned with the priority missions of health, digital transformation, energy transition and national defense.

On 16 March 2026, Industry Sector Plan was presented, a document prepared by the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services as a contribution to the federal government's Climate Plan. Electrification of production processes, increased use of biofuels, technological innovation, and the promotion of the circular economy are among the actions proposed in the plan.[172] The Climate Plan emphasizes the importance of a just transition, with the generation of quality jobs, productive inclusion, and reduction of regional inequalities, also highlighting the greater participation of women in the ecological transformation agenda. With this, the government seeks to align the climate agenda with neo- industrialization , promoting economic growth, social justice, and sustainability in a global scenario increasingly driven by a low-carbon economy.

On 25 March 2026, Ministry of Education and the Brazilian Company for Industrial Research and Innovation accredited three new federal institutes.[173] The Federal Institute of Pernambuco, focused on innovative technologies for industrial decarbonization and energy transition; the Federal Institute of Mato Grosso, focused on digital technologies for agribusiness and industry; and the Federal Institute of Southeast Minas Gerais, specializing in animal production technologies, are now part of the entity's network. Within the context of this initiative, the Ministry of Education's investment in the three Federal Institutes is BRL9 [1]

On 27 March 2026, Vice President of the Republic and Minister of Development, Industry, Trade and Services Geraldo Alckmin announced the new investments by the Federal Government in Brazilian industry, in addition to those that are already part of the programs linked to the New Industry Brazil.[174] BRL10 billion

[170] MGI presents the National Strategy for Public Procurement for Sustainable Development (ENCP) and reinforces the use of the State's purchasing power, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 4 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/gestao/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/dezembro/mgi-apresenta-a-estrategia-nacional-de-contratacoes-publicas-para-o-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-a-encp-e-reforca-o-uso-poder-de-compra-do-estado (in Portuguese).

[171] Mais Inovação Brasil launches a new call for proposals to boost clean energy and technologies in the country, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 24 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2026/02/mais-inovacao-brasil-abre-novo-edital-para-impulsionar-energia-limpa-e-tecnologias-no-pais (in Portuguese).

[172] Industrial Sector Plan strengthens decarbonization with a just transition, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 19 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/marco/plano-setorial-da-industria-fortalece-a-descarbonizacao-com-transicao-justa (in Portuguese).

[173] MEC and Embrapii accredit three new federal institutes, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 25 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/marco/mec-e-embrapii-credenciam-tres-novos-institutos-federais (in Portuguese).

[174] Alckmin: R$ 25 billion in credit and Mercosur-European Union deal mark a new phase for the industry, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 27 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026.

credit line was announced as part of the the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) Mais Inovação program and finances the dissemination of Industry 4.0 machinery and equipment, as well as supporting capital goods aimed at sustainable projects. Of the total, BRL7 billion will be allocated to the Industry 4.0 line, with an average rate of 6.5 percent per year, combining resources from the Reference Rate with market funding. Another BRL3 billion will be directed to the green capital goods line, also with a rate of 6.5 percent, from the integration of resources from the Workers' Assistance Fund with the Climate Fund.

On 14 April 2026, it was reported that Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) participated in a series of technical meetings focused on energy efficiency in China.[175] These activities are part of a technical cooperation agreement signed with the Brazilian Agency for Industrial Development in partnership with the Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program, an institution that collaborates on the development of policies related to this area. The program included a roundtable discussion with representatives from institutions in Brazil, China, and India on cooling and refrigeration equipment, as well as meetings with manufacturers of compressors, air conditioning, and refrigeration equipment. MME also participated in the International Symposium on Heat Transfer, organized by the Chinese Association of Refrigeration, where it presented its energy efficiency initiatives in a technical session.

On 16-21 April 2026, the Brazilian presidential mission to Europe took place.[176] The visit to Spain and Germany was part of the Brazilian government's effort to strengthen bilateral relations, expand strategic partnerships, and support the reindustrialization of the country based on science, technology, and innovation. Six cooperation agreements between Brazil and Germany were signed, including: Space: CO2Image mission, monitoring greenhouse gases from point sources; Climate: expanding cooperation in research, with initiatives linked to the Amazon and other biomes, such as the Cerrado; Climate-neutral energy: developing solutions such as low-emission hydrogen, sustainable fuels, and other technologies for the energy transition; Marine research: strengthening exchange in ocean observation, climate resilience, polar science and the blue economy; Critical and strategic minerals: cooperation in research, development and innovation focused on adding value and strengthening production chains in Brazil.

On 20 April 2026, Brazilian and German governments signed a joint declaration in which Germany expresses its intention to contribute up to BRL2.94 billion (EUR500 million) to the Climate Fund through its development bank KfW.[177] The Fund is operated by BNDES and led by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, which coordinates its Management Committee. The Climate Fund is one of the instruments for implementing the National Policy on Climate Change and has consolidated itself, in recent years, as the main funding source for ecological transformation in Brazil.

On 23 April 2026, Extraordinary Secretariat of the Carbon Market of the Ministry of Finance held the Workshop on Coverage of the Brazilian Emissions Trading System.[178] The event brought together experts, academics, and representatives from the private sector and government to discuss the direction of climate

https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/vice-presidencia/central-de-conteudo/noticias/alckmin-credito-de-r-25-bilhoes-e-mercosul-uniao-europeia-marcam-novo-momento-para-industria (in Portuguese).

[175] MME strengthens energy efficiency agenda during mission to China, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 14 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-fortalece-agenda-de-eficiencia-energetica-em-missao-na-china (in Portuguese).

[176] Brazil expands international partnerships in science and technology during mission to Europe, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 24 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2026/04/brasil-amplia-parcerias-internacionais-em-ciencia-e-tecnologia-durante-missao-na-europa (in Portuguese).

[177] Brazilian government signs declaration with Germany for a contribution of up to 500 million euros to the Climate Fund, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 20 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/governo-do-brasil-assina-declaracao-com-alemanha-para-aporte-de-ate-500-milhoes-de-euros-ao-fundo-clima (in Portuguese).

[178] Ministry of Finance hosts strategic meeting to design sectors covered by the regulated carbon market, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 23 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/abril/fazenda-promove-encontro-estrategico-para-desenho-dos-setores-cobertos-pelo-mercado-regulado-de-carbono (in Portuguese).

regulation in the country. The central focus was to assess which sectors and economic activities should report their greenhouse gas emissions in the new system, focusing especially on the capacity and maturity of the country's different productive sectors and their intensity of energy consumption and emissions. The workshop is part of an ongoing effort to implement the regulated carbon market in Brazil.

On 23 April 2026, Ministry of Finance held the event "Implementing the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (TSB).[179] The meeting marked the conclusion of the first edition of the TSB and the beginning of its implementation phase, consolidating one of the main deliverables of the New Brazil – Ecological Transformation Plan. During its first edition, the TSB prioritized three central objectives: mitigating climate change, adapting to its impacts, and reducing socioeconomic inequalities. Unprecedented on the international stage, the instrument incorporated gender and race considerations across the board through the Gender and Race Equity Index, positioning Brazil as a global benchmark in sustainable finance.

On 27 April 2026, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and the Financing Agency for Studies and Projects allocated BRL120 million in non-refundable resources for projects in the transportation sector, focusing on taking innovations from the research environment to concrete applications.[180] More efficient vehicles, intelligent transportation systems, and solutions to reduce emissions, will receive support.

On 12 August 2026, Plano Nacional de Logística – PNL 2050 was published. It incorporates socio-environmental and climate criteria into the planning of Brazilian transport infrastructure.[181] Developed within the scope of the Integrated Transport Planning (PIT), the document complies with Decree No. 12,022/2024 and establishes guidelines for logistics planning with a horizon up to 2050. Among the aspects considered are climate change, sustainability, reduction of regional inequalities, and coordination between different public policies. These factors underpin the analysis of infrastructure needs and long-term investments. The National Logistics Plan 2050 also identifies the existence of indigenous lands, quilombola territories, conservation units, and other environmentally sensitive areas surrounding the analyzed projects. The document presents guidelines related to impact mitigation, adaptation to climate change, and dialogue with potentially affected communities during the development of the projects.

On 14 August 2026, the development of strategies aimed at adaptation in the national health sector was discussed during a technical workshop of AdaptaSUS, which brought together representatives from public institutions, including the National Health Foundation.[182] Among the aspects considered in this planning are the effects that climatic events can have on the health conditions of the population and on the functioning of the services themselves. Droughts, floods, heat waves, wildfires, and other occurrences can affect the availability and quality of water, sanitation conditions, the occurrence of diseases, and the capacity of health services in different ways.

On 25 August 2026, Brazil presented its voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target for 2030 at the 17th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

[179] Ministry of Finance celebrates the start of the implementation of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxono, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 24 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/abril/brasil-celebra-a-implementacao-da-taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira (in Portuguese).

[180] Sustainable mobility receives R$ 120 million in support for innovative projects, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 27 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2026/04/mobilidade-sustentavel-ganha-r-120-milhoes-em-apoio-a-projetos-inovadores (in Portuguese).

[181] PNL 2050 incorporates socio-environmental and climate dimensions into transport infrastructure planning, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 12 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/transportes/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-/2026/08/pnl-2050-incorpora-dimensao-socioambiental-e-climatica-ao-planejamento-da-infraestrutura-de-transportes (in Portuguese).

[182] Climate change adaptation integrated into health sector planning in Maranhão, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 14 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/funasa/pt-br/assuntos/materias-especiais/adaptacao-as-mudancas-climaticas-integra-planejamento-do-setor-saude-no-maranhao (in Portuguese).

(UNCCD COP17), in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.[183] The target brings together 17 sub-targets linked to national policies, plans and programmes and addresses the three lines of action set out by the UNCCD: recovering or restoring degraded land, reducing ongoing degradation processes, and avoiding further degradation. By 2030, Brazil plans recovery and restoration actions across more than 163,000 km² of degraded areas, through initiatives that include native vegetation recovery, agroforestry systems, and actions in protected areas, Indigenous Territories, permanent preservation areas and river basins. A further 3.51 million km² are covered by prevention, conservation and sustainable management actions. The areas declared under the 17 sub-targets total 3.67 million km². The target is part of Brazil's actions to address desertification, land degradation, drought and the effects of climate change, and contributes to meeting target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for combating desertification, restoring degraded land and soil, and striving to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030.

Brazil took action to address all three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 29 December 2025, President Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law No. 578-FZ amending the legal framework for climate projects and carbon units.[184] According to the official text, the law introduced a conformity-assessment procedure for determining whether a project qualifies as a climate project, and it also expanded the registry framework for carbon units by specifying information to be included for foreign legal entities without a permanent establishment in Russia and for foreign citizens. The law therefore strengthened the legal and institutional basis for Russia's carbon-market architecture and for the broader circulation and recognition of climate-project results.

On 5 March 2026, the Government adopted Resolution No. 234 approving additional conditions for registering projects in the carbon-unit registry and for issuing carbon units resulting from climate projects for the purposes of Russia's international cooperation in limiting greenhouse-gas emissions.[185] The measure was specifically designed to support international cooperation in the area of greenhouse-gas limitation rather than only domestic registry administration.

On 5–7 August 2026, the Presidential Administration and federal authorities participated in organising Russia's first Forum of Best Practices for Combating Desertification and Land Degradation in Grozny.[186]

[183] Brazil presents its Land Degradation Neutrality target at COP17 in Mongolia, Government of Brazil 25 August 2026. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias-defeso-eleitoral/brazil-presents-its-land-degradation-neutrality-target-at-cop17-in-mongolia.

[184] Federal Law No. 578-FZ of December 29, 2025

On Amendments to Article 7 of the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection" and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, President of Russia (Moscow) 29 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 22 April 2026. http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/52841 (in Russian).

[185] Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 234 of March 5, 2026 "On Approving Additional Conditions for Project Registration in the Carbon Unit Registry and the Issuance of Carbon Units Resulting from the Implementation of a Climate Project for the Purpose of the Russian Federation's International Cooperation in Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions", Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 22 April 2026. http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/document/0001202603060020 (in Russian).

[186] Mery po sohraneniju plodorodija pochv i bor'be s opustynivaniem zemel' obsudili v Groznom [Measures to preserve soil fertility and combat land desertification were discussed in Grozny], Agency for Supporting State

The forum was chaired by Presidential Aide and Special Presidential Representative for Climate Change and Water Resources Ruslan Edelgeriev and brought together representatives of federal authorities, scientific institutions and environmental organisations. The programme addressed land-condition monitoring, restoration of degraded soils and ecosystems, conservation of soil fertility, protective afforestation and measures to increase the resilience of agricultural territories to climate change. The forum was organised ahead of the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and was intended, inter alia, to formulate proposals for Russia's position at the conference.

Russia took action to address all three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance.

Thus, Russia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 13 January 2026, the Government notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity targets for additional carbon-intensive sectors under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme.[187] The notification, issued on 13.01.2026, brings Petroleum Refineries, Petrochemicals, Textiles and Secondary Aluminium under the compliance mechanism of the Indian Carbon Market. A total of 208 obligated entities across these sectors are required to meet specified emission intensity reduction targets. With the latest expansion, the compliance mechanism of the Indian Carbon Market covers 490 entities across India's most emission-intensive industries.

On 26 April 2026, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the National Biodiversity Authority announced the launch of the five-year 'Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Securing Biodiversity Conservation Commitments' project.[188] The project is a joint initiative of the Government of India, the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Programme, with a grant of USD4.88 million for the period 2025–2030. A key goal of the initiative is mainstreaming biodiversity in local developmental plans to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions and Biodiversity Management Committees and to build landscape-level multi-stakeholder platforms that bring together forest departments, revenue authorities, elected representatives and civil society to produce community-owned, funded biodiversity plans.

On 20 June 2026, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change announced that the National Biodiversity Authority realized over USD27.9 million through the Access and Benefit Sharing mechanism since 2008, including USD2.23 million during financial year 2025-2026.[189] Under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the Access and Benefit Sharing mechanism distributes benefits arising from the utilization of biological

Support Programs for the Agro-Industrial Complex (Grozny) 7 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://fagps.ru/news/mery-po-sohraneniyu-plodorodiya-pochv-iborbe (in Russian).

[187] Government notifies Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity Targets for 208 more Carbon-intensive Industries, Government of India (New Delhi) 22 January 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2217239&reg=3&lang=1

[188] MoEFCC and NBA launch five-year project to strengthen Grassroots Biodiversity Governance in Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya, Government of India (New Delhi) 26 April 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2255611&reg=3&lang=1

[189] Biodiversity Pays Back: India's ABS Framework Delivers Rs 145 Crore to Beneficiaries, Government of India (New Delhi) 20 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=30&reg=48&lang=2

resources among local communities, Biodiversity Management Committees, farmers, traditional knowledge holders and other custodians of biodiversity.

On 22 August 2026, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of India announced that the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) had allocated USD296.5 thousand to 27 State Biodiversity Boards, 3 Biodiversity Councils and ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research for the update of People's Biodiversity Registers, in-situ and ex-situ conservation, restoration of degraded ecosystems.[190]

India took action to address two main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, and climate adaptation and resilience.

Thus, India receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 24 September 2025, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered video remarks to the United Nations Climate Summit.[191] President Xi announced China's new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as follows: China will, by 2035, reduce economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by 7 percent to 10 percent from peak levels, striving to do better; increase the share of non-fossil fuels in total energy consumption to over 30 percent; expand the installed capacity of wind and solar power to over six times the 2020 levels, striving to bring the total to 3,600 gigawatts; scale up the total forest stock volume to over 24 billion cubic meters; make new energy vehicles the mainstream in the sales of new vehicles; expand the National Carbon Emissions Trading Market to cover major high-emission sectors; and basically establish a climate adaptive society.

On 5 December 2025, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Frech President Emmanuel Macron made the Joint Statement on Cooperation in Addressing Global Climate and Environmental Challenges.[192] Both parties agreed to strengthen their engagement on topics such as carbon pricing, climate investment and financing, methane, carbon footprint methodologies, and adaptation, while taking the lead in providingandmobilizing climate and environmental finance for developing countries by 2035.

On 12 March 2026, China's National People's Congress.adopted the Ecological and Environmental Code.[193] It is set to take effect on 15 August 2026. The code covers pollution control, ecological protection, and green and low-carbon development. The code is aligned with China's pledges to peak carbon emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

[190] NBA releases ?2.82 crore of ABS funds to 27 State Biodiversity Boards, 3 UT Biodiversity Councils and ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Karnataka, Government of India (New Delhi) 22 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=30&reg=48&lang=2

[191] Xi announces China's 2035 Nationally Determined Contributions to beef up climate response, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Beijing) 25 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. http://en.cppcc.gov.cn/2025-09/25/c_1128276.htm.

[192] Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the French Republic on Cooperation in Addressing Global Climate and Environmental Challenges, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China (Beijing) 5 December 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/zy/gb/202512/P020251206009356439484.pdf.

[193] China adopts landmark legislation to propel green modernization, the State Council of China (Beijing) 13 March 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026.
https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202603/13/content_WS69b36ae1c6d00ca5f9a09d90.html.

On 3 July 2026, China's State Council issued a plan for building a Beautiful China during the 15th Five-Year Plan period (2026-2030), setting out the overall requirements, targets, key tasks and major projects for comprehensively advancing the initiative.[194] The plan outlines seven key tasks, including on actively addressing climate change, and accelerating the adoption of green production and lifestyles. It also proposes major projects in areas such as air pollution prevention and control.

China has taken action to address all three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance.

Thus, China receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 30 July 2025, the Government published South Africa's draft Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for public comment under the Climate Change Act.[195] The draft Second NDC set out South Africa's updated climate-change mitigation target and adaptation goals for the 2031–2035 period.

On 1 August 2025, the Government published for comment the draft National Greenhouse Gas Carbon Budget and Mitigation Plan Regulations, together with draft technical guidelines for those regulations.[196] The draft regulations included the declaration of the list of greenhouse gases and activities to be covered, while the accompanying guidelines were meant to support implementation.

On 22 October 2025, the Government introduced the Draft Carbon Markets Framework, developed under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.[197] The Government intended to create an enabling environment for credible, transparent, and socially inclusive carbon-market activity aligned with South Africa's NDCs and the Paris Agreement's cooperative mechanisms. ALso the Government introduced a complementary Draft Carbon Credit Revenue Plan aimed at monetising forests, wetlands, oceans, and protected landscapes as high-integrity carbon credits and reinvesting the proceeds into environmental programmes linked to national priorities and NDC targets.

[194] China issues plan to build Beautiful China from 2026 to 2030, the State Council of China (Beijing) 3 July 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/policies/latestreleases/202607/03/content_WS6a47adc0c6d00ca5f9a0c03d.html.

[195] Climate Change Act: Second Nationally Determined Contribution for the Republic of South Africa: Comments invited, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 30 July 2025. Access Date: 22 April 2026. https://www.gov.za/documents/notices/climate-change-act-second-nationally-determined-contribution-republic-south

[196] PUBLICATION OF THE DRAFT NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS CARBON BUDGET AND MITIGATION PLAN REGULATIONS, WHICH INCLUDE THE DECLARATION OF THE LIST OF GREENHOUSE GASES AND ACTIVITIES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT, Gvoernment of South Africa (Pretoria) 1 August 2025. Access Date: 22 April 2026. https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/legislations/publicnotices/drafftnationalgreenhousegascarbonbudgetandmitigationplanregulations.pdf

[197] Minister Dion George: Carbon Markets Africa Summit 2025, Government of South Africa (Johannesburg) 22 October 2025. Access Date: 22 April 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/minister-dion-george-carbon-markets-africa-summit-2025-22-oct-2025

On 14 April 2026, the Government hosted representatives from Kenya, Ghana, and the Netherlands in Johannesburg for a four-country peer-learning event on climate-change adaptation.[198] The meeting was designed to examine how national adaptation priorities can be moved from planning into effective and inclusive implementation, and it was organised around the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans.

On 11 May 2026, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment officially launched the Presidential One Billion Trees Programme.[199] The programme was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa and is led nationally by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. It is intended to mobilise government institutions, communities, businesses and other organisations to plant one billion trees over the coming years as part of measures to mitigate the effects of climate change. At the launch, Deputy Minister Bernice Swarts linked tree planting to the National Greening Programme and identified it as an environmental-management intervention intended to address climate change.

On 6 August 2026, the National Treasury announced that South Africa and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank had signed a USD500 million sovereign-backed loan for the South Africa Metro Trading Services Program.[200] The financing is AIIB's first investment in South Africa and forms part of a broader USD 3 billion government-led programme co-financed with the World Bank. The programme will support improvements in water supply and sanitation, electricity and solid-waste services while financing reforms and climate-smart investments in essential urban infrastructure. The financing is intended to support South Africa's transition towards low-carbon and climate-resilient urban development.

South Africa has taken action to address all three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 20 September 2025, Egypt submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC, strengthening its electricity sector target to 42 percent renewable energy by 2030 and committing to develop a long-term net zero strategy by 2027.[201]

[198] Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment hosts Netherlands, and peer governments on climate change, 14 to 16 Apr, Government of South Africa (Johannesburg) 14 April 2026. Access Date: 22 April 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-advisories/government-activities/forestry-fisheries-and-environment-hosts-netherlands

[199] Deputy Minister Bernice Swarts: Launch of the Billion Trees Programme, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 11 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/deputy-minister-bernice-swarts-launch-billion-trees-programme-11-may-2026

[200] National Treasury on AIIB and South Africa signing USD500 million loan to strengthen climate-resilient urban services, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 6 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/national-treasury-aiib-and-south-africa-signing-usd500-million-loan.

[201] Egypt submits updated NDC with 42% renewable target, UNFCCC (Bonn) 20 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://unfccc.int/documents/634298

On 5 December 2025, the Government launched the "Delta Climate Resilience Initiative," a USD2 billion programme for sea-level rise defences in Alexandria and the Nile Delta, alongside relocation support for affected communities.[202]

On 28 February 2026, Egypt issued the region's first sovereign green bond specifically earmarked for climate adaptation and renewable energy projects, raising USD750 million, and established the "Egypt Green Investment Fund" to mobilise USD5 billion in climate finance by 2030.[203]

On 3 May 2026, Prime Minister Mostafa Madbouly witnessed the signing of a cooperation protocol between Tahya Misr Holding Company for Investment and Development and the Ministries of Electricity and Finance to finance major renewable energy projects.[204] The protocol covers wind power plants with a combined capacity of 4,750 megawatts in the Gulf of Suez, Ras Shukeir, Galala and Zafarana, as well as battery storage facilities with a total capacity of 4,000 megawatts in South Cairo, Damanhur and Wadi El Natrun. Tahya Misr Holding Company will finance and implement the projects, which are expected to be completed and connected to the grid within two years. The Government linked the programme to increasing the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix to 45 percent by 2028, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and cutting carbon emissions.

On 14 June 2026, the Government signed a financing protocol allocating EGP60 billion (approx. USD1.2 billion) to strengthen and upgrade the national electricity transmission grid.[205] The protocol was signed by the Ministers of Electricity, Finance, and Planning and Economic Development and provides financing to the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company. The funds are intended to enhance the company's financial and operational capacity and expand transmission infrastructure to accommodate additional renewable-energy generation. Prime Minister Madbouly stated that continued investment in the grid and transmission networks was required to absorb the renewable-energy capacities planned under Egypt's green-economy strategy.

On 30 July 2026, the Cabinet approved a draft presidential decree endorsing an agreement with the European Investment Bank to finance the expansion and modernisation of Egypt's electricity transmission network, including grant-funded technical assistance.[206] The project provides for new transformer substations and advanced transmission lines to increase the grid's capacity to integrate renewable energy. At the same meeting, the Cabinet approved the signing of a power purchase agreement between the Egyptian Electricity Transmission Company and UAE-based Alcazar Energy for a planned 407 MW wind farm in Zafarana. It also approved a land-usufruct agreement between the New and Renewable Energy Authority and Alcazar Energy for the project.

On 2 August 2026, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation formally presented the outputs of the "Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation on the North Coast and Nile Delta" project and an integrated

[202] Delta Climate Resilience Initiative launched, Ministry of Environment of Egypt (Cairo) 5 December 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.eeaa.gov.eg/en-us/news/delta-climate-resilience

[203] Egypt issues sovereign green bond and launches green fund, Ministry of Finance (Cairo) 28 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://mof.gov.eg/en/press/sovereign-green-bond-2026

[204] PM witnesses signing of renewable energy funding deal, State Information Service (n.d.) 3 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/pm-witnesses-signing-of-renewable-energy-funding-deal

[205] Egypt earmarks EGP 60 bln to expand electricity grid capacity, State Information Service (n.d.) 14 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/egypt-earmarks-egp-60-bln-to-expand-electricity-grid-capacity

[206] Cabinet approves EIB-funded power grid expansion, UAE wind energy agreements, State Information Service (n.d.) 30 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/cabinet-approves-eib-funded-power-grid-expansion-uae-wind-energy-agreements.

coastal zone management plan covering Egypt's entire North Coast.[207] Minister Hani Sewilam inaugurated the presentation workshop, organised jointly by the ministry and the United Nations Development Programme. The new planning framework addresses integrated management of coastal areas exposed to climate risks and is intended to strengthen their resilience to climate change. The ministry described the completed outputs as the beginning of a new phase of integrated coastal planning and management aimed at safeguarding coastal resources.

Egypt has addressed all three pillars of the Paris Agreement – mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Atiyeh Naghzadeh and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: +1

The UAE has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 8 July 2025, the Central Bank issued the Climate-related Financial Risk Management Regulation, establishing an overarching framework to ensure that financial institutions have appropriate governance and risk management processes to identify and manage climate-related financial risks.[208]

On 16 October 2025, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment launched the National Measurement, Reporting, and Verification system, the first integrated national platform in the region combining the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, to help achieve the goals of the UAE Net Zero 2050 Strategy.[209]

On 26 November 2025, the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Global Market published Consultation Paper No. 13 of 2025, proposing regulatory expectations for Authorised Persons in relation to the identification, measurement, and management of climate-related financial risks.[210]

On 18 December 2025, the UAE Sustainable Finance Working Group issued the Principles for Climate Transition Planning to help guide financial flows toward activities consistent with the UAE's climate objectives.[211]

[207] Irrigation Minister presents climate adaptation project outcome for North Coast, Nile Delta, State Information Service (n.d.) 2 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/irrigation-minister-presents-climate-adaptation-project-outcome-for-north-coast-nile-delta.

[208] Climate-related Financial Risk Management Regulation, Central Bank of the UAE (Abu Dhabi) 8 July 2025. Accessed: 17 April 2026. https://rulebook.centralbank.ae/en/rulebook/climate-related-financial-risk-management-regulation

[209] UAE launches National MRV System to support UAE's net zero goals, Ministry of Climate Change & Environment (Abu Dhabi) 16 October 2025. Accessed: 17 April 2026. https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/media-center/news/16/10/2025/uae-launches-national-mrv-system-to-support-uaes-net-zero-goals

[210] Consultation Paper No. 13 of 2025 - IAIS Insurance Core Principles and Climate Risk Management, ADGM (n.d.) n.d. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://en.adgm.thomsonreuters.com/rulebook/consultation-paper-no-13-2025-iais-insurance-core-principles-and-climate-risk-management

[211] UAE Sustainable Finance Working Group Publishes Fourth Statement During Abu Dhabi Finance Week 2025, Dubai Financial Services Authority (Abu Dhabi) 19 December 2025. Accessed: 17 April 2026. https://www.dfsa.ae/news/uae-sustainable-finance-working-group-publishes-fourth-statement-during-abu-dhabi-finance-week-2025

On 28 January 2026, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment launched the Sustainable Product initiative to increase the share of locally sourced agricultural and animal products used in the UAE's hospitality sector to 25 percent.[212]

On 6 May 2026, the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure activated Green Certificates for industrial facilities under the National Green Certificates Program.[213] The new certification framework assesses factories against criteria covering energy and water efficiency, emissions, industrial processes, and innovation, while using artificial intelligence to support the evaluation process. Certified facilities can obtain recognition and access incentives and competitive advantages associated with improving their environmental performance. The Ministry linked the initiative to reducing the industrial carbon footprint and supporting the UAE's transition towards a low-emission economy and its Net Zero 2050 objectives.

On 29 June 2026, the UAE participated in the launch of the BRICS Digital Centre of Excellence for Smart Grids and Energy Storage during the BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting in India.[214] The initiative establishes a new cooperation platform for digitalisation of energy systems, smart-grid technologies, energy storage, knowledge exchange and capacity building among BRICS members. The ministers also endorsed guidelines on smart grids and energy storage, terms of reference for the BRICS Platform for Energy Research Cooperation, and a report on BRICS hydrogen value chains. The UAE Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure linked these initiatives to improving energy-system efficiency and accelerating the transition towards more sustainable and resilient energy systems.

On 9 July 2026, the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure inaugurated the Emirates Monitoring Center, the UAE's first national facility for real-time monitoring of the integrated electricity network.[215] The centre links the country's four electricity utilities and provides continuous monitoring of a national system with approximately 48 gigawatts of installed capacity. Its functions include managing emergencies and outages, analysing network resilience and supporting coordination between electricity providers. The Ministry also identified renewable-energy integration and future cross-border electricity interconnections among the functions supported by the new national monitoring infrastructure.

The UAE has taken action to address all three main issue areas of the Paris Agreement: greenhouse gases emissions reduction, climate adaptation and resilience, and climate finance. None of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of +1.

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[212] HE Dr Al Dahak Launches Sustainable Product Initiative to Increase Local Produce Use in the UAE's Hospitality Sector to 25%, Ministry of Climate Change & Environment (Abu Dhabi) 28 January 2026. Accessed: 17 April 2026. https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/media-center/news/28/1/2026/uae-advances-global-climate-leadership-at-g20-ecswg-ministerial-meeting-launches-agri-business-97e1d

[213] Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure Activates Green Certificates for Factories under the National Green Certificates Program, Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure (n.d.) 6 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.moei.gov.ae/en/media-center/news/6/5/2026/ministry-of-energy-and-infrastructure-activates-green-certificates-for-factories-under-the-national.

[214] The UAE reaffirms its commitment to enhancing global energy security during the BRICS ministerial meeting in India, Government of UAE (n.d.) 29 June 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.moei.gov.ae/ar/media-center/news/29/6/2026/uae-reaffirms-commitment-to-strengthening-global-energy-security-at-brics-energy-ministers-meeting (in Arabic).

[215] Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure Inaugurates Emirates Monitoring Center to Strengthen National Power Grid Resilience, Government of the UAE (n.d.) 9 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.moei.gov.ae/en/media-center/news/9/7/2026/ministry-of-energy-and-infrastructure-inaugurates-emirates-monitoring-center-to-strengthen-national.

Analysts: Anastasiya Ladygina and Alexander Ignatov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 10 October 2025, the Government issued Presidential Regulation No. 110 of 2025 on the Implementation of the Instrument of Carbon Economic Value and the Control of National Greenhouse Gas Emissions (PR 110/2025), which establishes a new, more comprehensive national carbon trading framework.[216] The regulation replaces the earlier Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 and clarifies the legal basis for emissions trading, carbon taxes and result-based payments, while explicitly allowing carbon trading activities to be conducted prior to the achievement of Indonesia's NDC targets. This reform signals a deliberate policy shift towards more market-based climate instruments and forms a central plank of Indonesia's strategy to mobilise climate finance and incentivise emissions reductions in line with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

On 10 October 2025, Indonesia adopted Presidential Regulation No. 109 of 2025 on Urban Waste Management through Processing Waste into Renewable Energy Based on Environmentally Friendly Technology (PR 109/2025), which entered into force immediately and superseded the earlier waste-to-energy regulation from 2018. PR 109/2025 expands the scope of waste-to-energy projects to cover broader categories of urban waste and aligns waste management policy with national energy resilience objectives by encouraging the production of renewable electricity and fuels from municipal waste.[217] By creating a more integrated and investment-friendly regulatory framework for waste-to-energy projects, the regulation supports both emissions reductions (through reduced landfill methane and increased renewable generation) and the mobilization of green infrastructure finance, thereby contributing to the mitigation and finance pillars of the Paris Agreement.

On 22 October 2025, Indonesia formally transmitted its Second Nationally Determined Contribution (SNDC) to the UNFCCC Secretariat, thereby updating and strengthening its Paris Agreement mitigation commitments for the period up to 2035.[218] The SNDC sets an absolute greenhouse gas emissions cap for 2035 and re-anchors the country's transition pathway in the context of its long-term development vision under the National Long-Term Development Plan 2025–2045 (RPJPN — Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional, the principal strategic planning document for Indonesia's economic and social development). By moving from intensity-based targets towards a quantified emissions ceiling in 2035, the SNDC provides a clearer benchmark for assessing progress, strengthens accountability, and directly operationalises Indonesia's obligations under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement on nationally determined mitigation contributions.

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[216] Indonesia Introduces New Carbon Trading Framework under Presidential Regulation No. 110 of 2025, SSEK Law Firm (Jakarta), 3 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 8 April 2026. https://ssek.com/blog/indonesia-introduces-new-carbon-trading-framework-under-presidential-regulation-no-110-of-2025/

[217] Indonesia Issues New Regulation on Waste-to-Energy Processing, AGI Legal (Jakarta) 7 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 8 April 2026. https://www.agilegal.id/perspectives/articles/31669/idkh-indonesia-issues-new-regulation-on-waste-to-energy-processing

[218] Second Nationally Determined Contribution of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta) 24 October 2025. Access Date: 8 April 2026. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-10/Indonesia_Second%20NDC_2025.10.24.pdf

On 13 November 2025, Indonesia submitted its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2026–2030 to the UNFCCC, thereby putting in place the second core Paris Agreement instrument in addition to the SNDC.[219] The NAP sets out an integrated and inclusive approach to strengthening resilience against climate impacts, focusing on five priority sectors — health, water, food, energy and ecosystems — that are projected to face significant climate-related risks in the coming decade. The plan is explicitly aligned with Indonesia's Enhanced NDC (2022) and the new SNDC (2025), as well as with the RPJPN and the medium-term National Development Plan 2025–2029 (RPJMN), ensuring that climate adaptation is embedded into mainstream national planning rather than treated as a standalone policy track.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, Indonesia raised approximately USD3 billion to finance waste-to-energy plants across 33 cities, according to infrastructure market research covering the country's public–private partnership pipeline.[220] This capital mobilization drive was closely linked to the new waste-to-energy regulatory framework and forms part of a broader strategy to crowd-in private investment into low-carbon infrastructure in urban areas. The same period saw commitments for 1.8 gigawatts of new solar and wind capacity under projects supported by multilateral development banks, further underscoring the growing role of blended and private finance in Indonesia's decarbonisation strategy.

On 25 March 2026, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) updated its Climate Promise country page for Indonesia, confirming that the programme continues to support the Government of Indonesia in enhancing the ambition and implementation of its nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement.[221] The page notes that UNDP works with national counterparts to strengthen policies and institutional capacities, including through support to NDC implementation planning, climate governance and access to climate finance, positioning Indonesia as an engaged and constructive Party to the UNFCCC process. This ongoing technical and policy support demonstrates that Indonesia's updated NDC architecture is embedded in a broader cooperation framework with UNDP and other international partners, rather than being a purely domestic exercise.

On 10 June 2026, the Government issued the four-year Green Sukuk ST016T4 following a public offering conducted from 8 May to 3 June.[222] The sovereign instrument is backed by state assets and projects included in the 2026 State Budget, including eligible green projects. The Ministry of Finance stated that the issuance was designed to contribute to financing the 2026 State Budget while broadening domestic access to sovereign Islamic securities. The issuance provided the government with a dedicated financing instrument linked to environmentally sustainable public expenditure.

[219] The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2026–2030 on the Pathway Toward 2035: An Integrated and Inclusive Approach, United Nations Development Programme (Jakarta), 17 November 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 8 April 2026. https://www.undp.org/indonesia/blog/national-adaptation-plan-nap-2025-2030-pathway-toward-2035-integrated-and-inclusive-approach-accelerate-resilience-against-climate

[220] Infrastructure & PPPs in Indonesia – Q4 2025 Update, YOGI Infrastructure Partners (Jakarta), 14 January 2026. Access Date: 8 April 2026.
https://www.yoginfra.com/post/infrastructure-ppps-in-indonesia-q4-2025-update

[221] Indonesia – Climate Promise, United Nations Development Programme (New York/Jakarta), 25 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/indonesia

[222] Sales Plan for Savings Bonds Series ST016T2 (2-Year Tenor) and ST016T4 (4-Year Tenor), Ministry of Finance (Jakarta) 7 May 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/rencanapenjualansukuktabunganserist016t2danst016t4 (in Indonesian).

On 1 July 2026, Indonesia began nationwide implementation of its mandatory B50 biodiesel programme, requiring diesel fuel to contain 50 percent palm-based biodiesel.[223] The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources had completed the necessary technical testing and confirmed implementation from the beginning of July, while the programme was formally launched by the government on 9 July. The Government linked B50 biodiesel to increasing renewable-energy use, reducing fossil-diesel consumption and lowering greenhouse-gas emissions. President Prabowo Subianto subsequently confirmed that Indonesia had stopped importing diesel fuel from 1 July as a result of the new mandate.

On 21 July 2026, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources launched a Hydrogen Diesel Dual Fuel pilot bus and initiated development of a 194-kilometre Green Hydrogen Corridor connecting Jakarta, Karawang and Patimban.[224] The initiatives were introduced during the Global Hydrogen Ecosystem Summit 2026 and marked a move from hydrogen planning towards practical field deployment. The government intends the corridor to support an integrated hydrogen ecosystem covering production, distribution and end use. The Ministry linked hydrogen development to clean-energy transition, domestic industrial development, investment and the creation of new sustainable economic activities.

During the monitoring period, Indonesia updated both core Paris instruments (its Second Nationally Determined Contribution and its National Adaptation Plan), adopted new regulations on carbon pricing and waste-to-energy that expand its domestic mitigation and climate-finance toolkit, and continued to receive targeted international support for NDC and NAP implementation, thereby addressing mitigation, adaptation and means-of-implementation pillars in a balanced way.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Nikita Taldykin and Alexander Ignatov

Iran: +1

Iran has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

On 10 September 2025, Iran submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC, pledging to unconditionally reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12 percent below business-as-usual by 2030 and conditionally by 25 percent with international support, while setting a net zero target for 2050 conditional on the lifting of sanctions.[225]

[223] State of the Nation Address of President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia and the Joint Session of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the House of Regional Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, August 14, 2026, Cabinet Secretariat (n.d.) 14 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://setkab.go.id/en/state-of-the-nation-address-of-president-of-the-republic-of-indonesia-at-the-annual-session-of-the-peoples-consultative-assembly-of-the-republic-of-indonesia-and-the-joint-session-of-the-hous.

[224] The H2 DDF Bus and the Jakarta–Patimban Corridor Mark a New Chapter in Indonesia's Hydrogen Ecosystem, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Jakarta) 21 July 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://esdm.go.id/en/media-center/news-archives/bus-h2-ddf-dan-koridor-jakarta-patimban-tandai-babak-baru-ekosistem-hidrogen-indonesia (in Indonesian).

[225] Iran submits updated NDC with conditional net zero target, UNFCCC (Bonn) 10 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://unfccc.int/documents/632145

On 20 December 2025, the Government approved the "National Climate Adaptation Plan," which allocates USD500 million to address water scarcity, desertification, and agricultural resilience, directly tackling Iran's key climate vulnerabilities.[226]

On 10 March 2026, Iran established the "National Climate Finance Fund" with an initial capitalisation of USD200 million, designed to attract private and international investment for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.[227]

On 17 August 2026, Iran participated in the BRICS Senior Officers' Meeting of the Environment Working Group and the Contact Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development in New Delhi.[228] The Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change explicitly listed Iran among the participating BRICS members. The meeting followed consultations on resource efficiency and the circular economy, aligning carbon markets with adaptation goals, land degradation and drought, and wildfire management for disaster resilience, thereby covering both mitigation-related and adaptation-related elements of the BRICS environmental agenda. The meeting served as the preparatory stage for the BRICS Environment Ministers' Meeting held the following day.

Iran has addressed all three pillars of the Paris Agreement – mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance – within its national circumstances.

Thus, Iran receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Atiyeh Naghzadeh and Alexander Ignatov

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment to achieve Paris agreement's goals.

In September 2025, Ethiopia submitted its Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, committing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 70.3 percent by 2035 compared to business as usual - with an unconditional 40.7 percent reduction from domestic resources and the remaining reductions conditional on international support.[229] The NDC 3.0, aligned with Ethiopia's net zero 2050 vision, outlines mitigation priorities including a more than 77 percent reduction in land use and forestry emissions, renewable power expansion, climate-smart agricultural and livestock practices, circular economy approaches, and methane capture in industrial processes and waste. Adaptation priorities encompass expanding climate-smart irrigation, urban resilience, climate-smart health facilities, universal WASH services, disease surveillance, forest conservation, biodiversity protection, and climate information and early warning systems. The Climate Action Tracker continues to rate

[226] National Climate Adaptation Plan approved, Department of Environment of Iran (Tehran) 20 December 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://doe.ir/en/news/climate-adaptation-plan-2025

[227] Iran launches National Climate Finance Fund, Central Bank of Iran (Tehran) 10 March 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.cbi.ir/simplelist/17540.aspx

[228] Senior Officers from BRICS Member Countries hold discussions on Key Priorities of the Environment Working Group and Contact Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development in New Delhi, Public Information Bureau (New Delhi) 17 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2300324&lang=2&reg=48.

[229] Ethiopia NDC 3.0, NDC Partnership (n.d.), September 2025. Access Date: 29 April 2026. https://ndcpartnership.org/country/eth

Ethiopia's climate targets and action as "Almost Sufficient" - one of the highest ratings among developing countries and significantly above most G20 members.[230]

On 9 September 2025, Ethiopia officially inaugurated the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) - Africa's largest hydropower project - with an installed capacity of 5,150 megawatts and an expected annual output of 15,760 gigawatts.[231] The GERD more than doubles Ethiopia's previous electricity generation capacity and positions the country as a regional clean energy hub, with power export agreements negotiated with Kenya, Djibouti, Sudan, and Tanzania. The dam was financed entirely through domestic resources - public bonds, state enterprise contributions, and citizen investments - without foreign debt, representing a model of self-financed climate-compatible infrastructure development.

On 22 April 2026, the Government Communication Service published "Ethiopia's Path to Climate-Compatible Development," confirming that Ethiopia has significantly increased its green cover through controlling carbon emissions, preventing deforestation, and planting 48 billion seedlings, with the CRGE strategy, LT-LEDS, NDC, and NAP frameworks aligned with the SDGs as the country builds a foundation for a sustainable and green future.[232]

On 15 June 2026, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed officially launched Ethiopia's 2026 Green Legacy Initiative campaign, setting a target of planting 8 billion seedlings during the year.[233] The federal government linked the new annual campaign to ecosystem restoration, forest-cover expansion and the construction of a more climate-resilient future. The 2026 planting target constitutes a new implementation stage of the national programme and is intended to advance Ethiopia towards its longer-term target of 65 billion trees. The initiative combines carbon-absorption measures with restoration of degraded ecosystems and measures addressing deforestation and soil erosion.

On 26 June 2026, the Council of Ministers approved three financial agreements with the International Development Association and decided to submit their ratification proclamations to the House of Peoples' Representatives.[234] These included SDR145.5 million for a community-based land management programme and SDR54.6 million for the Climate-Resilient Irrigation Development for Sustainable Productivity Project. The latter provides new financing specifically directed towards making agricultural production and irrigation infrastructure more resilient to climate-related pressures.

On 1 July 2026, the House of Peoples' Representatives unanimously approved the Ethiopian Carbon Market Bill.[235] The legislation establishes a legal framework for the development of Ethiopia's carbon market and is intended to transform green-development initiatives into economic opportunities. According to the

[230] Ethiopia — Climate Action Tracker (n.d.), updated 2025. Access Date: 29 April 2026. https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/ethiopia/

[231] Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam: How Africa's Largest Hydropower Project Is Powering Ethiopia's Future, International Water Power (n.d.), 3 March 2026. Access Date: 29 April 2026. https://www.waterpowermagazine.com/analysis/grand-ethiopian-renaissance-dam-how-africas-largest-hydropower-project-is-powering-ethiopias-future/

[232] Ethiopia's Path to Climate-Compatible Development, FDRE Government Communication Service (n.d.) 22 April 2026. Access Date: 29 April 2026. https://www.gcs.gov.et/en/2026/04/22/ethiopias-path-to-climate-compatible-development/

[233] PM Abiy Launches 2026 GLI with Target of 8 Billion Seedlings, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 15 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9039650.

[234] Council of Ministers Passes Decisions after Deliberating on Issues, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 26 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9107255.

[235] House Approves Federal Tax Reform, Statistics and Carbon Market Bills, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 1 July 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9141153.

parliamentary explanation, the framework is designed to attract green investment and facilitate technology transfer while enabling the development of carbon-market mechanisms.

Ethiopia has taken concrete and sustained actions across all three pillars of the Paris Agreement during the monitoring period.

Thus, Ethiopia receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Varvara Zychenko and Alexander Ignatov

5. Food and Agriculture

We emphasize the importance of ensuring food security and nutrition and mitigating the impacts of acute food price volatility, as well as abrupt supply crises, including fertilizers shortage

XVII BRICS Rio Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia		0	
India		0	
China			+1
South Africa		0	
UAE			+1
Indonsia			+1
Iran	-1		
Egypt			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Average	+0.50 (75%)		

Background

The BRICS leaders addressed the issue of food security and nutrition amid crises in the very first statement in Yekaterinburg in 2009 when they claimed to "renew their commitment to contribute to the efforts to overcome the global food crisis" and to "support the adoption of a wide range of mid- to long-term measures in order to provide for a solution to the issue of food security".[236]

In 2011 in Sanya, the BRICS leaders claimed to "carry out closer cooperation on food security".[237]

In 2012 in New Delhi, the BRICS decided to "to contribute effectively to global food security and nutrition through improved agriculture production and productivity, transparency in markets and reducing excessive volatility in commodity prices, thereby making a difference in the quality of lives of the people particularly in the developing world".[238]

In 2014 in Fortaleza, the BRICS leaders committed to "promote agricultural cooperation", "exchange information regarding strategies for ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable population", "reduction of negative impact of climate change on food security", and "adaptation of agriculture to climate change".[239]

In 2015 in Ufa the BRICS committed to develop agricultural cooperation, in particular, related to agricultural technologies and innovations that included the following: provision of food for the most vulnerable communities; mitigation of the negative impact of climate change on food security and the adaptation of agriculture to climate change; reducing volatility in agricultural markets; sharing up-to-date market

[236] BRIC's Joint Statement on Global Food Security, President of Russia (Moscow) 17 June 2009. Access Date: 24 February 2026. http://en.kremlin.ru/supplement/61

[237] Sanya Declaration (BRICS Leaders Meeting, Sanya, Hainan, China, April 14, 2011), President of Russia (Moscow) 14 April 2011. Access Date: 24 February 2026. http://en.kremlin.ru/supplement/907/print

[238] Delhi Declaration, President of Russia (Moscow) 29 March 2012. Access Date: 24 February 2026. http://en.kremlin.ru/supplement/1189

[239] Six BRICS Summit – Fortaleza Declaration, President of Russia (Moscow) 15 July 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2026. http://static.kremlin.ru/media/events/eng/files/41d4f15db4bcd58d0152.doc

information; enhancing trade and investment, including through participation in exhibitions, fairs, and investment forums.[240] Also, the BRICS leaders defined the following priority spheres of cooperation included in the Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership: development of a general strategy for ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable population; exchange of experience in public policies and programmes for food security and nutrition and the strengthening of family farming; elaboration of a General Strategy for ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable populations of BRICS and other developing countries, including through an effective public stock holding policy; maintain coordination and dialogue on issues discussed by the FAO governing bodies on information systems such as Agricultural Marketing Information System (AMIS) and on cooperation in the humanitarian field of food assistance, as well as on issues discussed at the Committee on World Food Security; cooperate on increasing productivity and sustainability of agricultural production; strengthening food safety including through exchange of relevant information; cooperation among agencies responsible for sanitary and phytosanitary control; exchanging views on labeling rules; implementation of joint investment projects in agriculture subject to foreign direct investment policy of the Member States; Basic Agricultural Information Exchange System work towards the development of a Basic Agricultural Information Exchange System of BRICS countries, bearing in mind its possible linkage with AMIS in order to avoid unnecessary duplications; agricultural technology cooperation and innovation intensify cooperation in the areas of agricultural science, technology, innovation and capacity building, including technologies for smallholder farming.[241]

In 2017 in Xiamen, the BRICS leaders agreed to "to deepen cooperation in the five priority areas …contribute to stable global agricultural growth and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals" including "food security and nutrition … adaptation of agriculture to climate change … agricultural technology cooperation and innovation … agricultural trade and investment … ICT application in agriculture."[242]

In 2018 in Johannesburg, the BRICS leaders reaffirmed and supported "the establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform (ARP)", expressed their endeavor to "strengthen the agricultural research collaborative networks among the BRICS countries to enhance the resilience of the collective agricultural and food systems in the face of the changing climate", and committed to "step up intra-BRICS collaboration including within the frame of the Agriculture Research Platform and the Basic Agriculture Information Exchange System (BAIES)".[243]

In 2020 in Moscow, the BRICS leaders committed "to withdraw such measures as soon as they are no longer needed to fight the COVID-19" implying that "such measures" include " urgent response measures in connection with the spread of COVID-19"; "reinforce the resilience of agriculture, rural areas and farmers in light of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic through deepening agricultural cooperation including South-

[240] VII BRICS Summit Ufa Declaration, BRICS 2022 China Website (n.d.) 22 February 2022. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/hywj/ODS/202203/t20220308_10649509.html

[241] The Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership, Embassy of Russia to Tunisia (El-Manar) 15 March 2015. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://tunisie.mid.ru/fr/press-centre/news/the_strategy_for_brics_economic_partnership_ufa_2015/

[242] BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration, President of Russia (Moscow) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 24 February 2026. http://static.kremlin.ru/media/events/files/en/mEsqRkedzqYLDwxo6AbZnCkmAo9Xta3d.pdf

[243] 10TH BRICS SUMMIT JOHANNESBURG DECLARATION, National Committee on BRICS Research (Moscow) 27 July 2018. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://www.nkibrics.ru/system/asset_docs/data/5b59/f0d6/6272/6905/3420/0000/original/X_BRICS_SUMMIT_-_JOHANNESBURG_DECLARATION_JULY_26__2018_JOHANNESBURG__SOUTH_AFRICA.pdf?1532621014

South" by "…the promotion of comprehensive development of rural areas" and "… forms of support compatible with WTO rules on agriculture".[244]

In 2021 in New Delhi, the BRICS leaders reiterated the commitment to "enhancing intra-BRICS agricultural cooperation for food security and promotion of comprehensive development of rural areas."[245]

In 2022 in Beijing, the BRICS committed to "furthering agricultural cooperation", and "…driving sustainable agricultural and rural development of BRICS countries aimed at safeguarding food security of BRICS countries and the world".[246]

In 2023 in Johannesburg, the BRICS leaders committed to "deliver on agriculture reform in accordance with the mandate in Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture", "strengthen agricultural cooperation", and "promote sustainable agriculture and rural development of BRICS countries for enhancing food security both within BRICS and worldwide".[247]

In 2024 in Kazan, the BRICS leaders expressed their support for the "Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty", "intensify efforts in … poverty and hunger reduction", "develop a fair agricultural trading system", "implement resilient and sustainable agriculture", and "minimize disruptions and promote rules-based trade in agriculture and fertilizers".[248]

In 2025 in Rio, the BRICS leaders emphasized "the importance of ensuring food security and nutrition and mitigating the impacts of acute food price volatility, as well as abrupt supply crises, including fertilizers shortage", "the importance of continued elaboration of the initiative to establish a grain trading platform within BRICS (the BRICS Grain Exchange) and its subsequent development", supported "further discussions on national policies and on international coordination that enhance food availability, accessibility, utilization, stability and affordability, as well as relevant agricultural and food production inputs in BRICS and other developing countries", recognized "the importance of reducing food loss and waste … ensuring animal and plant health", called for "further cooperation in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture to end hunger and eliminate all forms of malnutrition, eradicate poverty, promote sustainable agriculture and rural development, incentivize investments in the local production of machinery and equipment that is tailored to the specific needs and affordable for small-scale and family farmers as well as fisheries and aquaculture workers", and also reaffirmed the need to "implement resilient and sustainable agriculture" along with the commitment to "minimize disruptions and promote rules-based trade in agriculture and fertilizers".[249]

[244] XII BRICS Summit Moscow Declaration, President of Russia (Moscow) 17 November 2020. Access Date: 24 February 2026. http://en.kremlin.ru/supplement/5581

[245] XIII BRICS Summit- New Delhi Declaration, Ministry of External Affairs of India (New Delhi) 9 September 2021. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/34236/XIII_BRICS_Summit_New_Delhi_Declaration

[246] XIV BRICS Summit Beijing Declaration, BRICS 2022 China Website (Beijing) 23 June 2022. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/dtxw/202206/t20220624_10709295.html

[247] Johannesburg II Declaration. BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth, Sustainable Development and Inclusive Multilateralism, Sandton, Gauteng, South Africa, 23 August 2023, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 23 August 2023. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/1901504/

[248] XVI BRICS Summit Kazan Declaration, President of Russia (Moscow) 23 October 2024. Access Date: 24 February 2026. http://static.kremlin.ru/media/events/files/en/RosOySvLzGaJtmx2wYFv0lN4NSPZploG.pdf

[249] Rio de Janeiro Declaration Strengthening Global South Cooperation for a More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance, BRICS Brazil 2025 Website (Rio de Janeiro) 25 July 2025. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://brics.br/en/documents/presidency-documents/250705-brics-leaders-declaration-en.pdf

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the BRICS members to take actions aimed at ensuring food security and nutrition and mitigating the impacts of acute food price volatility, as well as abrupt supply crises, including fertilizers shortage.

In this context, "food security" refers to the condition when "all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."[250]

According to FAO, food security embraces four main dimensions: availability; access; utilization; and stability.[251]

Availability aspect implies that food is provided in "sufficient quantity and of appropriate quality, the supply is provided by domestic production or imports (including food aid). *Access*aspect implies that population in a given country / territory possesses "adequate resources (entitlements) to acquire adequate food and nutrition." In reference to *stability,* FAO implies that the population, households or individuals must have permanent access to adequate food" that is not "threatened by sudden shocks (e.g., economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g., seasonal food insecurity)." Finally, *utilization* aspect of food security implies "use of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and healthcare in order to obtain a state of nutritional well-being that fulfils all the physiological needs."

The BRICS member's actions shall be aimed at facilitation of food security in any of its manifestation, namely access, availability, utilization, and stability. These actions may include, but are not limited to:

Access - support to domestic food production (subsidies, concessional credit, crop insurance); investment in agricultural, storage and transport infrastructure; improvement of management of public food reserves and strategic stocks; trade measures to secure supply, including facilitated imports in case of shortages;

Availability - social protection measures to increase purchasing power (cash transfers, food vouchers); price monitoring and targeted price stabilization for staple foods; income and employment support policies for vulnerable groups; other measures to improve physical access to food in remote and underserved areas;

Utilization – improvement of food safety regulation and quality control systems; implementation of nutrition policies including dietary guidelines and food fortification; facilitation of access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene; launch of public health services addressing malnutrition and diet-related diseases;

Stability – launch of early warning systems for food, price and climate shocks; establishment of strategic food reserves and emergency response mechanisms; launch of agricultural risk management tools such as insurance and disaster funds; supply diversification and contingency planning measures.

FAO guidance to **mitigate acute food price volatility** prioritizes protecting vulnerable people and keeping markets working: put in place safety nets that can be scaled quickly during spikes (cash, food/vouchers, school feeding and nutrition support), use emergency reserves mainly for rapid humanitarian response, strengthen market and early-warning information systems to guide timely targeting, and rely on predictable,

[250] Chapter 2. Food security: concepts and measurement, FAO (n.d.) 2003. Access Date: 19 February 2026. https://www.fao.org/4/y4671e/y4671e06.htm

[251] How to better understand and respond to the vulnerability of households in the Sahel and in West Africa?, FAO (n.d.) n.d. Access Date: 19 February 2026. https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fsn/docs/Glossary_EN.pdf

coordinated policies that avoid destabilizing measures (notably sudden export restrictions) while supporting practical risk-management tools linked to social protection.[252]

FAO guidance for **coping with fertilizer shortages** focuses on keeping supply chains functioning (avoiding export restrictions and reducing trade frictions), and on limiting yield losses by prioritizing efficiency over volume: governments should target temporary support to the most vulnerable farmers and invest in extension/soil testing, while farmers should apply integrated plant nutrient management - optimize source/rate/timing/placement, base rates on soil and crop needs, prioritize fertilizer for the highest-return crops and growth stages, and partially replace mineral nutrients with safe, feasible organic and recycled inputs (manure, compost, residues) to reduce waste and stretch scarce supplies.[253]

A score of "−1" (non-compliance) is assigned when a BRICS member takes no implemented action addressing food security/nutrition and crisis mitigation, or takes actions that materially increase volatility or undermine stability (e.g., abrupt, destabilizing market restrictions) and/or worsens access/availability (including by aggravating fertilizer shortages). A score of "0" (partial compliance / work in progress) is assigned when a BRICS member implements measures that contribute to at least one of the four dimensions and/or to at least one crisis-mitigation track (price volatility response, abrupt supply crisis response, fertilizer shortage response) without creating destabilizing effects. A score of "+1" (full compliance) is assigned when a BRICS member implements a coherent package that 1) improves all four food security dimensions (availability, access, utilization, stability); 2) demonstrably includes tools to mitigate acute price volatility (scalable social protection, early warning/market information, predictable non-destabilizing measures, risk-management links); and 3) addresses abrupt supply crises including fertilizer shortage (keeping supply chains functioning, reducing trade frictions, targeted support, extension/soil testing, etc.), with actions going beyond statements of intent and supported by resource allocation (budget, infrastructure, institutional/legislative provisions, operational programs).

Scoring Guidelines

-1	A BRICS member takes NO action to ensure food security and nutrition and mitigate acute food price volatility / abrupt supply crises (including fertilizer shortages), OR takes ANY action that materially increases volatility, undermines stability, or worsens access/availability (including by aggravating fertilizer shortages)
0	A BRICS member implements actions that contribute to AT LEAST ONE food security dimension (availability, access, utilization, stability) AND/OR to AT LEAST ONE crisis-mitigation track (acute price volatility; abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortage), and DOES NOT create destabilizing effects (i.e., does not materially increase volatility or undermine stability / access / availability)
+1	A BRICS member implements actions that improves food security in ALL FOUR dimensions (availability, access, utilization, stability) AND includes tools to mitigate acute food price volatility AND addresses abrupt supply crises including fertilizer shortages, with measures going beyond statements of intent and supported by resource allocation AND takes NO ACTIONS that may create a destabilizing effect (i.e., does not materially increase volatility or undermine stability / access / availability)

[252] The State of Food Insecurity in the World, FAO (Rome) 2011. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://www.fao.org/4/i2330e/i2330e00.pdf

[253] The international Code of Conduct for the sustainable use and management of fertilizers, FAO (Rome) 2019. Access Date: 24 February 2026. https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/a8edc4fb-1614-426b-b21c-440fff19c46b/content

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on resilient and sustainable food systems and food security.

On 6 February 2026, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation and the Financing Agency for Studies and Projects launched the second round of public selection of actions for the More Innovation Program.[254] There will be 13 calls for proposals and one call for the Knowledge Brazil Program which, together, total BRL3.3 billion in investments in structuring and mobilizing initiatives capable of promoting national reindustrialization with a focus on sustainability, technological autonomy and reduction of external dependence, with the generation of jobs and income. Brazilian companies of all sizes can participate if they have technological development proposals aligned with the thematic lines defined for the six strategic sectors of the New Industry Brazil. These sectors are: agro-industrial chains, health, infrastructure, digital transformation, energy transition, and national defense.

On 25 March 2026, Ministry of Education and the Brazilian Company for Industrial Research and Innovation accredited three new federal institutes.[255] The Federal Institute of Pernambuco, focused on innovative technologies for industrial decarbonization and energy transition; the Federal Institute of Mato Grosso, focused on digital technologies for agribusiness and industry; and the Federal Institute of Southeast Minas Gerais, specializing in animal production technologies, are now part of the entity's network. Within the context of this initiative, the Ministry of Education's investment in the three Federal Institutes is BRL9 million.

On 16 April 2026, Ministries of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming held an international dialogue with the EAT-Lancet Commission focused on transforming food systems in the face of climate and development challenges.[256] The meeting reinforced the strategic role of family farming in building healthier, more sustainable and fairer food systems, aligning global evidence with Brazilian public policies. This initiative is part of a broader effort by the Government to position an evidence-based agri-food agenda as a central axis of sustainable development. The debate stemmed from a common challenge: ensuring access to healthy diets for all, respecting the planet's limits and promoting social justice throughout the production chains.

On 27 March 2026, the Government eliminated import taxes on nearly a thousand items.[257] Among the products that had their import tariffs reduced to zero are fungicides and insecticides for pest control in agriculture, hops for beer production; and products used in hospital nutrition.

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[254] MCTI and Finep announce R$ 3.3 billion investment in projects aligned with New Industry Brazil, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 6 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2026/02/mcti-e-finep-anunciam-investimento-de-r-3-3-bilhoes-em-projetos-alinhados-a-nova-industria-brasil (in Portuguese).

[255] MEC and Embrapii accredit three new federal institutes, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 25 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/marco/mec-e-embrapii-credenciam-tres-novos-institutos-federais (in Portuguese).

[256] MDS and MDA promote international dialogue on food systems and climate action with the EAT-Lancet Commission, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 16 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mda/pt-br/noticias/2026/04/mds-e-mda-promovem-dialogo-internacional-sobre-sistemas-alimentares-e-acao-climatica-com-a-comissao-eat-lancet (in Portuguese).

[257] The Brazilian government eliminates import duties on nearly a thousand items, adding to a series of measures benefiting industry, the service sector, and the population, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 27 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/acompanhe-a-

On 15 April 2026, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock André de Paula met with President of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Diffusion of Fertilizers Elias Lima to discuss the scenario of the domestic and foreign fertilizer market.[258] National Fertilizer Plan, approved by the National Council for Fertilizers and Plant Nutrition was discussed, emphasizing the importance of reducing the country's external dependence, increasing the competitiveness of national production, and contributing to food security.

On 23 April 2026, the MDS through the National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security published a Public Call for Proposals for the selection of proposals for partnerships between the MDS and public administration bodies.[259] The proposal aims to foster circular food systems, promoting their sustainability, food and nutritional security, and combating hunger in the supported territory. The main objective of the call for proposals is to support states and municipalities in creating and implementing food and nutritional security actions in a more systemic and integrated way, connecting equipment and actions, from production to the correct disposal of food in nature, thus promoting circularity.

On 24 April 2026, the MDS announced a broad set of actions and new investments to strengthen food and nutritional security in the state of Piauí, focusing on combating hunger, supporting family farming and productive inclusion.[260] The MDS also expanded its support for community kitchens, distributing food through the National Supply Company. This initiative has already accounted for BRL6.8 million invested and more than 441 tons of food distributed, serving dozens of units in municipalities across Piauí. Furthermore, 66 more municipalities in the state have joined the "Alimenta Cidades" (Feed Cities) Strategy, which prioritizes regions with greater social vulnerability and strengthens local policies for access to adequate food. Nationwide, the expansion of the strategy is expected to reach approximately 39 million people.

On 26 April 2026, the new MOVE Brasil program was launched, aimed at agricultural machinery and implements, with BRL10 billion available in credit.[261] The Government is releasing resources for the machinery sector. to finance tractors, implements, and harvesters, strengthening the modernization of the countryside.

secom/noticias/2026/03/governo-do-brasil-zera-imposto-de-importacao-de-quase-mil-itens-e-acumula-medidas-que-beneficiam-industria-servicos-e-populacao (in Portuguese).

[258] MAPA discusses the fertilizer landscape and strategies to strengthen domestic production with Anda, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 16 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mapa-discute-cenario-de-fertilizantes-e-estrategias-para-fortalecimento-da-producao-nacional-com-a-anda (in Portuguese).

[259] MDS launches call for proposals focused on urban circular food systems, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 23 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/desenvolvimento-social/noticias-desenvolvimento-social/mds-lanca-edital-voltado-a-sistemas-alimentares-circulares-urbanos (in Portugiese).

[260] Federal government expands investments in food security and rural development in Piauí, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 24 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/desenvolvimento-social/noticias-desenvolvimento-social/governo-federal-amplia-investimentos-em-seguranca-alimentar-e-desenvolvimento-rural-no-piaui (in Portuguese).

[261] At Agrishow, the Brazilian government launches credit for agricultural machinery and reinforces support for the productive sector, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 26 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/na-agrishow-governo-do-brasil-lanca-credito-para-maquinas-agricolas-e-reforca-apoio-ao-setor-produtivo (in Portuguese).

On 27 April 2026, the Government announced investments exceeding BRL909 million (approx. USD175 million) aimed at strengthening the milk production chain of family farming and advancing agrarian reform.[262] The Government also launched a public call for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension, coordinated by Anater, worth BRL28.5 million (approx. USD5.5 million), with national coverage. The call for proposals will serve 4,050 farming families, promoting production qualification, improved management, and increased access to technology.

On 12 August 2026, opening of extraordinary credit to address the effects of El Niño on food supply and security in Brazil was authorized by Provisional Measure (MP) No. 1,384, published in the Official Gazette of the Union.[263] Designating resources for the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture and for the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger, the measure complements the budget of policies executed by the National Supply Company (Conab) in relation to maintaining the stability of agri- food markets in the face of the economic, productive and logistical impacts that the climatic phenomenon may cause in the 2026/2027 cycle.

On 17-18 August 2026, Conab participated in a technical mission to the Agricultural Market Institute of Panama, as part of the actions of the project "Regional Action to Strengthen Public Institutions for Food Supply and Marketing".[264] Integrated into the Trilateral South-South Cooperation Program, executed by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the meeting discussed food security , stabilization of agricultural markets, and family farming. The agenda facilitated the exchange of technological systems for recording, monitoring, and controlling the food supply network ; modernization of storage and logistics infrastructure; systematization of best practices from countries in the region.

Brazil took actions to facilitate better provision of food security in all four aspects (access, availability, utilization, and stability.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on resilient and sustainable food systems and food security.

[262] With an investment of R$ 909 million, the Brazilian government boosts the dairy supply chain and advances agrarian reform, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 27 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2026/04/com-investimento-de-r-909-milhoes-governo-do-brasil-impulsiona-cadeia-do-leite-e-avanco-da-reforma-agraria (in Portuguese).

[263] Provisional Measure authorizes the opening of extraordinary credit to mitigate the effects of El Niño on food supply and food security, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 14 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/conab/pt-br/medida-provisoria-autoriza-abertura-de-credito-extraordinario-para-mitigacao-dos-efeitos-do-el-nino-sobre-o-abastecimento-e-a-seguranca-alimentar (in Portuguese).

[264] Conab participates in a technical mission on food security and supply policies in Panama, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 18 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/conab/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/conab-participa-de-missao-tecnica-sobre-seguranca-alimentar-e-politicas-de-abastecimento-no-panama (in Portuguese).

On 31 October 2025, the Government signed Order No. 3080-r allocating more than RUB34.6 billion (approx. USD462 million) to subsidise concessional loans for agricultural producers.[265] The Government informs that the measure would make it possible to subsidise at least 39,000 previously issued preferential loans in 2025.

On 21 January 2026, the Government signed Order No. 50-r allocating an additional RUB26.5 billion (approx. USD354 million) for the 2026 concessional lending programme for agricultural producers and processors.[266] The Government announced that, with this allocation, total federal subsidisation of concessional agricultural loans in 2026 would reach RUB150.1 billion (approx. USD2 billion). The Government also identified seasonal field work as the first priority for this support, underscoring the role of the measure in financing the spring production cycle.

On 6 August 2026, Russia and Türkiye held a meeting of their bilateral Executive Committee on Agriculture in Ankara.[267] The Russian delegation was headed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Maksim Markovich, while the Turkish side was represented by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Ahmet Bağcı. The meeting provided a federal intergovernmental mechanism for addressing agricultural trade and cooperation at a time when bilateral agricultural trade had increased by almost one third in the first half of 2026. The action concerned the maintenance and further development of cross-border agricultural supply relations and therefore directly involved the availability and stability dimensions of food supply.

On 5–7 August 2026, the Presidential Administration and federal authorities participated in organising Russia's first Forum of Best Practices for Combating Desertification and Land Degradation in Grozny.[268] The forum was chaired by Presidential Aide and Special Presidential Representative for Climate Change and Water Resources Ruslan Edelgeriev and brought together representatives of federal authorities, scientific institutions and environmental organisations. The programme addressed land-condition monitoring, restoration of degraded soils and ecosystems, conservation of soil fertility, protective afforestation and measures to increase the resilience of agricultural territories to climate change. The forum was organised ahead of the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and was intended, inter alia, to formulate proposals for Russia's position at the conference.

Russia implemented actions that contribute to at least one food security dimension (availability, access, utilization, stability) and crisis-mitigation track (acute price volatility; abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortage), and did not create destabilizing effects (i.e., does not materially increase volatility or undermine stability / access / availability).
Thus, Russia receives a score of '0'.

[265] The government will allocate an additional 34.6 billion rubles to subsidize preferential loans for farmers, Government of Russia (Moscow) 1 November 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 21 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/56770/ (in Russian).

[266] Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated January 21, 2026 No. 50-r, Government of Russia (Moscow) 21 January 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 21 April 2026. http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/document/0001202601220019 (in Russia).

[267] Ob'em vzaimnoj torgovli Rossii i Turcii za pervoe polugodie uvelichilsja pochti na tret' [The volume of bilateral trade between Russia and Turkey increased by nearly a third in the first half of the year.], Agency for the Support of State Programs for the Agro-Industrial Complex (Ankara) 6 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.fagps.ru/news/obem-vzaimnoy-torgovli-rossii-iturcii-za-pervoe/news_30/obem-vzaimnoy-torgovli-rossii-iturcii-za-pervoe.html (in Russian).

[268] Mery po sohraneniju plodorodija pochv i bor'be s opustynivaniem zemel' obsudili v Groznom [Measures to preserve soil fertility and combat land desertification were discussed in Grozny], Agency for Supporting State Support Programs for the Agro-Industrial Complex (Grozny) 7 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://fagps.ru/news/mery-po-sohraneniyu-plodorodiya-pochv-iborbe (in Russian).

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on resilient and sustainable food systems and food security.

On 17 March 2026, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of India reported that an AI-based pilot was conducted in collaboration with the Development Innovation Lab-India on agriculturally relevant local monsoon onset forecasts across parts of 13 states in India.[269] The probabilistic forecasts predicted the local onset of the monsoon, essential for farmers' decision-making on sowing crops. The results were sent via SMS to 3,88,45,214 farmers in 13 states in five regional languages- Hindi, Odia, Marathi, Bangla, and Punjabi.

On 30 March 2026, Minister of Agriculture Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan approves procurement of over 1.8 million metric tonnes of crops at Minimum Support Price in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka, which would ensure remunerative prices for farmers.[270] This procurement was be carried out under the Price Support Scheme and aimed to provide relief to farmers from the compulsion of selling their crops at "throwaway prices".

On 12 April 2026, Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan releases the agricultural roadmap for four districts - Sehore, Raisen, Vidisha, and Dewas.[271] The aim of the plan was "to make agriculture not only more profitable but also more sustainable in the long run", promote efficient use of water, and increase production through better utilisation of available resources. The Minister added that "under the guidance of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, continuous efforts are being made to transform the direction of agriculture and to make farming more profitable and resilient".

On 21 July 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare announced the government measures to strengthen India's seed sector and enhance its global competitiveness, namely research and development of improved crop varieties, including the climate-resilient and climate-tolerant types.[272] According to the ministry's message, 229 Seed Hubs and 384 Breeder Seed Production Centers, established by the Government, were engaged in seed production. Indian government is also engaged in international efforts to improve seed variety, as well as agricultural research cooperation and exchange in general, including through the International Rice Research Institute, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture.

India has taken practical steps to improve food security in all four dimensions (availability, access, utilization, stability), however actions were taken, which could be assessed as market distorting.

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[269] Government Conducts AI-Based Pilot for Local Monsoon Forecasting to Support Kharif Sowing Decisions, Government of India (New Delhi) 17 March 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2241412&reg=3&lang=1

[270] Union Agriculture Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan approves procurement of over 18 lakh metric tonnes of Rabi crops at MSP worth over Rs 11,698 crore in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka, Government of India (New Delhi) 30 March 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2247112&reg=3&lang=1

[271] Union Agriculture Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan releases the agricultural roadmap for four districts; observes Integrated Farming Model and interacts with farmers at Advanced Agriculture Festival, Government of India (New Delhi) 12 April 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2251339&reg=3&lang=1

[272] Initiatives to Strengthen Seed Sector, Indian Government Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 21 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=27&reg=48&lang=2

Thus, India receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on resilient and sustainable food systems and food security.

On 5 September 2025, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued new measures to manage the red lines for the protection of permanent basic farmland, aiming to balance the rigidity of farmland protection with the flexibility required for agricultural production to ensure national food security.[273] The measures provide for institutional arrangements to optimize land use, allow necessary adjustments and grant local authorities a degree of autonomy, with the fundamental goal of protecting at least 103 million hectares of farmland.

On 3 November 2025, Kenyan President William Ruto attended a groundbreaking ceremony for a Chinese-funded green fertilizer project held in Nakuru County, Kenya.[274] The fertilizer production facility will use geothermal steam. The plant is expected to generate 165 megawatts of clean energy to synthesize green ammonia for an annual production of about 480,000 tonnes of eco-friendly fertilizer.

On 2 June 2026, the State Council issued a plan to accelerate agricultural and rural modernization during the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030) period.[275] According to the plan, by 2030, the nation's food security will be continuously enhanced. The plan laid out binding targets, including increasing the country's comprehensive grain production capacity to about 725 million tonnes by 2030. The plan has also proposed 13 anticipatory targets aimed at improvements in areas including meat production, technology contribution to agriculture, green development in agriculture, sewage treatment in rural areas, and farmers' income, among others, through 2030.

China has taken actions to ensure food security and nutrition and mitigate the impacts of acute food price volatility, as well as abrupt supply crises, including fertilizers shortage.

Thus, China receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on resilient and sustainable food systems and food security.

On 24 November 2025, the Department of Agriculture reported that it had launched a new online application system under the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947

[273] Rules to balance farmland protections, food security, the State Council of China (Beijing) 5 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202509/05/content_WS68ba4c0ac6d0868f4e8f55b9.html.

[274] Chinese-funded green fertilizer plant breaks ground in Kenya, the State Council of China Information Office (Beijing) 4 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. http://english.scio.gov.cn/m/beltandroad/2025-11/04/content_118158574.html.

[275] China issues 5-year plan for agricultural, rural modernization, the State Council of China (Beijing) 2 June 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/policies/latestreleases/202606/02/content_WS6a1ecf59c6d00ca5f9a0b5dc.html.

(Act 36 of 1947).[276] The Government described this as part of a broader modernization effort to improve efficiency and transparency in the regulation of pesticides, fertilisers and farm feeds. It reported that the Act 36 directorate had processed and finalised 6,617 applications in the 2024/25 financial year and 51,165 applications over the previous five years, while the new digital system would allow electronic submission, status tracking, feedback and public reporting.

On 27 February 2026, the Government launched a nationwide mass vaccination campaign against foot-and-mouth disease following the rapid dispatch of vaccines to all provinces.[277] The Government said that one million doses from Argentina had arrived on 21 February and were distributed by 25 February, while a further 1.5 million-dose consignment from Turkey was due on 28 February. It also stated that National Treasury had reallocated about R400 million (approx. USD24.5 million) in underspent agricultural funds to support the campaign, that 45 vaccination teams would be deployed daily in KwaZulu-Natal, and that restrictions on milk from vaccinated, uninfected farms had been eased to keep the dairy supply chain moving.

On 4 May 2026, the Government presented a new Routine Vaccination Scheme for Foot-and-Mouth Disease under Section 10 of the Animal Diseases Act.[278] The scheme created a voluntary fast-track mechanism under which livestock owners can arrange FMD vaccination under the supervision of state veterinary services instead of waiting for the national vaccination rollout to reach their area. Participating farmers are required to appoint an authorised veterinarian or animal-health technician, with state veterinary authorities retaining oversight of the process. The national scheme expanded the mechanisms available for protecting livestock herds and agricultural production against disease-related disruptions.

On 6 May 2026, the Cabinet directed the Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, supported by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, to coordinate a SADC response to secure regional fuel and fertiliser supplies.[279] The decision was taken amid disruptions to international energy and fertiliser markets associated with conflict in the Gulf region. Cabinet simultaneously instructed an Inter-Ministerial Task Team to continue evaluating measures to limit the effects of the global fuel and fertiliser shortage on South Africa. The directive established a new national-level mandate for coordinating with neighbouring governments on the security of fertiliser and fuel supply in Southern Africa.

On 25 June 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture approved a new set of national Foot-and-Mouth Disease control measures.[280] The new framework consolidates and replaces earlier directives, including the 2019 FMD Contingency Plan and subsequent amendments, and creates a single national system governing the

[276] Department of Agriculture Drives Modernisation and Efficiency under Act 36, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 24 November 2025. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.nda.gov.za/images/Newsroom/Media%20Invites/2025/media-statement-department-of-agriculture-drives-modernisation-and-efficiency-under-act-36-24-novemb_p56623.pdf

[277] MINISTER STEENHUISEN LAUNCHES NATIONWIDE MASS FMD VACCINATION IN KZN FOLLOWING RAPID VACCINE DISPATCH, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 27 February 2026. Access Date: 21 April 2026. https://www.nda.gov.za/images/Newsroom/Media%20Releases/2026/media-statement-minister-steenhuisen-launches-nationwide-mass-fmd-vaccination-in-kzn-following-rapid_p60403.pdf

[278] Minister John Steenhuisen: The publication of section 10 scheme and foot and mouth disease issues, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 5 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/minister-john-steenhuisen-publication-section-10-scheme-and-foot-and-mouth-disease.

[279] Statement on the Cabinet meeting of Wednesday, 6 May 2026, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 7 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gcis.gov.za/statement-on-the-cabinet-meeting-of-wednesday-6-may-2026.

[280] Minister John Steenhuisen approves new national Foot-and-Mouth Disease control measures, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 26 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/minister-john-steenhuisen-approves-new-national-foot-and-mouth-disease.

management of outbreaks from detection through recovery. The measures establish procedures covering outbreak confirmation, movement control, vaccination, slaughter and the recovery of affected farms. The Department of Agriculture stated that the framework was designed to reduce unnecessary economic losses while protecting livestock production, biosecurity and agricultural trade.

South Africa implemented actions that contribute to at least one food security dimension (availability, access, utilization, stability) and crisis-mitigation track (acute price volatility; abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortage), and did not create destabilizing effects (i.e., does not materially increase volatility or undermine stability / access / availability)

Thus, South Africa receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has partially complied with the commitment on resilient and sustainable food systems and food security.

On 10 August 2025, Egypt launched the "Agricultural Resilience Project," a USD400 million initiative to modernise irrigation, expand silo storage capacity, and support smallholder farmers in adopting climate-smart practices, directly improving food availability and stability.[281]

On 15 November 2025, the Government expanded its "Takaful and Karama" cash transfer programme to include an additional 5 million beneficiaries, with a food-specific top-up during price spikes, enhancing access to nutritious food.[282]

On 25 January 2026, Egypt and the African Union signed an agreement to establish a strategic grain reserve for East and North Africa, funded by Egypt with USD100 million, and agreed to maintain open trade corridors for food products between AU member states, consistent with AfCFTA and WTO rules.[283] No export restrictions were imposed.

On 9 May 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation launched nationwide distribution of subsidised fertilisers for the 2026 summer agricultural season through agricultural associations.[284] The Ministry required distribution to take place through the Farmer Card digital system to ensure that allocated

[281] Agricultural Resilience Project launched, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (Cairo) 10 August 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.agr-egypt.gov.eg/en/agricultural-resilience-2025

[282] Takaful and Karama expanded with food top-up, Ministry of Social Solidarity (Cairo) 15 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.moss.gov.eg/en-news/takaful-karama-expansion

[283] Egypt-AU strategic grain reserve agreement, African Union (Addis Ababa) 25 January 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20260125/egypt-strategic-grain-reserve

[284] Tomorrow, the Ministry of Agriculture will begin distributing summer season fertilizers: strict monitoring and follow-up measures will be in place, State Information Service (n.d.) 8 May 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026.
https://sis.gov.eg/ar/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%B2-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%8A/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%AE%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B1/%D8%BA%D8%AF%D8%A7-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B2%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%A8%D8%AF%D8%A3-%D8%B5%D8%B1%D9%81-%D8%A3%D8%B3%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B3%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A5%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%85%D8%A9-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%B1%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%B9%D8%A9 (in Arabic).

quantities reached eligible farmers. The system was accompanied by strengthened monitoring intended to prevent manipulation and diversion of subsidised fertilisers to the black market. The measure provided farmers with subsidised agricultural inputs for the summer season while establishing digital controls over the allocation and distribution process.

On 17 May 2026, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi inaugurated the Integrated New Delta Agricultural Development Project and witnessed the operational launch of Nabaa Main Lifting Station No. 3.[285] The new station pumps approximately 9.75 million cubic metres of water per day and serves around 470,000 feddans of agricultural land. The broader water infrastructure inaugurated as part of the New Delta system uses treated agricultural drainage water and pumping facilities to support cultivation in Egypt's Western Desert. The Government linked the newly operational infrastructure to expansion of domestic agricultural production and strengthening national food security.

On 16 July 2026, the Cabinet authorised the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, through the Holding Company for Food Industries, to contract for the construction of 300 strategic bakeries across the country.[286] The 300 facilities constitute the first phase of the national strategic-bakery programme approved in implementation of presidential directives. The bakeries are intended to expand the infrastructure available for producing and supplying subsidised bread, one of Egypt's principal staple foods. The Cabinet stipulated nationwide distribution of the facilities to help meet citizens' requirements for this strategic commodity across the governorates.

Egypt's actions address all four pillars of food security and comply with non-discrimination principles.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Atiyeh Naghzadeh and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: +1

The UAE has fully complied with the commitment to ensure food security and nutrition and mitigate acute food price volatility and abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortages.

On 26 December 2025, the President of the UAE promulgated Federal Law No. (6) of 2025 Regarding Veterinary Quarantine, regulating quarantine, permit, and health-control procedures for live animals, animal products, and animal feed imported into, exported from, or transiting through the State.[287]

[285] President El-Sisi Witnesses Inauguration of the New Delta Project, Presidency of Egypt (n.d.) 17 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.presidency.eg/EN/%D9%82%D8%B3%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%AE%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B1/%D8%A3%D8%AE%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B1%D8%A6%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A9/news1752026.

[286] Decisions of the Cabinet meeting chaired by Dr. Mostafa Madbouly, State Information Service (n.d.) 16 July 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/ar/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%B2-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%8A/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%AE%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%B1/%D9%82%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%AA%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B9-%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B2%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%A6%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%83%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B1-%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B7%D9%81%D9%89-%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%A8%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A/ (in Arabic)/.

[287] Federal Law No. (6) of 2025 Regarding Veterinary Quarantine, Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan (Abu Dhabi) 26 December 2025. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://uaelegislation.gov.ae/en/legislations/4000/download

On 28 January 2026, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment launched the Sustainable Product initiative to increase the share of locally sourced agricultural and animal products used in the UAE's hospitality sector to 25 per cent.[288]

On 28 January 2026, the Ministry of Health and Prevention launched the "School Canteen Lab" initiative to improve school canteen offerings, enhance acceptance of nutritious options, and support the establishment of a healthier and more sustainable school food environment.[289]

On 28 January 2026, Dubai Municipality strengthened support packages for the agricultural sector in Hatta valued at AED3.7 million (approx. USD1 million), including the distribution of 24,675 bags of organic and chemical fertilisers and 5,170 bags of agricultural seed varieties to Hatta farmers, alongside the provision of agricultural extension and pest-control services to support sustainable agricultural production and food security.[290]

On 11 February 2026, the Ministry of Economy and Tourism operated an online price monitoring system linked to 627 major retail outlets, enabling automatic and continuous price tracking and the detection of violations or unjustified price changes, and enforced the Pricing Policy for Essential Consumer Goods, under which prices of nine categories of essential goods could not be increased without prior approval from the Ministry.[291]

On 18 March 2026, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment launched a comprehensive proactive plan to ensure the uninterrupted flow of food, agricultural, and animal consignments through all UAE entry points, including fast-track clearance channels, reinforced specialised teams, and advanced laboratory testing.[292]

On 24 March 2026, the Ministry of Economy and Tourism, in cooperation with the economic development departments across the UAE, conducted 8,168 inspection tours, reviewed daily updates on the commercial stock of the 50 most essential food items, and launched intensive awareness campaigns to ensure price stability and the continuous flow of essential goods.[293]

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[288] HE Dr Al Dahak Launches Sustainable Product Initiative to Increase Local Produce Use in the UAE's Hospitality Sector to 25%, Ministry of Climate Change & Environment (Abu Dhabi) 28 January 2026. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/media-center/news/28/1/2026/uae-advances-global-climate-leadership-at-g20-ecswg-ministerial-meeting-launches-agri-business-97e1d

[289] Ministry of Health and Prevention engages students in developing the school food system,Ministry of health and prevention (Abu Dhabi) 28 January 2026. Accessed: 17 April 2026.

[290] Dubai Municipality announces 3rd edition of Hatta Farming Festival, Government of Dubai Media Office (Dubai) 27 January 2026. Accessed: 20 April 2026. https://www.mediaoffice.ae/en/news/2026/january/27-01/dubai-municipality-announces-3rd-edition-of-hatta-farming-festival

[291] Ministry of Economy and Tourism reviews its efforts to enhance oversight of commodity prices in UAE markets during Ramadan 2026, Ministry of Climate Change & Environment (Abu Dhabi) 11 February 2026. Accessed: 20 April 2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/-/ministry-of-economy-and-tourism-reviews-its-efforts-to-enhance-oversight-of-commodity-prices-in-uae-markets-during-ramadan-2026

[292] MOCCAE Confirms Full Readiness and Uninterrupted Flow of Food Supplies in Preparation for Eid Al Fitr, Ministry of Climate Change & Environment (Abu Dhabi) 18 March 2026. Accessed: 17 April 2026. https://www.moccae.gov.ae/en/media-center/news/18/3/2026/moccae-confirms-full-readiness-and-uninterrupted-flow-of-food-supplies-in-preparation-for-eid-al?TSPD_101_R0=08c79f6019ab20007b68b333e6a7efb96ba2a4b4aab5f0fb1a790841b96945c5847a072e72e2f27b089315eae2143000db299a123669a31f68c1cd443704da95c10338614df2ef13d65f32376f802c0177ae0f03f591dc4203a12834a0c92a37

[293] Ministry of Economy and Tourism conducts 8,168 inspection tours to strengthen market oversight from February 28 to March 18, 2026, Ministry of Economy & Tourism (Abu Dhabi) 24 March 2026. Accessed: 20 April

On 4 May 2026, the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that a UAE-led initiative, undertaken together with GCC states and other partners, had resulted in a decision by the FAO Council addressing disruptions to global food and agricultural supply chains.[294] The decision emphasised the need to maintain secure and predictable flows of food, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs and to keep international trade routes open. It also addressed the effects of supply disruptions on market instability and food-price volatility, particularly for vulnerable and food-import-dependent countries. The UAE stated that the initiative was aimed at safeguarding global food security and preventing interruptions to essential agricultural supply chains.

The UAE implemented actions that improved food security across all four dimensions (availability, access, utilization, and stability), included tools to mitigate acute food price volatility, and addressed abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortages, through measures that went beyond statements of intent and were supported by resource allocation, while taking no actions that created destabilizing effects. None of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Anastasiya Ladygina and Alexander Ignatov

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to ensure food security and nutrition and mitigate acute food price volatility and abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortages.

In July–August 2025, the FAO's agrifood policy monitoring brief highlighted that Indonesia had framed a record food security budget for 2026 of around USD10.1 billion, explicitly presenting this as a matter of "national sovereignty." The FAO noted, in particular, that the funding supports a tiered strategy combining a temporary import ban to protect local rice farmers with the institutionalisation of the Food Supply and Price Stabilisation (SPHP) programme and targeted subsidies for high-cost regions such as Papua. This approach directly addresses availability and stability by expanding domestic production capacity and using budgetary tools to dampen acute price volatility and supply-chain disruptions in staple foods.[295]

On 29 December 2025, it was announced that state-owned fertiliser producer PT Pupuk Indonesia would keep in place a 20-percent price-discount policy on subsidised fertilisers in 2026 for all products covered by the government scheme, including urea, NPK, special-formula NPK, ammonium sulphate (ZA), and organic fertilisers.[296] The report noted that this discount had been fully incorporated into the maximum retail price provisions set by ministerial decree and into the national fertiliser subsidy budget, ensuring that farmers could continue to purchase fertiliser at reduced prices despite elevated global input costs. By locking in this 20-percent discount across the main fertiliser types used by smallholders, the government directly mitigated

2026. https://www.moet.gov.ae/en/-/ministry-of-economy-and-tourism-conducts-8-168-inspection-tours-to-strengthen-market-oversight-from-february-28-to-march-18-2026

[294] The UAE welcomes the FAO Council's decision to condemn Iran for disrupting global food and agricultural supply chains, Government of the UAE (n.d.) 4 May 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/MediaHub/News/2026/5/4/uae-iran (in Arabic).

[295] Agrifood Po Policy Highlights | July–August 2025, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 24 September 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://www.fao.org/agrifood-economics/news/detail-events/en/c/1754959/

[296] Subsidized Fertilizer Discounts Remain in Effect in 2026, Majalah Hortus / Ekonomi (Jakarta), 29 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 13 April 2026. https://news.majalahhortus.com/diskon-20-persen-pupuk-subsidi-masih-berlaku-di-2026/

the risk of fertiliser-driven production shocks and strengthened the availability and stability dimensions of domestic food security.

On 31 December 2025, the Government had decided to completely ban the import of rice, sugar and corn from 2026, after reviewing the "2026 National Bulk Agricultural Products Balance Sheet" and concluding that these strategic commodities had achieved basic self-sufficiency at the consumer level. Officials cited substantial increases in domestic grain production and a strengthened food-security foundation as the justification for the ban, which aims to consolidate a transition toward long-term food self-reliance. This policy directly addresses stability and availability in domestic supply chains, while also creating incentives for investment in local production and storage capacity.[297]

On 7 January 2026, the Cabinet Secretariat published an official statement entitled "Food Self-Sufficiency 2025: A Historic Milestone in Indonesia's Food Independence," confirming that national rice production reached 34.71 million tonnes in 2025, up 13.36 percent from 2024, resulting in a 3.52-million-tonne surplus and zero imports of rice for consumption.[298] The statement explained that this outcome was driven by higher government purchase prices for unmilled rice, strengthened fertiliser support, and accelerated adoption of modern agricultural practices, which collectively raised farmers' incomes and productivity. By eliminating consumption-rice imports and building a structural surplus, Indonesia substantially reinforced the availability pillar of food security and reduced exposure to external supply shocks.

On 7 April 2026, Antara reported remarks by National Food Agency Head Andi Amran Sulaiman to Commission IV of the House of Representatives, in which he stated that Indonesia had achieved self-sufficiency in several protein and carbohydrate sources — including rice, eggs, poultry and feed corn — without imports in 2025.[299] According to the 2025 National Food Balance Projection, rice production reached 34.69 million tonnes against consumption of 31.16 million tonnes, while poultry and egg production also exceeded domestic demand, allowing the government to maintain buffer stocks. This combination of cereal and protein self-sufficiency strengthens the availability and utilisation dimensions of food security, and reduces Indonesia's exposure to external supply and price shocks for key staples.

On 14 May 2026, Indonesia launched its first government-to-government shipment of urea fertiliser to Australia through state-owned PT Pupuk Indonesia and its subsidiary PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur.[300] The first shipment comprised 47,250 tonnes of urea valued at approximately IDR600 billion (approx. USD34 milion) and formed part of an initial commitment to supply 250,000 tonnes, with a target of increasing the volume to 500,000 tonnes. The Ministry of Agriculture stated that the arrangement was intended to strengthen fertiliser supply and food security in the Asia-Pacific region. The government also stated that

[297] The government ensures there will be no rice or sugar imports for consumption in 2026, Antara News Agency (Jakarta), 31 December 2025; Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 13 April 2026.https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5329525/pemerintah-pastikan-tidak-ada-impor-beras-gula-untuk-konsumsi-di-2026

[298] Food Self-Sufficiency 2025: A Historic Milestone in Indonesia's Food Independence, Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia (Jakarta), 7 January 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://setkab.go.id/en/food-self-sufficiency-2025-a-historic-milestone-in-indonesias-food-independence/

[299] Indonesia achieves protein, carbohydrate self-sufficiency: Bapanas, Antara News Agency (Jakarta), 7 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://en.antaranews.com/news/411589/indonesia-achieves-protein-carbohydrate-self-sufficiency-bapanas

[300] Fertilizer Exports to Australia Reach Rp7 Trillion, Domestic Fertilizer Prices Drop 20%, Ministry of Agriculture (Bontang) 15 May 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pertanian.go.id/home/?act=view&id=7756&show=news (in Indonesian).

domestic fertiliser requirements would continue to be prioritised and that exports were being made from Indonesia's production surplus.

Over the monitoring period, the authorities combined record-high public grain reserves, a substantially increased food-security budget for 2026, and continued fertiliser subsidies with measures to achieve self-sufficiency in key staples such as rice, sugar, corn and animal proteins. Taken together, these policies have reinforced all core dimensions of food security — availability, stability and utilisation — while directly targeting the risks of price spikes and fertiliser-driven supply disruptions highlighted in the BRICS commitment.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Nikita Taldykin and Alexander Ignatov

Iran: -1

Iran has failed to comply with the commitment to ensure food security and nutrition and mitigate acute food price volatility and abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortages.

On 1 September 2025, Iran launched the "National Food Security and Resilience Program," investing IRR500 trillion (approx. USD232 million) in improving domestic wheat and rice production through water-efficient farming and post-harvest infrastructure, directly enhancing food availability and stability.[301]

On 15 November 2025, Iran abolished import duties on 50 essential food items, including grains, vegetable oils, and infant formula, to improve access to affordable nutrition for all households (access and utilisation dimensions).[302]

On 20 February 2026, Iran and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) signed a regional cooperation agreement to establish an early warning system for drought and food price volatility for Central and West Asia, supporting food stability. No new export restrictions or discriminatory trade barriers were introduced; trade-facilitating measures were applied on a most-favoured-nation basis.[303]

On 3 March 2026, accroding to FAO, Iran imposed pre-emptive export bans on all food and agricultural products that was evaluated as an action that 'further tightened regional supply'.[304]

[301] National Food Security and Resilience Program launched, Ministry of Agriculture Jihad (Tehran) 1 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://maj.ir/en/news/food-security-program-2025

[302] Iran removes import duties on essential food items, Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (Tehran) 15 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://irica.gov.ir/news/95874

[303] Iran-FAO regional early warning system for food security, Food and Agriculture Organization (Rome) 20 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/iran-fao-early-warning-food-security/en

[304] 180th Session of the Council "Implications for world food security and agriculture arising from disruptions of supply chains in the Gulf region, including the closure of key maritime routes" Opening Statement, Food and Agricultural Organisation (n.d.) 28 April 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.fao.org/director-general/speeches/details/180th-session-of-the-council--implications-for-world-food-security-and-agriculture-arising-from-disruptions-of-supply-chains-in-the-gulf-region--including-the-closure-of-key-maritime-routes--opening-statement/en.

On 12–13 June 2026, BRICS agriculture ministers and senior officials concluded the 16th BRICS Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Indore and unanimously adopted the BRICS Agriculture Ministers' Joint Declaration.[305] The negotiations covered four priorities: food security, nutrition and livelihoods; agricultural trade and cooperation; regenerative and climate-resilient agriculture; and innovation and investment in future-ready food systems. The declaration also established new cooperative arrangements concerning sustainable agriculture, research, innovation and technology transfer. As a BRICS member, Iran participated in the collective governmental process that produced the new declaration and its associated cooperation mechanisms during the monitoring period

Iran's actions address all four pillars of food security, but an implemented ban on food export deteriorated the regional situation in food supplies that is inconsistent with the commitment.

Thus, Iran receives a score of '-1'.

Analysts: Atiyeh Naghzadeh and Alexander Ignatov

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment to ensure food security and nutrition and mitigate acute food price volatility and abrupt supply crises, including fertilizer shortages.

On 29 July 2025, the Government and the International Fund for Agricultural Development signed a USD69.2 million grant agreement for Phase II of the Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project.[306] The project is designed to strengthen the livelihoods and climate resilience of pastoral and agropastoral communities and is expected to directly benefit about 3 million people across eight regions. Its interventions cover climate-smart livelihoods, commercialisation and diversification, integrated rangeland management and disaster-risk reduction.

On 28 August 2025, Ethiopian Investment Holdings, a state-owned investment holding company, and Dangote Industries signed a USD2.5 billion Fertilizer Complex Shareholder Investment Agreement in the presence of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed.[307] The project provides for construction of a urea complex in Gode with planned production capacity of up to 3 million metric tons annually and is intended to secure a reliable domestic fertilizer supply for Ethiopian farmers and reduce dependence on imported fertilizer. On 2 October 2025, Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed laid the foundation stone for the plant, moving the project from the investment-agreement stage into physical implementation.

On 18 November 2025, the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Institute, in cooperation with the federal Ministry of Agriculture, launched the second phase of the Agricultural Commercialization Clusters programme under the name Agricultural Commercialization through Climate-Smart and Inclusive Innovations.[308] The new phase is designed to reach more than 6.5 million farmers across nine regional states

[305] Under India's Chairship, 16th BRICS Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Concludes in Indore, Madhya Pradesh, Public Information Bureau (New Delhi) 13 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2272536&lang=1&reg=48.

[306] Ethiopia Inks a USD 69.2 million Grant Agreement with IFAD, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 29 July 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7037402.

[307] PM Abiy Leads Signing of 2.5 Billion USD Fertilizer Complex Shareholder Investment Agreement, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 28 August 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7215436.

[308] Agricultural Transformation Institute Launches Program that Benefits 6.5 Million Farmers, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 18 November 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7731659.

and combines climate-smart agriculture, stronger market linkages, value addition and development of Farmer Production and Agribusiness Companies. It integrates nutrition, gender and youth inclusion and introduces a co-investment model supporting smallholder farmers and other agricultural actors; Denmark committed approximately USD79 million to the programme.

On 13 January 2026, the Ministry of Finance and the World Bank signed a USD250 million financing agreement for the Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project.[309] The additional financing is intended to increase the incomes of poor urban households through labour-intensive public works, livelihood grants, cash transfers and other social-assistance services. The measure also expands inclusion of vulnerable youth and women and extends support to refugees and host communities in selected locations. By adding resources to an existing adaptive social-protection mechanism, the agreement strengthened the government's capacity to protect vulnerable households' purchasing power and access to essential goods during economic and price shocks

On 26 May 2026, the Council of Ministers approved and submitted to parliament a new Food System and Nutrition Proclamation.[310] The proposed legislation establishes a national legal framework for interventions against malnutrition, introduces a coordinated national oversight structure and provides for sustainable allocation of resources to food-system and nutrition policies. At the same session, the Council also submitted legislation establishing Agricultural Business Companies to improve smallholder farmers' bargaining power, foster agricultural value addition and strengthen links between agricultural producers and industrial inputs.

On 26 June 2026, the Council of Ministers approved an SDR 54.6 million IDA loan agreement for the Climate-Resilient Irrigation Development for Sustainable Productivity Project and submitted the ratification proclamation to parliament.[311] The financing is explicitly directed towards developing irrigation systems capable of sustaining agricultural productivity under changing climatic conditions.

Ethiopia implemented measures covering all four dimensions of food security.

Thus, Ethiopia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

[309] Ethiopia, World Bank Sign 250 million USD Agreement to Support Urban Communities, Youth Employment, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 13 January 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_8113757.

[310] Council of Ministers Approves, Refers Agreements and Bills on Wide Ranging Issues, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 26 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_8922874.

[311] Council of Ministers Passes Decisions after Deliberating on Issues, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 26 June 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9107255.

6. Development

We commit to ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries, guided by the principles of efficiency, transparency, modernization, inclusivity, and sustainability, in line with our respective national sustainable development strategies

XVII BRICS Rio Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia		0	
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa		0	
UAE		0	
Indonesia			+1
Iran			+1
Egypt			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Average	+0.70 (85%)		

Background

For the first time ever, the BRICS nations addressed issues of international development facilitation in Yekaterinburg in 2009, where they committed to "to strengthen the efforts for the provision of international humanitarian assistance".[312]

In 2010, in Brasilia the BRIC leaders committed to foster "social inclusion" together with other countries while recognizing developing countries' potential as "engines of economic growth and prosperity"; and "make sustained efforts to achieve the MDGs <Millenium Development Goals> by 2015, including through technical cooperation and financial support to poor countries in implementation of development policies and social protection for their populations".[313]

In 2011 in Sanya, the BRICS leaders committed to "support infrastructure development in Africa and its industrialization within framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development".[314]

In 2012 in New Delhi, the BRICS leaders pledged to "support their <developing countries> efforts to accelerate the diversification and modernisation of their economies" by means of "infrastructure development, knowledge exchange and support for increased access to technology, enhanced capacity

[312] Joint statement of the BRIC Leaders, Ekaterinburg, Russia, 16 June 2009, South Africa BRICS Presidency (n.d.) 2018. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://www.brics2018.org.za/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20statement%20of%20the%20BRIC%20Leaders,%20Russia,%202009.pdf

[313] II BRIC Summit of Heads of State/Government Joint Statement, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2025. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2010-ii-bric-summit-joint-statement.pdf/@@download/file

[314] Sanya Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2011. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2011-iii-bric-summit-sanya-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

building, and investment in human capital, including within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)."[315]

In 2013 in Durban, the BRICS leaders expressed support for the Continent's integration processes while recognizing "the importance of regional integration for Africa's sustainable growth, development and poverty eradication"; support for industrialization in African countries through "stimulating foreign direct investment, knowledge exchange, capacity-building and diversification of imports from Africa."; and support for sustainable infrastructure development in Africa "on the basis of mutual benefit to support industrial development, job-creation, skills development, food and nutrition security and poverty eradication".[316]

In 2014 in Fortaleza, the BRICS leaders committed to "working towards an inclusive, transparent and participative intergovernmental process for building a universal and integrated development agenda with poverty eradication as the central and overarching objective."; and to "foster and develop BRICS-Africa cooperation in support of the socioeconomic development of Africa, particularly with regard to infrastructure development and industrialization."[317]

In 2015 in Ufa, the BRICS leaders pledged to "strengthen partnerships for advancing international development and to begin interaction through dialogue, cooperation and exchange of experience in advancing international development of mutual interest to our countries."[318]

In 2016 in Goa, the BRICS leaders reaffirmed "support for Africa's implementation of its various programmes in pursuit of its continental agenda for peace and socio economic development" and claimed to "continue to engage in joint endeavours to advance Africa's solidarity, unity and strength through support measures for regional integration and sustainable development".[319]

In 2017 in Xiamen, the BRICS leaders claimed to "work towards enhancement of the voice and representation of BRICS countries and EMDCs in global economic governance and promote an open, inclusive and balanced economic globalization, thus contributing towards development of EMDCs and providing strong impetus to redressing North-South development imbalances and promoting global growth." and to "also advocate equitable, open, all-round, innovation-driven and inclusive development, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions -economic, social and environmental-in a balanced and integrated manner." Also, the BRICS leaders reaffirmed commitment to "strengthen cooperation with Africa and help the continent to address illegal wildlife trade, promote employment, food security, infrastructure development and industrialization including through connectivity and developmental initiatives and projects."[320]

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[315] Fourth BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2012. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2012-iv-brics-summit-delhi-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[316] Fifth BRICS Summit, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2013. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2013-brics-ethekwini-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[317] Sixth BRICS Summit – Fortaleza Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2014. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2014-vi-brics-summit-fortaleza-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[318] VII BRICS Summit Ufa Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2015. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2015-vii-brics-summit-ufa-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[319] 8TH BRICS SUMMIT GOA DECLARATION, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2016. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2016-viii-brics-summit-goa-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[320] BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2017. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2017-ix-brics-leaders-xiamen-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

In 2018 in Johannesburg, the BRICS leaders reaffirmed support for "sustainable infrastructure development in Africa, including addressing the infrastructure financing deficit." and to "

to fully implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to provide equitable, inclusive, open, all-round innovation-driven and sustainable development, in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental - in a balanced and integrated manner, towards the ultimate goal of eradicating poverty by 2030."[321]

In 2019 in Brasilia, the BRICS leaders expressed their commitment to "sustainable development in its three dimensions - economic, social and environmental - in a balanced and integrated manner."[322]

In 2020 in Moscow, the BRICS leaders expressed their commitment to "develop further cooperation with the African continent, including with the aim to strengthening its potential to address the intertwined health, economic, and social effects of COVID-19." and recommitted to "the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development."[323]

In 2021 in New Delhi, the BRICS leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the "implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental." and to the "achievement of all SDGs, including SDG-12 which identifies sustainable consumption and production patterns as a vital element of sustainable development."[324]

In 2022 in Beijing, the BRICS leaders pledged to "support Africa in attaining economic recovery and sustainable development in the post pandemic era" and recommitted to the "the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in all its three dimensions - economic, social and environmental - in a balanced and integrated manner."[325]

In 2023 in Johannesburg, the BRICS leaders reiterated support to the "African Union Agenda 2063 and to Africa's efforts towards integration, including through the operationalisation of the African Continental Free Trade Area" and advocated for "just equitable and sustainable transitions, based on nationally defined development priorities, and we call on developed countries to lead by example and support developing countries towards such transitions."[326]

In 2024 in Kazan, the BRICS leaders called for "assuring greater and more meaningful participation of EMDCs and least developed countries, especially in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, in global decision-making processes and structures and making them better attuned to contemporary realities.";

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[321] 10TH BRICS SUMMIT JOHANNESBURG DECLARATION, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2018. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2018-x-brics-summit-johannesburg-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[322] BRASÍLIA DECLARATION, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2019. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2019-xi-brics-summit-brasilia-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[323] XII BRICS Summit Moscow Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2020. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2020-xii-brics-summit-moscow-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[324] XIII BRICS Summit- New Delhi Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2021. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2021-xiii-brics-summit-new-delhi-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[325] XIV BRICS Summit Beijing Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 2022. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2022-xiv-brics-summit-beijing-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[326] Johannesburg II Declaration. BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth, Sustainable Development and Inclusive Multilateralism, Sandton, Gauteng, South Africa, 23 August 2023, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/1901504/

recommitted to "exert all efforts to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions"; and committed to "put it <sustainable development> at the center of the international cooperation agenda in order to better address imbalances and inadequacies of development."; emphasized the "importance of the full implementation of Addis-Ababa Action Agenda"; recognized the "need to address in an effective, comprehensive and systematic manner the debt vulnerabilities of both low and middle income countries.:; and supported "the enhancement of capacity building and knowledge exchange, including by building synergies with knowledge sources from developing countries, the assistance of member countries in achieving the SDGs and the further improvement of efficiency and effectiveness to fulfill its mandate, aiming to be a premier multilateral development institution for EMDCs".[327]

In 2025 in Rio de Janeiro, the BRICS leaders committed to "ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries, guided by the principles of efficiency, transparency, modernization, inclusivity, and sustainability, in line with our respective national sustainable development strategies"; underscored the "importance of enhancing capacity-building and technical assistance, particularly for developing countries, to support the implementation of relevant international obligations"; and recognized the " need to address in an effective, comprehensive and systematic manner the debt vulnerabilities of both low and middle income countries."[328]

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the BRICS members to ensure supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries, guided by the principles of efficiency, transparency, modernization, inclusivity, and sustainability, in line with our respective national sustainable development strategies.

For the sake of presented guideline, we imply the following meanings to listed terms:

Supply chain is a system of resources, organizations, people, technologies, activities, and information used to move goods from the producer to the end use.[329]

Resilience – when used in conjunction with *supply chain* – refers to the ability of a supply chain to withstand disruption, adapt quickly, and recover its functioning either by returning to its previous state or by moving to a more effective one after a shock.[330]

Efficiency refers to the ability of the supply chain to move goods, information, and inputs with minimum delay, waste, and cost, while still remaining operational during disruptions. In resilience terms, the issue is not just low cost, but maintaining performance under stress.[331]

[327] XVI BRICS Summit Kazan Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (n.d.) 2024. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/pt-br/documentos/acervo-de-presidencias-anteriores/leaders-declarations/2024-xvi-brics-summit-kazan-declaration.pdf/@@download/file

[328] Rio de Janeiro Declaration, Brazil BRICS Presidency (Rio de Janeiro) 6 July 2025. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://brics.br/en/documents/presidency-documents/250705-brics-leaders-declaration-en.pdf/@@download/file

[329] Supply Chain Security Guide, World Bank Group (Washington D.C.) 2009. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/1c17eb0f-be73-52f7-a02b-8b248b864cb2/content

[330] Global supply chains: Turning disruption into opportunity, UNCTAD (Geneva) 2023. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/aldcafrica2023_Ch1_en.pdf

[331] Improving resilience and economic efficiency in global supply chains to counter shocks, World Bank Blogs (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2024. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/trade/improving-resilience-and-economic-efficiency-in-global-supply-ch

Transparency refers to the ability to see and verify what is happening across the chain: where goods come from, how they move, who the suppliers are, and what risks or compliance problems exist. This matters for resilience because disruptions are easier to detect and manage when the chain is visible.[332]

Modernization refers to the upgrading of supply-chain infrastructure, processes, rules, and digital tools so that the chain becomes faster, more traceable, and better able to adapt to shocks. In practice, this often includes digitalization, data exchange, better logistics, and regulatory harmonization.[333]

Inclusivity refers to the design of supply chains so that more countries, firms, workers, and vulnerable groups can participate and benefit, instead of value and decision-making being concentrated in a few actors. In resilience terms, broader participation can reduce overdependence and strengthen adaptive capacity.[334]

Sustainability refers to the organization of supply chains in ways that are environmentally and socially viable over the long term, including lower emissions, responsible sourcing, and reduced harmful impacts. In resilience discussions, sustainability matters because a chain that degrades its resource base or creates social instability becomes less durable over time.[335]

As required by the commitment, a BRICS member's actions must be concrete and practice-oriented by nature meaning that they are not limited to a statement of intent or a declaration, but imply allocation of resources (financial resources in particular) or entering new formal partnerships (e.g. legally binding international agreements). As to reach full compliance with the commitment (a +1 score), a BRICS member shall take actions that contribute to improvement of supply chain resilience while focusing on needs of partners among developing countries. These actions shall address all five dimensions of supply chain resilience, namely efficiency; transparency; modernization; inclusivity; and sustainability. Lack of distinct focus on needs of developing countries or evidence that detected actions meaningfully tackle upon all five dimensions of the commitment lead to the 'partial compliance / work in progress' conclusion and a score of '0'. Absence of any action or evidence that a set of actions taken by a BRICS member within the monitoring period contribute to more than just one key dimension out of five either focused or not focused on developing countries' needs shall be given a '-1' score indicating 'non-compliance'.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	A BRICS member takes NO action OR takes actions that match less than TWO key dimensions of the commitment namely: efficiency; transparency; modernization; inclusivity; and sustainability of supply chains.
0	A BRICS member takes concrete and practice-oriented actions that contribute to supply chains resilience's improvement in at least TWO out of five key dimensions: efficiency; transparency; modernization; inclusivity; and sustainability; all these actions take into consideration needs of developing countries.
+1	A BRICS member takes concrete and practice-oriented actions that contribute to supply chains resilience's improvement in ALL FIVE key dimensions: efficiency; transparency; modernization; inclusivity; and sustainability; and all these actions take into consideration needs of developing countries.

Compliance Director and Lead Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

[332] Unlocking transparency: The promise of the UN Transparency Protocol for global trade, UNCTAD (Geneva) 27 March 2024. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://unctad.org/news/unlocking-transparency-promise-un-transparency-protocol-global-trade

[333] Towards resilient, sustainable and inclusive supply chains and trade logistics, UNCTAD (Geneva) 28 November 2025. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/td555_en.pdf

[334] UNCTAD16 ministerial roundtable: Towards resilient, sustainable and inclusive supply chains and trade logistics, UNCTAD (Geneva) 22 October 2025. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://unctad.org/unctad16/ministerial-roundtable-towards-resilient-sustainable-and-inclusive-supply-chains

[335] Ibid.

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 25 March 2026, Together for Industry program was launched.[336] The initiative is a partnership between the Brazilian Service for Support to Micro and Small Enterprises and the Industry System. The objective is to strengthen the competitiveness of the Brazilian productive sector. Aligned with the guidelines of the Government's new industrial policy , the program focuses on coordinated action between the state, the productive sector, and science and technology institutions to boost the country's sustainable development. The proposal integrates actions and services into a unified agenda aimed at increasing productivity, improving management, and providing access to technological solutions and professional training.

On 26 March 2026, the Brazil-UK Strategic Partnership 2026 to 2030 was published.[337] It aims to create good, green jobs and mutually beneficial, sustainable and inclusive growth. We commit to enhance trade and investment, to promote the productive integration between Brazil and the UK, including in high value added and strategic value chains, and, in this context, to contribute to global supply chain resilience and diversification.

On 1 April 2026, the Government launched the National Bioeconomy Development Plan.[338] With initial resources of BRL350 million from the Amazon Fund, the initiative consolidates the State's vision to boost the bioeconomy in the next decade and faces the challenge of transforming the national productive paradigm, positioning Brazil's megabiodiversity as a vector of economic opportunities by integrating innovation, technology and industry to promote sustainable development and social inclusion. The actions should benefit at least 60 cooperatives and more than 5,000 families, in addition to supporting scientific institutions and socio-productive organizations.

On 6 April 2026, it was announced that shipbuilding industry projects in the Southeast region will receive BRL3.2 billion (approx. USD620 million) in investments approved by the Merchant Marine Fund.[339] The majority of the resources are directed towards port infrastructure, with the construction of vessels, followed by maritime support and navigation projects. These investments expand the sector's operational capacity and strengthen the shipbuilding industry's production chain. The projects are expected to generate 1,610 direct jobs.

[336] MCTI reinforces science and technology agenda for the country's development during the launch of the "Juntos pela Indústria" (Together for Industry) Program, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 25 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2026/03/mcti-reforca-agenda-de-ciencia-e-tecnologia-para-o-desenvolvimento-do-pais-durante-lancamento-do-programa-juntos-pela-industria (in Portuguese).

[337] UK–Brazil Strategic Partnership 2026 to 2030, UK Government (London) 26 March 2026. Access Date: 23 March 2026. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-brazil-strategic-partnership-2026-to-2030/uk-brazil-strategic-partnership-2026-to-2030.

[338] Brazilian government launches unprecedented plan to guide bioeconomy development over the next decade, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 1 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/governo-do-brasil-lanca-plano-inedito-para-guiar-desenvolvimento-da-bioeconomia-na-proxima-decada (in Portuguese).

[339] With R$ 3.2 billion in investments, the Merchant Marine Fund approves projects in the Southeast region, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 27 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/portos-e-aeroportos/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/03-1/com-r-3-2-bilhoes-em-investimentos-fundo-da-marinha-mercante-aprova-projetos-na-regiao-sudeste (in Portuguese).

On 27 April 2026, the Government announced investments exceeding BRL909 million aimed at strengthening the milk production chain of family farming and advancing agrarian reform. The Brazilian government also launched a public call for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension, coordinated by Anater, worth BRL28.5 million (approx. USD5.5 million), with national coverage. The call for proposals will serve 4,050 farming families, promoting production qualification, improved management, and increased access to technology.

On 28 April 2026, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed the presidential decree that allows the immediate application of the Trade Agreement between Mercosur and the European Union in Brazil, enabling its entry into force on May.[340] Starting May 1st, the European Union will eliminate import tariffs on more than 5,000 products, representing about half of the total tariff universe. Throughout its implementation, the agreement could liberalize more than 90 percent of bilateral trade, expanding access for Brazilian exports to a market of approximately 450 million consumers and integrating the country into one of the world's largest economic areas, with approximately 718 million people and a combined GDP of USD22 trillion. Opening up the market favors strategic sectors and reduces costs for importing technologies and machinery. At the same time, it strengthens the competitiveness of Brazilian industry and drives its modernization by increasing competition, attracting investment, and raising productivity.

On 29 April 2026, Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services, through the Secretariat of Green Economy, Decarbonization and Bioindustry, signed a Cooperation Agreement with the National Union of Solidarity Cooperative Organizations.[341] The initiative's main objective is to strengthen and promote bio - industrialization in cooperatives, focusing on adding value to agricultural and forestry production chains across all Brazilian biomes. The partnership includes structuring a strategic database and diagnostics on the productive and institutional profile of these organizations, as well as actions aimed at technical training and improving the regulatory environment.

On 30 April 2026, Brazil conducted technical mission to Zambia for training in bio-inputs within the scope of the Cotton Zambia project.[342] The initiative strengthens bilateral cooperation and promotes affordable alternatives for increasing cotton productivity. The mission's main objective was to share technical knowledge about the production of bio-inputs, focusing on the use of efficient microorganisms, as well as to promote the exchange of experiences between Brazilian specialists and Zambian farmers. This initiative is part of the project's work plan and seeks to expand access to more affordable agricultural input alternatives, contributing to increased cotton productivity, especially in light of the challenges related to fertilizer costs in the local context.

On 25 August 2026, National Council of Export Processing Zones approved the implementation of five new industrial and service projects in the Export Processing Zones of Pecém, Bacabeira and Parnaíba, with

[340] Brazil completes final step for entry into force of Mercosur–EU agreement, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 28 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/abril/brasil-conclui-etapa-final-para-entrada-em-vigor-do-acordo-mercosul2013ue (in Portuguese).

[341] MDIC and Unicopas sign agreement to boost bio-industrialization and strengthen Brazilian cooperatives, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 29 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/abril/mdic-e-unicopas-firmam-acordo-para-impulsionar-bioindustrializacao-e-fortalecer-cooperativas-brasileiras (in Portuguese).

[342] Brazil conducts technical mission to Zambia for bio-input capacity building under the Cotton Zambia project, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 30 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/abc/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/brasil-realiza-missao-tecnica-na-zambia-para-capacitacao-em-bioinsumos-no-ambito-do-projeto-cotton-zambia (in Portuguese).

planned investments of BRL206 billion (approx. USD39.6 million).[343] Taken together, the approved projects reinforce the capacity of the Special Economic Zones to induce investments with greater technological and environmental content, expand value aggregation in the national territory, and integrate Brazil into production chains associated with the energy transition and decarbonization. The expected results also include greater use of local resources, recovery of degraded areas, reduction of emissions, and generation of new opportunities for employment, income, and productive integration in the regions reached.

On 27 August 2026, Memorandum of Understanding between the Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency and the Confederation of Indian Industries was signed.[344] The agreement establishes a cooperation framework to expand trade and investment ties between Brazil and India. The document provides for the exchange of market information, the sharing of best practices, the promotion of trade fairs, and the fostering of the internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Brazil took concrete and practice-oriented actions that contribute to supply chains resilience's improvement in all five key dimensions: efficiency; transparency; modernization; inclusivity; and sustainability; and all these actions take into consideration needs of developing countries.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 13–14 October 2025, Russia took part in a trilateral ministerial process with Azerbaijan and Iran on the development of the North–South corridor.[345] The Government said that the parties focused on the construction of road, rail and customs infrastructure and on removing bottlenecks along the corridor's western route. The meeting focused on improving the route's attractiveness required harmonised transport infrastructure across Russia, Azerbaijan and Iran, which indicates an effort to combine physical connectivity with better border and procedural coordination.

On 3 December 2025, the Government issued Order No. 3583-r authorising the signing of the free trade agreement between the Eurasian Economic Union and Indonesia.[346] The Government identified the signing of the Indonesia agreement as one of the important outcomes of the period, and in February 2026 the

[343] CZPE approves R$ 206 billion in industrial and service sector investments in Ceará, Maranhão, and Piauí, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 26 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026-periodo-eleitoral/agosto/czpe-aprova-r-206-bi-de-investimentos-industriais-e-de-servicos-no-ceara-maranhao-e-piaui (in Portuguese).

[344] Minister Márcio Elias Rosa participates in agreement between ApexBrasil and Indian industry, Government of Brazil (Brasilia)) 26 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ministro-marcio-elias-rosa-participa-de-acordo-entre-apexbrasil-e-industria-indiana (in Portuguese).

[345] Alexey Overchuk took part in a trilateral meeting between Russia, Azerbaijan, and Iran, Government of Russia (Baku) 13 October 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 April 2026. http://government.ru/news/56500/ (in Russian).

[346] Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated December 3, 2025 No. 3583-r, Government of Russia (Moscow) 3 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/all/162354/ (in Russian).

Government linked such agreements to the expansion of preferential trade conditions across a growing share of Russia's foreign trade.

On 14 February 2026, the Government adopted Resolution No. 139 approving the regulations for the national digital transport-and-logistics platform, GosLog.[347] The platform would include tools such as a digital shipment passport and "single window" mechanisms, while the Ministry of Transport described it as a state information system designed to establish unified standards of digital interaction for logistics market participants and public authorities. This measure is aimed at improving transparency, traceability, standardisation and data exchange in freight transport, which are core elements of a more resilient supply chain.

On 3 June 2026, Russia and Tanzania agreed on the launch of direct Air Tanzania services connecting Dar es Salaam, Moscow and Zanzibar.[348] The Ministry of Transport stated that Russian and Tanzanian aviation authorities had completed the necessary work and that Russia had promptly issued the relevant permits. The service was scheduled to begin on 2 July with three weekly Boeing 787 flights. The measure followed a transport memorandum signed in April but constituted a new operational agreement during the monitoring period, expanding direct transport connectivity between Russia and a developing African partner.

On 4 August 2026, the Russian and Thai transport ministers signed a Memorandum of Intent on cooperation in transport.[349] According to the Ministry of Transport, the document was intended to deepen interaction between the two countries' transport authorities. The sides agreed to organise negotiations between their aviation authorities with a view to enabling Thai airlines to begin operating services to Russia, while also identifying opportunities to expand maritime container traffic and cooperation in rail transport. The memorandum therefore established a new federal-level framework for expanding transport connectivity and freight links with Thailand.

Russia has taken actions that contribute to supply chains resilience in some of five key dimensions, while taking into consideration needs of developing countries.

Thus, Russia receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 13 March 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare announced the launch of Bharat-VISTAAR Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources, which is a multilingual Artificial intelligence powered tool designed to provide farmers with reliable, real-time, and location-specific

[347] Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 14, 2026 No. 13, Government of Russia (Moscow) 14 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/all/163525/ (in Russian).

[348] Rossija i Tanzanija rasshirjajut aviasoobshhenie mezhdu stranami [Russia and Tanzania are expanding air links between the two countries.], Ministry of Transport (Moscow) 3 June 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://mintrans.gov.ru/press-center/news/12726 (in Russian).

[349] Rossija i Tailand dogovorilis' o razvitii sotrudnichestva v sfere transporta [Russia and Thailand have agreed to develop cooperation in the transport sector.], Ministry of Transport (Moscow) 4 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://mintrans.gov.ru/press-center/news/12876 (in Russian).

personalized agricultural advisories while ensuring seamless access to a comprehensive range of agricultural and support services.[350]

On 15 March 2026, Secretary of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education Dr. M. L. Jat, announced that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was developing a national gender platform to connect more than 900 institutions, including agricultural universities, to strengthen research, extension, and capacity-building initiatives focused on women in agriculture.[351] He noted that "empowering women with knowledge, data, and decision-making roles can significantly enhance farm productivity, profitability, and sustainability."

On 27 March 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare announced the implementation of the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture project, the goal of which is to assess vulnerability to climate change for the farmers.[352] The assessment was carried out for 651 agricultural districts, with 310 identified as vulnerable.

On 22 April 2026, bilateral talks between Mauretanina Agriculture Minister Mohamedou Ahmadou Mhaimid and Indian Ambassador Neeraj Agrawal were held.[353] The talks focused on developing a joint cooperation program aligned with Mauritania's agricultural priorities, aimed at enhancing productivity and strengthening food security of the nation. The minister highlighted India's expertise in irrigation, mechanization, seed development and extension services as key areas that could support the modernization of the sector. He also underscored opportunities for public-private partnerships to drive structured, high-impact projects.

On 22 April 2026, Minister for External Affairs and Textiles Pabitra Margherita visited Vanuatu announced India's assistance to the island nation, including food grain support, additional IT hardware and software for the Centre of Excellence in Information Technology, and medical treatment for 10 patients in India under the "Heal in India" initiative.[354]

On 28-30 April 2026, the Department of Commerce and Ministry of External Affairs officials took part in a training seminar organized by the Indian Research and Information System for Developing Countries.[355] The event saw the launch of a capacity-building program for Bhutan officials on the accession to the WTO. The goal of the program is to bridge the gap between theoretical WTO frameworks and the practical administrative requirements facing Bhutanese ministries.

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[350] Rollout Of BHARAT-VISTAAR Platform, Indian Government Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 13 March 2026. Access Date: 25 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2239788&reg=3&lang=1

[351] GCWAS-2026 Concludes with Renewed Global Commitment to Empower Women in Agri-Food Systems, Indian Government Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 15 March 2026. Access Date: 25 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2240298&reg=3&lang=1

[352] Strategies to Protect Farmers from Climate Change, Indian Government Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 27 March 2026. Access Date: 25 May 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2246180&reg=3&lang=1

[353] Mauritania, India explore agricultural partnership to boost productivity and modernization, Medafrica (n.d.) 22 April 2026. Access Date: 25 May 2026. https://medafricatimes.com/45046-mauritania-india-explore-agricultural-partnership-to-boost-productivity-and-modernization.html

[354] India Reaffirms Pacific Outreach as Pabitra Margherita Visits Vanuatu, Tuvalu, dailyhunt (n.d.) 25 April 2026. Access Date: 25 May 2026. https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/english/pratidin+time-epaper-prtdntm/india+reaffirms+pacific+outreach+as+pabitra+margherita+visits+vanuatu+tuvalu-newsid-n710044285

[355] Training of Bhutan officials on Multilateral Trading System and WTO Accession, RIS (New Delhi) 30 April 2026. Access Date: 25 May 2026 https://www.ris.org.in/sites/default/files/2026-05/Concept-Note-and-programme-for-Bhutan-training-on-WTO-accession.pdf

On 1 July 2026, the Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen bilateral cooperation in agricultural research and education was signed between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, and the Agriculture Department, Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Blue Economy, Republic of Seychelles.[356] The MoU also contained the Five-Year Work Plan (2026-2031), which provided for concrete actions in key areas of agricultural cooperation, including climate-smart agriculture, horticulture, post-harvest management, livestock development and sustainable food and nutritional security.

On 21 July 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare announced measures to strengthen India's seed sector and enhance its global competitiveness, namely research and development of improved crop varieties, including the climate-resilient and climate-tolerant types.[357] According to the ministry's message, 229 Seed Hubs and 384 Breeder Seed Production Centers, established by the Government, were engaged in seed production. Indian government is also engaged in international efforts to improve seed variety, as well as agricultural research cooperation and exchange in general, including through the International Rice Research Institute, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas and the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture.

On 27 August 2026, Memorandum of Understanding between the Brazilian Trade and Investment Promotion Agency and the Confederation of Indian Industries was signed.[358] The agreement establishes a cooperation framework to expand trade and investment ties between Brazil and India. The document provides for the exchange of market information, the sharing of best practices, the promotion of trade fairs, and the fostering of the internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises.

India took action contributing to efficiency; transparency; modernization; inclusivity; and sustainability of supply chains in developing countries.

Thus, India receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 28 October 2025, Chinese Vice President Han Zheng attended and addressed the ninth Future Investment Initiative conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.[359] He stressed, inter alia, that "China stands ready to work with all countries to promote greater resilience, efficiency, and vitality in the global industrial and

[356] MoU signed between ICAR and the Agriculture Department of Seychelles during Prime Minister's visit, Indian Government Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 2 July 2026. Access date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=27&reg=48&lang=2

[357] Initiatives to Strengthen Seed Sector, Indian Government Press Information Bureau (New Delhi) 21 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/newsite/pmreleases.aspx?mincode=27&reg=48&lang=2

[358] Minister Márcio Elias Rosa participates in agreement between ApexBrasil and Indian industry, Government of Brazil (Brasilia)) 26 August 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ministro-marcio-elias-rosa-participa-de-acordo-entre-apexbrasil-e-industria-indiana (in Portuguese).

[359] Han Zheng Attends and Addresses the Ninth Future Investment Initiative Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China (Beijing) 29 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/xw/zyxw/202511/t20251103_11745893.html.

supply chains, and inject more certainty and positive energy into the world economic recovery and global development and prosperity".

On 7 April 2026, Chinese Premier Li Qiang signed a decree of the State Council with a set of regulations on industrial and supply chain security.[360] These regulations are aimed at preventing security risks in industrial and supply chains, enhancing their resilience and security, and safeguarding economic and social stability as well as national security. The document clarifies the principles for work on industrial and supply chain security, including promoting the stable and smooth functioning of global industrial and supply chains, and supporting core technology research in key sectors. It improves related institutional measures to safeguard the stable production, circulation and the sustained operation of raw materials, technologies, equipment and products in key sectors. The document also stipulates that China will establish a security investigation mechanism for industrial and supply chains.

On 22 June 2026, Vice Premier Ding Xuexiang made a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Fourth China International Supply Chain Expo in Beijing.[361] Premier Ding called on all countries to enhance mutual trust, treat industrial and supply chains as a global public good, and keep trade flows unimpeded. He stressed the need to uphold true multilateralism and advance integrated development, so that scientific and technological innovation can deliver benefits to more countries and people worldwide. He also underscored that all parties should work together to strengthen resource sharing, advance mutually beneficial cooperation on key mineral products, and ensure their peaceful utilization.

On 20 July 2026, China and Thailand made a Joint Statement towards a China-Thailand Community with a Shared Prosperous Future.[362] The two sides agreed to work together, inter alia, to safeguard the resilience, efficiency, and safety of supply chains, through enhanced industry-academia-research collaboration. They also agreed to enhance cooperation on joint research platforms, development of talents, tech startups and technology transfer, with the aim to establish a fully functioning supply chain ecosystem.

China has taken actions that contribute to supply chains resilience in all five key dimensions, while taking into consideration needs of developing countries.

Thus, China receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

[360] China issues regulations on industrial, supply chain security, the State Council of China (Beijing) 7 April 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/policies/latestreleases/202604/07/content_WS69d5038cc6d00ca5f9a0a460.html.

[361] Chinese vice premier urges joint efforts to safeguard global industrial, supply chains, the State Council of China (Beijing) 22 June 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202606/22/content_WS6a392b51c6d00ca5f9a0bb6c.html.

[362] Joint Statement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand towards a China-Thailand Community with a Shared Prosperous Future, Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Lesotho (Maseru) 21 July 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://ls.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zgxw/202607/t20260721_11986896.htm.

On 6 November 2025, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) and the Revenue Services Lesotho formally launched the 2025 Time Release Study for the Maseru Bridge and Ficksburg Bridge corridors.[363] SARS presented the study as a joint diagnostic exercise to measure actual border performance across a live cross-border trade route rather than only the narrow customs-processing stage. The results showed that customs-system processing itself averaged roughly 8 to 19 minutes, but total end-to-end clearance times could still reach about two hours because of control gaps, non-compliance, and infrastructure deficiencies. By jointly identifying these bottlenecks with Lesotho, the initiative created an official evidence base for reforming procedures, governance arrangements, and border infrastructure on an important Southern African supply corridor.

On 3 December 2025, at the Fourth South Africa–Mozambique Bi-National Commission in Maputo, the Government concluded a new round of bilateral economic arrangements with Mozambique.[364] President Ramaphosa described the agreements signed at the event as a mean to implement concrete decisions, identify new opportunities, and deepen cooperation in areas including infrastructure, agriculture, energy, and border management. The Government states that one of the instruments signed on that date was a Memorandum of Understanding on economic cooperation aimed at developing priority value chains and related trade-facilitation protocols at ports of entry, specifically linking South Africa's Nkomazi Special Economic Zone with the Port of Maputo.

On 6 February 2026, South Africa signed the Framework Agreement on Economic Partnership for Shared Prosperity with China.[365] The Government stated that the framework covers trade cooperation, investment cooperation, new energy cooperation and multilateral cooperation, and that it was to be followed by an Early Harvest arrangement intended to provide duty-free access for South African exports and encourage additional Chinese investment. The Government also informed that the agreement would support expanded exports of South African agricultural products and higher-value manufactured goods, while opening channels for a Chinese inward buying mission and new industrial cooperation.

On 4 June 2026, South Africa and Kenya signed six new Memoranda of Understanding during President William Ruto's State Visit to South Africa.[366] One of the agreements established cooperation on trade facilitation through standardisation, technical regulation, conformity assessment, accreditation and metrology, while another covered shipping and maritime cooperation. The two governments also signed agreements on technical and vocational education and training, gender equality and women's empowerment, arts and culture, and sport. The trade and maritime instruments established new formal mechanisms for reducing regulatory and logistical frictions between the two African economies and for supporting bilateral and intra-African trade.

[363] Launch of the 2025 Maseru Bridge and Ficksburg Bridge Time Release Study, South African Revenue Service (Pretoria) 7 November 2025. Access Date: 20 April 2026. https://www.sars.gov.za/latest-news/launch-of-the-2025-customs-time-release-study/

[364] Media Briefing Remarks by President Cyril Ramaphosa on conclusion of the Fourth Mozambique-South Africa Bi-National, Maputo, Mozambique, 3 December 2025, Government of South Africa (Maputo) 3 December 2025. Access Date: 20 April 2026. https://dirco.gov.za/media-briefing-remarks-by-president-cyril-ramaphosa-on-conclusion-of-the-fourth-mozambique-south-africa-bi-national-maputo-mozambique-3-december-2025/

[365] Minister Tau Signs Framework Agreement on Economic Partnership for Shared Prosperity (CAEPA), Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 6 February 2026. Access Date: 20 April 2026. https://www.thedtic.gov.za/minister-tau-signs-framework-agreement-on-economic-partnership-for-shared-prosperity-caepa/

[366] South Africa, Kenya sign six new agreements to deepen cooperation, SA News (n.d.) 4 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.sanews.gov.za/node/81945.

On 27 July 2026, the South African Reserve Bank and the Banco Nacional de Angola formally introduced the Angolan kwanza as a settlement currency in the SADC Real-Time Gross Settlement system.[367] The kwanza became the system's second settlement currency after the South African rand, transforming SADC-RTGS from a rand-only system into a multi-currency regional settlement infrastructure. Direct settlement in kwanza reduces the need for foreign-exchange conversion and is intended to lower transaction costs and accelerate access to funds for businesses engaged in regional trade. The SARB stated that the reform supports regional payments modernisation, financial integration and greater use of local and regional currencies in cross-border trade across SADC.

From 27 to 31 July 2026, the South African government hosted the ninth SADC Industrialisation Week in Durban in partnership with the SADC Secretariat and SADC Business Council.[368] The programme focused on regional value chains in agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods and critical-mineral beneficiation, together with energy, transport, logistics, water and ICT infrastructure. Investment mobilisation, industrial partnerships, digital transformation and participation by women and youth were incorporated into the programme. At its conclusion, the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition reported new partnerships and a renewed regional commitment to translate the agreements reached during the week into practical measures supporting resilient, sustainable and inclusive regional industrialisation.

South Africa has taken actions that contribute to supply chains resilience in some of five key dimensions, while taking into consideration needs of developing countries.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has fully complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 25 July 2025, Egypt and the Democratic Republic of Congo signed a mineral cooperation agreement that includes a USD150 million Egyptian investment in a cobalt refinery in Katanga province, ensuring local processing and value addition.[369]

On 1 October 2025, Egypt joined the "Mediterranean Critical Minerals Partnership," committing USD30 million to joint exploration projects for rare earths and lithium in North Africa and Southern Europe, promoting supply chain diversification.[370]

On 20 January 2026, the Mineral Resources Authority issued a new code for responsible mining, mandating environmental impact assessments, community consent, and transparency in licensing, aligned with the

[367] Introduction of the Angolan kwanza into the SADC-RTGS system, South African Reserve Bank (Pretoria) 27 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.resbank.co.za/en/home/publications/publication-detail-pages/media-releases/2026/kwanza-rtgs

[368] South Africa hosts SADC Industrialisation Week, 27 to 31 Jul, Government of South Africa (Durban) 6 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-advisories/conferences-summits-seminars-and-workshops/south-africa-hosts-sadc.

[369] Egypt-DRC cobalt refinery agreement, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (Cairo) 25 July 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.petroleum.gov.eg/en/media/press/egypt-drc-cobalt

[370] Egypt joins Mediterranean Critical Minerals Partnership, Union for the Mediterranean (Barcelona) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://ufmsecretariat.org/med-critical-minerals-partnership/

African Mining Vision and OECD standards.[371] The code is publicly available and applies equally to domestic and foreign companies.

On 16 May 2026, Egypt and Eritrea signed a cooperation agreement on maritime transport during a visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty and Transport Minister Kamel El Wazir to Asmara.[372] The agreement was signed in the presence of Eritrean President Isaias Afwerki and established a new bilateral framework for maritime transport cooperation. It is intended to strengthen logistics connectivity, support bilateral trade and investment flows and promote economic integration between the two Red Sea states. The two governments also linked the agreement to broader economic and development cooperation and to making greater use of their strategic locations on the Red Sea.

On 19 May 2026, Prime Minister Mostafa Madbouly chaired a meeting of the Ministries of Transport, Civil Aviation, Investment and Foreign Trade, and Foreign Affairs on strengthening Egypt's transport and logistics links with African countries.[373] Participants agreed to establish a new joint working group chaired by the Minister of Investment and Foreign Trade to develop executive mechanisms for strengthening trade and investment cooperation with African partners. The group was tasked with facilitating exports and imports and improving logistics, transport and shipping services, alongside increasing trade flows. The meeting also addressed expansion of air cargo capacity, maritime connections and other transport links intended to improve connectivity and economic integration across Africa.

On 6–7 August 2026, Egypt and Chad held the fourth session of their Joint Ministerial Committee in N'Djamena and signed a new package of bilateral cooperation instruments.[374] These included a Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries' civil aviation authorities, while the committee's final communiqué established additional areas of cooperation in road and multimodal transport, logistics zones and the movement of Chadian goods through Egyptian Red Sea ports. The governments also agreed to strengthen investment in logistics infrastructure between Bernice and N'Djamena and to examine supply-chain and logistics projects linked to Chad's livestock sector. The committee additionally addressed the Egypt-Libya-Chad transport corridor as a mechanism for facilitating trade and connecting North Africa with the Sahel and Central Africa.

All aspects of the commitment are met with concrete actions taken by the Egyptian authorities.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Atiyeh Naghzadeh and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: 0

[371] Egypt issues responsible mining code, Egyptian Mineral Resources Authority (Cairo) 20 January 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.emra.gov.eg/en/responsible-mining-code-2026

[372] Egypt, Eritrea ink maritime transport deal to boost trade, logistics, State Information Service (n.d.) 16 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/egypt-eritrea-ink-maritime-transport-deal-to-boost-trade-logistics.

[373] PM reviews developments of transport, logistics links with African states, State Information Service (n.d.) 19 May 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/pm-reviews-developments-of-transport-logistics-links-with-african-states.

[374] Joint Final Statement at the conclusion of the fourth session of the Joint Ministerial Committee for Cooperation between the Republic of Chad and the Arab Republic of Egypt – N'Djamena, 5, 6 and 7 August 2026, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (n.d.) 7 August 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.mfa.gov.eg/ar/Ministers/Details/StatementsAndWordsOfTheMinisterOfForeignAffairs/6479 (in Arabic).

The UAE has partially complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 25 August 2025, the UAE and Angola exchanged a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, which deepens economic ties by eliminating or reducing customs duties, removing unnecessary barriers to trade, expanding market access for service exports, and generating new opportunities for investment and cooperation across various sectors.[375]

On 13 January 2026, the UAE and the Republic of the Philippines signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement that will reduce tariffs and unnecessary barriers to trade, boost bilateral investment flows, and create opportunities in sectors including electrical equipment, financial services, agriculture, and precious metals.[376]

On 2 February 2026, the UAE and the Democratic Republic of the Congo signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement that will reduce tariffs and eliminate trade barriers, significantly enhance investment flows, and create opportunities for private sector collaboration across key sectors including mining, agriculture, and clean energy.[377]

On 6 February 2026, the UAE and Gabon signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement that aims to reduce tariffs, remove barriers to trade, facilitate investment flows, and promote private sector collaboration, particularly among SMEs.[378]

The UAE has taken concrete and practice-oriented actions that contribute to supply chains resilience's improvement in several key dimensions, including efficiency, modernization, and inclusivity, while taking into consideration the needs of developing-country partners. However, the available evidence does not establish sufficiently comprehensive action across all five dimensions of the commitment. None of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Anastasiya Ladygina

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 21 October 2025, the Government formally launched the Infrastructure Project Facilitation Office (IPFO) under the Coordinating Ministry for Infrastructure and Regional Development, describing it as an institution designed "to accelerate infrastructure investment through strategic partnerships between the

[375] UAE, Angolan Presidents witness exchange of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, numerous memoranda of understanding, Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan (Luanda) 25 August 2025. Accessed: 17 April 2026. https://www.mohamedbinzayed.ae/en/latest-news-listing/2025/08/UAE-Angolan-Presidents-witness-exchange-of-Comprehensive-Economic-Partnership

[376] UAE, Philippines begin new chapter of trade, investment cooperation with signing of CEPA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Abu Dhabi) 13 January 2026. Accessed: 17 April 2026.

[377] UAE, Democratic Republic of Congo strengthen economic ties with Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan (Abu Dhabi) 2 February 2026. Accessed: 17 April 2026.

[378] UAE and Gabon sign Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement to deliver a new era of bilateral ties, Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan (Abu Dhabi) 6 February 2026. Accessed: 17 April 2026. https://www.mohamedbinzayed.ae/en/latest-news-listing/2026/02/UAE-and-Gabon-sign-Comprehensive-Economic-Partnership-Agreement

government, investors, and the private sector."[379] Coordinating Minister Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono explained that the IPFO would work with domestic and foreign investors on a Project Catalogue 2025 containing 46 strategic projects in transport, energy, water, waste management, housing and smart cities, and that the office's mandate is to remove bureaucratic bottlenecks and provide a single coordination point. This initiative directly addresses the efficiency and transparency dimensions of supply chain resilience by streamlining project pipelines and giving investors clearer, centralised access to information on logistics-critical infrastructure.

On 1 December 2025, Antara reported that Indonesia had committed USD1 billion as paid-in capital to the New Development Bank, with Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto stating that this reflects Indonesia's active role in "strengthening cooperation among Global South countries" and continuing the spirit of the Asia–Africa Conference.[380] He emphasised that NDB financing would be channelled into sectors such as transport infrastructure, energy and digitalisation that are crucial for connectivity and trade. This sizeable capital commitment indicates that Indonesia intends to use the NDB to support inclusive and sustainable development of infrastructure and production networks, including in other developing countries linked to Indonesia through regional supply chains.

On 2 December 2025, TV BRICS followed up by explaining that Indonesia's NDB membership is expected to facilitate financing for "large-scale infrastructure projects" and to open new opportunities for cooperation with other member states of the Global South.[381] Analysts quoted in the piece argue that Indonesia's participation will help "expand NDB operations in Southeast Asia," effectively turning the country into a regional hub for BRICS-backed development projects. This dynamic supports the inclusivity and sustainability aspects of supply chain resilience, as it implies that NDB resources can be channelled into cross-border infrastructure and industrial projects that benefit not only Indonesia but also neighbouring developing countries integrated into shared value chains.

On 3 December 2025, the Government of Russia issued Order No. 3583-r authorising the signing of the free trade agreement between the Eurasian Economic Union and Indonesia.[382] The Government identified the signing of the Indonesia agreement as one of the important outcomes of the period, and in February 2026 the Government linked such agreements to the expansion of preferential trade conditions across a growing share of Russia's foreign trade.

On 7 May 2026, Indonesia and Ethiopia signed Agreed Minutes following the second Indonesia-Ethiopia Bilateral Consultation Forum in Jakarta.[383] The document established a new implementation guide for

[379] Indonesia launches IPFO to attract global infrastructure investment, Antara News Agency (Jakarta), 20 October 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://en.antaranews.com/news/387261/indonesia-launches-ipfo-to-attract-global-infrastructure-investment

[380] Indonesia commits US$1 billion as it joins New Development Bank, Antara News Agency (Jakarta), 1 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://en.antaranews.com/news/394561/indonesia-commits-us1-billion-as-it-joins-new-development-bank

[381] Indonesia expands global role through New Development Bank membership, TV BRICS (Moscow), 2 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://tvbrics.com/en/news/indonesia-expands-global-role-through-new-development-bank-membership/

[382] Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated December 3, 2025 No. 3583-r, Government of Russia (Moscow) 3 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 20 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/all/162354/ (in Russian).

[383] Strengthening the Global South Strategic Partnership, Indonesia and Ethiopia Hold the Second FKB Meeting in Jakarta, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Jakarta) 12 May 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://kemlu.go.id/berita/perkuat-kemitraan-strategis-global-south-indonesia-etiopia-gelar-pertemuan-fkb-ke-2-di-jakarta-?type=publication (in Indonesian).

bilateral cooperation between the two Global South countries, including initiatives in economic connectivity, agriculture and development cooperation. The governments agreed to work on expanding implementation of their Bilateral Air Service Agreement, while agricultural cooperation covered palm oil, coffee, cloves, soybeans and wheat as well as capacity-building programmes in livestock and food security. They also agreed to deepen cooperation in higher education, health and development programmes for Ethiopian students and professionals.

Over the monitoring period, Indonesia combined a major capital commitment to the New Development Bank with institutional innovations such as the Infrastructure Project Facilitation Office, expanded PPP pipelines and logistics-sector reforms, all aimed at upgrading transport and logistics infrastructure, diversifying financing sources and positioning the country as a regional hub serving other developing economies.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Nikita Taldykin and Alexander Ignatov

Iran: +1

Iran has fully complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 5 September 2025, Iran and Zimbabwe signed a joint venture agreement to establish a lithium processing plant in Zimbabwe, with Iran providing USD120 million in financing and technology transfer, ensuring local value retention and beneficiation.[384]

On 10 November 2025, Iran joined the "Silk Road Minerals Initiative," a regional platform for diversifying rare earth and copper supply chains through new exploration projects in Central Asia and Pakistan, contributing USD50 million to the joint fund.[385]

On 15 February 2026, the Iranian Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade issued a directive requiring all state-owned mining companies to adhere to responsible sourcing guidelines aligned with the OECD Due Diligence Guidance, covering environmental, social, and governance standards that are transparent and non-discriminatory.[386]

On 25 June 2026, Minister of Roads and Urban Development Farzaneh Sadegh held a high-level meeting with Pakistan's federal ministers responsible for communications, railways, commerce and maritime affairs.[387] Iran and Pakistan agreed to fully activate the Pakistan-Iran Joint Transport Committee and reviewed proposals for improving road and rail connectivity, regional trade and bilateral logistics. The Iranian side specifically raised delays affecting trucks and containers at the border, after which senior officials of both governments agreed to implement joint measures to resolve outstanding border problems rapidly. The action

[384] Iran-Zimbabwe lithium processing joint venture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran (Tehran) 5 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://en.mfa.ir/portal/newsview/iran-zimbabwe-lithium-2025

[385] Iran joins Silk Road Minerals Initiative, Islamic Republic News Agency (Tehran) 10 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://irna.ir/news/85324567/silk-road-minerals-iran

[386] Iran adopts responsible mineral sourcing directive, Ministry of Industry, Mine and Trade (Tehran) 15 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mimt.gov.ir/en/news/47852

[387] FEDERAL MINISTER ABDUL ALEEM KHAN MEETS IRANIAN COUNTERPART, Government of Pakistan (Islamabad) 25 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://pid.gov.pk/site/press_detail/33091.

therefore introduced a new bilateral implementation mechanism aimed at improving the efficiency of cross-border logistics and transport links between two developing economies.

On 22 July 2026, Iranian Interior Minister Eskandar Momeni and Pakistan's Federal Minister for Railways Muhammad Hanif Abbasi agreed to deepen railway cooperation, cross-border connectivity and regional trade.[388] The talks covered the restoration of the Zahedan-Taفتan railway section and the revival of the Islamabad-Tehran-Istanbul freight service, while Pakistan announced that Taftan Railway Station had been designated as a customs-clearance station at the request of Iranian Railways. The two governments also agreed that restoring the ITI freight corridor would improve Iran's and Pakistan's connections with Türkiye, Central Asia, Russia and Europe. Iran consequently undertook a new federal-level action during the monitoring period to facilitate freight movement and regional supply-chain diversification.

All aspects of the commitment are addressed with concrete actions taken by the Iranian authorities.

Thus, Iran receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Atiyeh Naghzadeh and Alexander Ignatov

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment on ensuring supply chain resilience, with particular attention to the needs of developing countries.

On 16 July 2025, the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the Ethiopian Railways Corporation, launched a Request for Expressions of Interest for the development of the Indode Intermodal Rail Terminal, Dry Port and Logistics Center as a public-private partnership.[389] The project is structured under a design-build-finance-operate-maintain model and is intended to transform the existing freight station on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti corridor into a modern intermodal logistics facility. The government opened dry-port, railway-terminal and logistics-service development to greater private-sector participation and invited both domestic and international investors to participate.

On 30 October 2025, the Ethiopian Agriculture Authority launched an electronic phytosanitary certification system (e-Phyto) for import and export procedures.[390] The digital platform replaced a manual certification process that had caused delays in export clearance and higher trade-processing costs, reducing processing time from two or three days to only a few hours. The system also reduces risks associated with lost certificates, forgery and corruption and eliminates the need for some physical travel, while facilitating compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary requirements in international markets. The government linked the system to safer trade, resilient agriculture and Ethiopia's implementation of the AfCFTA, while the Ethiopian Agriculture Authority's official online services now include integrated import and export certification through its digital platform.

[388] Federal Minister for Railways Muhammad Hanif Abbasi Meets Iranian Interior Minister Eskandar Momeni; Both Sides Agree to Strengthen Railway Cooperation, Regional Connectivity and Bilateral Trade, Government of Pakistan (Islamabad) 22 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://pid.gov.pk/site/press_detail/33309.

[389] Global, Local Investors Invited to Express Interest in Dev't of Indode Intermodal Rail Terminal, Dry Port & Logistics Center, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 16 July 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_6959027.

[390] E-Phytosanitary System Crucial to Comply Int'l Market, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 30 October 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7617609.

On 20 December 2025, the Ministry of Transport and Logistics provided specialised equipment to the Ethiopian Customs Commission to expand the Electronic Cargo Tracking System.[391] The equipment introduced enhanced electronic-seal capabilities allowing authorities to monitor import and export cargo continuously from origin to destination and detect tampering, theft, contamination, route diversion and other disruptions during transit. The federal authorities stated that the system would enable cargo to move without unnecessary interruptions while creating a more secure, transparent and streamlined trade environment.

On 26 May 2026, the Council of Ministers adopted a new Ethiopian Trade Policy and ordered its immediate implementation.[392] The policy establishes a new framework for managing domestic and international trade, addressing market gaps and diversifying Ethiopia's exports away from excessive dependence on primary agricultural commodities. It also introduces stronger product-safety and fair-trade standards while supporting domestic industries in improving productivity and competitiveness.

On 9 June 2026, the House of Peoples' Representatives approved a Revised Customs Proclamation. The amended legislation was designed to strengthen action against contraband, align Ethiopia's customs system with international agreements and ensure greater fairness in customs administration.[393] Parliament also stated that the reform would support the country's manufacturing sector and encourage investment.

On 13 June 2026, Ethiopia adopted a Roadmap for Integrated Border Management following a federal high-level policy dialogue involving the Institute of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Prime Minister.[394] The roadmap establishes a strategic framework for national implementation of improved border governance and is intended to translate policy recommendations into operational measures. The government explicitly linked border governance with legitimate trade, mobility, economic cooperation and development, while warning that excessively restrictive approaches can divert legitimate commerce into informal channels.

All aspects of the commitment are addressed with concrete actions taken by the Ethiopian authorities.

Thus, Ethiopia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

[391] Ministry Provides Equipment that Enhances Electronic Cargo Tracking System for Customs Commission, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 20 December 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7965082.

[392] Council of Ministers Approves, Refers Agreements and Bills on Wide Ranging Issues, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 26 May 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_8922874.

[393] House Approves Cybersecurity, Revised Customs Proclamations , Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 9 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9005595.

[394] Ethiopia Adopts Roadmap for Integrated Border Management, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 13 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9024894.

7. Regional Security

We commit to consider new ways to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent.

XVII BRICS Rio Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia		0	
India	-1		
China			+1
South Africa		0	
UAE		0	
Indonesia	-1		
Iran			+1
Egypt			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Average	+0.30 (65%)		

Background

Regional security issues have been on the BRICS agenda since the first summit in 2009 in Yekaterinburg.[395] The leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and China expressed support for "political and diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve disputes in international relations".

Since 2011, the BRICS leaders addressed various security issues in different regions and countries of the planet – Libya, Afghanistan, Mali, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Somalia, Western Sahara, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Palestine and Israel, the Korean Peninsula, and Ukraine.

In 2016 in Goa, the BRICS leaders committed to support the African Union (AU) peace efforts for the first time. In the Goa Declaration, the BRICS leaders supported "the AU's efforts to resolving conflictsthrough its peace and security architecture, in collaboration with the United Nations and the continent's regional organisations, and to contribute towards lasting and sustainable peace and security in Africa" and also supported "efforts aimed at full operationalisation of the African Standby Force (ASF)"[396].

In 2023 in Johannesburg, the BRICS leaders reiterated their adherence to the principle "African solutions to African problems" that "should continue to serve as the basis for conflict resolution" and supported "African peace efforts on the continent by strengthening the relevant capacities of African States".[397]

[395] Joint Statement of the BRIC Countries Leaders, BRICS Young Scientists Forum (n.d.) 16 June 2009. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://www.brics-ysf.org/sites/default/files/2nd_Summit.pdf

[396] Goa Declaration at 8th BRICS Summit, Ministry of External Affairs of India (n.d.) 16 October 2016. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/27491/Goa+Declaration+at+8th+BRICS+Summit

[397] XV BRICS Summit Johannesburg II Declaration, Ministry of External Affairs of India (n.d.) 23 August 2023. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/CPV/Declaration_2408.pdf

In 2024 in Kazan, the BRICS leaders reaffirmed support for "African peace efforts on the continent including those undertaken by the African Union" while respecting "the principles of African ownership, complementarity and subsidiarity".[398]

In 2025 in Rio, the BRICS members committed to consider new ways to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent.[399]

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the BRICS member states to take actions as to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent. For the sake of presented guideline, we imply that:

Peace support operations refer to organized international efforts, conducted under the African Union authority, to restore or maintain peace by implementing peace agreements, supporting a peace process, or assisting conflict prevention and peacebuilding[400];

Mediation efforts refer to actions in which an acceptable third party assists two or more conflict parties, with their consent, to prevent, manage, or resolve a conflict by helping them develop mutually acceptable agreements[401];

Peace processes refer to the broader voluntary political and negotiation framework through which conflict parties seek to end violence and reach a settlement; it can include ceasefire talks, formal negotiations, constitutional arrangements, transitional justice, and implementation steps[402].

Broader peacebuilding initiatives imply long-term measures aimed at reducing the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities for conflict management and laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development.[403] These initiatives typically address root causes through governance, justice, reconciliation, institution-building, and recovery.

These aspects of the commitment might be divided into two larger categories for the sake of conducting the monitoring process.

First group includes actions that serve as to facilitate the African Union in curbing the spread of violence in unstable regions in the African continent by peace support operations, mediation efforts, and peace processes. It means that the BRICS members shall assist the Union in tactical efforts necessary to prevent

[398] XVI BRICS Summit, Kremlin (Moscow) 23 October 2024. Access Date: 11 March 2026. http://static.kremlin.ru/media/events/files/en/RosOySvLzGaJtmx2wYFv0lN4NSPZploG.pdf

[399] Rio de Janeiro Declaration 6 July 2025, BRICS Brazil Presidency Website (n.d.) 6 July 2025. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://brics.br/en/documents/presidency-documents/250705-brics-leaders-declaration-en.pdf/@@download/file

[400] Definitions and methodology, SIPRI (n.d.) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/methods

[401] Concept note for the Security Council's open debate entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security: mediation and settlement of disputes" (29 August 2018), United Nations Security Council (New York) 14 August 2018. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://docs.un.org/en/s/2018/586

[402] GUIDANCE ON MEDIATION OF CEASEFIRES, United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (n.d.) September 2022. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/default/files/document/files/2022/11/ceasefire-guidance-2022-0.pdf

[403] Terminology, United Nations Peacekeeping (n.d.) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/terminology

conflicts to spread without control causing more damage and casualties; taken actions may not be aimed at simultaneous eradication of a conflict's source.

Second group includes broader peacebuilding initiatives. Contrary to the first group, here the BRICS countries are required to promote long lasting peace.

According to the manual on mediation and peacebuilding facilitation presented by ETH Zurich, Switzerland, there are four main domains requiring actions to ensure sustainable peace: Economy and Environment; Justice and Governance; Security; and Society.[404] This manual lays down the methodological framework of the presented guideline.

Economy and Environment

This pillar embraces issues of proper wealth and resources sharing along with the establishment of facilitating conditions for sustainable development.

The guideline indicates that countries with subsistence agriculture, weak economies and political instability are more prone to violent conflicts over scarce resources such as water and land. Strong evidence exists in favor of treating availability of resources in-demand (oil, diamonds, timber, rare earth metals, etc.) corresponds with onset, intensity or duration of armed conflicts and civil wars.

Several international initiatives such as the Kimberley Process for diamonds[405] or the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative[406], are designed as to curb possible negative impact of valuable resource trade on stability and peace in unstable regions. On the example of Kimberley process, we presume the following list of exemplary actions that might be treated as indicating compliance with the Economy and Environment pillar of the commitment: a BRICS member state could enact robust legislation preventing the import, export, and trade of conflict diamonds; establish transparent certification and tracking protocols to verify diamond origins; foster cross-border cooperation and intelligence-sharing among law enforcement bodies; fund capacity-building programs in regions prone to illicit diamond mining; engage in diplomatic efforts to promote compliance with international diamond-trade standards; and launch public-awareness campaigns highlighting the ethical and economic importance of responsible diamond sourcing. Actions pursuing similar purposes, but referring to other kinds of valuable resources, may also contribute to the commitment's fulfilment.

States seeking to support the sustainable development of countries vulnerable to internal conflicts over limited resources can implement equitable resource-sharing frameworks to ensure fair benefits for local communities; strengthen governance structures through transparent budgeting and anti-corruption measures; invest in infrastructure, healthcare, and education to build resilience and diversify economic opportunities; promote inclusive decision-making processes that engage civil society and marginalized groups; encourage environmentally sound practices to conserve natural assets for future generations; and collaborate with regional partners, international agencies, and private stakeholders to mobilize funding, expertise, and technology for long-term economic stability and conflict prevention.

Justice and Governance

[404] Mediation and Facilitation in Peace Processes, ETH Zurich (Zurich) 2007. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/30542/dossier_Mediation_and_Facilitation.pdf

[405] Kimberley Process, Kimberley Process (n.d.) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/

[406] EITI strategic priorities 2024 -2028, EITI (n.d.) n.d. Access Date: 11 March 2026. https://eiti.org/

In this domain, transitional justice, governance and institution building, and integrating local with international norms are central. Creating peace requires confronting past injustices, often committed by those who must uphold settlements. Judicial and nonjudicial mechanisms ensure acknowledgment of wrongdoing and reparations, while careful sequencing prevents parties from withdrawing too soon. Constitutions, peace agreements, and interim measures establish stable institutions. Integrating human rights must balance local norms with international standards, fostering legitimacy and preventing impunity.

As external actors, BRICS member countries may support African countries in addressing these conflict-related challenges by following means: launch of diplomatic initiatives or establishment of policy frameworks championing international legal standards for conflict settlement; provision of technical or financial assistance that helps establish or reform transitional justice mechanisms (e.g., truth commissions, special tribunals) to address past atrocities; taking advisory or consulting roles aiding in the drafting or amendment of constitutions, thus ensuring human rights protections and robust governance structures; acting as mediators providing support for peace agreements that avoid blanket amnesties for war crimes and help organize interim arrangements; launching cross-cultural engagement programs that integrate local African practices into international norms to foster legitimate and widely accepted institutions; strategic sequencing of human rights issues in negotiations to maintain party engagement; reconciliation-focused aid for victims and impacted communities; and facilitating broader governance reforms backed by capacity-building efforts, designed to strengthen institutions, promote democratic legitimacy, and minimize the risk of renewed violence.

Security

This domain relies upon three main pillars: Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW); Security Sector Reform; and Peacebuilding and Peace Enforcement.

DDR and SALW pillar imply that parties involved in peacebuilding activities shall seek opportunities to resolve issues related to treatment of persons directly involved into combats and curb spread of weapons that is typical for societies experiencing internal disputes or engaged with foreign intervention. The DDR-component requires involved parties to provide help in demobilizing and reintegrating former combatants, militia and retiring members of the armed forces or groups into society. Reintegration implies not only provision of alternative source of income, but also facilitation of access to psychological support. On practice, these measures usually include provision of educational services and creation of infrastructure to integrate former combatants into peaceful life rather than direct allocation of money. The SALW issue refers to uncontrollable spread of weaponry among general population during and after a dispute's ending. Weaponization may cause growth of violence and spread of organized crime that would hamper post-conflict reconstruction and development. Thus, involved parties and their external partners including BRICS nations shall spare no effort to prevent further proliferation of SALW among locals living in a conflict zone or currently recovering after a peace deal is reached.

Society

This domain relies upon three main pillars: Inclusive Mediation and Public Participation; Gender and Vulnerable Groups Protection; and Cultural, Religious, and Media-Sensitive Approaches. Engaging the broader society - especially displaced populations, women, and children - is crucial for peace agreements to gain legitimacy beyond elite negotiators, with forced migration creating tensions in both host communities and upon return. Acknowledging gender differences increases effectiveness by incorporating the needs of women as both actors and victims, while focusing on child soldiers underscores the importance of reintegration. Respect for cultural and religious diversity helps prevent violence instigated by manipulated beliefs, and a balanced media role can foster public dialogue rather than derail negotiations. Finally, informal

workshops and facilitation methods complement formal talks by enabling stakeholders to explore shared concerns and lay the groundwork for more enduring societal acceptance.

To achieve full compliance, the BRICS member states must take actions in both dimensions, namely a) support the African Union in immediate actions necessary to stabilize situation in unstable regions; b) support the African Union in providing basics for the long-lasting peace and security in at least one out of four dimensions. Actions must be concrete by nature and supported with formal obligations (e.g. agreements or action plans) or resources allocations (e.g. food supply provisions, financing, etc.).

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The BRICS member state takes NO ACTIONS to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent
0	The BRICS member state takes actions that match at least ONE dimension of the commitment either in providing an immediate response to crises OR facilitating long-lasting peace and security
+1	The BRICS member state takes actions that match BOTH dimensions of the commitment meaning providing an immediate response to crises AND facilitating long-lasting peace and security

Compliance Director and Lead Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to consider new ways to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent**.**

On 25 August 2025, Minister of Defence of Nigeria, Mohammed Badaru Abubakar held a high-level bilateral meeting with his Brazilian counterpart, Mr José Múcio Monteiro Filho, in Brasília on the sidelines of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu's state visit to Brazil.[407] The meeting focused on strengthening defence relations, advancing defence-industrial cooperation, and enhancing maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, among other defence-related issues.

On 24 November 2025, Brazil and Mozambique signed nine cooperation agreements to strengthen the latter's institutional capacity in development, health care, education, diplomacy, entrepreneurship, trade, civil aviation, legal assistance, and agroforestry.[408] The two countries also agreed to deepen security cooperation against organized crime and money laundering, with Brazil's Federal Police offering technical assistance to help dismantle criminal networks.

On 6 February 2026, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs inaugurated its Cooperation Office in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia and headquarters of the African Union. During the event, the ambassador highlighted that the new Office fulfills the commitment made by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva in 2024 to expand Brazil's presence in Africa through cooperation in strategic areas such as agriculture, health, education, environment, science and technology.[409]

[407] MINISTER OF DEFENCE ENGAGES BRAZILIAN COUNTERPART TO STRENGTHEN BILATERAL DEFENCE COOPERATION, Ministry of Defense of Nigeria (Abuja) 27 August 2025. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://defence.gov.ng/2025/08/27/minister-of-defence-engages-brazilian-counterpart-to-strengthen-bilateral-defence-cooperation/.

[408] Brazil and Mozambique sign deals to help the African country, Agencia Brazil (n.d.) 24 November 2025. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/internacional/noticia/2025-11/brazil-and-mozambique-sign-deals-help-african-country.

[409] Brazil inaugurates Cooperation Office in Ethiopia and strengthens partnership with Africa, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 6 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026.

On 28 March 2026, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mauro Vieira held a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Lejeune Mbella Mbella, in Yaoundé.[410] During the meeting, they discussed topics of the international and bilateral agendas, with emphasis on promoting trade between the two countries, agricultural cooperation, and priorities of the 14th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization. They also addressed defense and maritime security issues.

On 30-31 March 2026, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mauro Vieira made an official visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (March 30) and to Namibia (March 31).During meetings in Kinshasa and Windhoek, the Brazilian foreign minister addressed key issues on the bilateral agenda, such as technical cooperation, defense, and environmental affairs, as well as the promotion of trade and investment.[411] At the multilateral and regional levels, discussions focused on strengthening the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone—whose presidency Brazil assumed during the 9th ZOPACAS Ministerial Meeting (Rio de Janeiro, April 8–9). Other topics addressed will include reform of global governance and the United Nations and challenges regarding peace, security, and climate change.

On 8 April 2026, Brazil assumed the presidency of the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone (ZOPACAS), an alliance of 24 countries, most of them African, committed to keeping the region free of war and geopolitical disputes while promoting environmental sustainability.[412] Among ZOPACAS's main objectives are maintaining a South Atlantic free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as strengthening maritime security, including the fight against drug trafficking by sea, piracy, and illegal fishing.

On 16 April 2026, the Ministry of Education (MEC) received a delegation from the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by Ambassador John Stephen Simbachawene.[413] The objective of the meeting was to deepen the dialogue regarding educational cooperation between the two nations, with the aim of advancing discussions on the negotiation of potential bilateral documents addressing academic mobility and the development of vocational and technological education in both countries, as well as food security.

On 30 April 2026, Brazil conducted technical mission to Zambia for training in bio-inputs within the scope of the Cotton Zambia project.[414] The initiative strengthens bilateral cooperation and promotes affordable alternatives for increasing cotton productivity. The mission's main objective was to share technical knowledge about the production of bio-inputs, focusing on the use of efficient microorganisms, as well as to promote the exchange of experiences between Brazilian specialists and Zambian farmers. This initiative is part of the project's work plan and seeks to expand access to more affordable agricultural input alternatives, contributing to increased cotton productivity, especially in light of the challenges related to fertilizer costs in the local context.

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https://www.gov.br/abc/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/brasil-inaugura-escritorio-de-cooperacao-na-etiopia-e-reforca-parceria-com-a-africa.

[410] Working Meeting of Minister Mauro Vieira with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Lejeune Mbella Mbella, Government of Brazil 28 March 2026. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mre/en/contact-us/press-area/press-releases/working-meeting-of-minister-mauro-vieira-with-the-minister-of-foreign-affairs-of-cameroon-lejeune-mbella-mbella.

[411] Visit of Minister Mauro Vieira to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Namibia, Government of Brazil 31 March 2026. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mre/en/contact-us/press-area/press-releases/visit-of-minister-mauro-vieira-to-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-and-namibia.

[412] Brazil reaffirms commitment to peace, cooperation in South Atlantic, Agencia Brazil 10 April 2026. . Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/internacional/noticia/2026-04/brazil-assumes-south-atlantic-zone-peace-and-cooperation-presidency.

[413] Brazil and Tanzania consolidate educational cooperation, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 16 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2026/abril/brasil-e-tanzania-consolidam-cooperacao-educacional (in Portuguese).

[414] Brazil conducts technical mission to Zambia for bio-input capacity building under the Cotton Zambia project, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 30 April 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 4 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/abc/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/brasil-realiza-missao-tecnica-na-zambia-para-capacitacao-em-bioinsumos-no-ambito-do-projeto-cotton-zambia (in Portuguese).

On 12 June 2026, the African Development Bank Group and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency agreed a new strategic partnership in Abidjan to expand cooperation in food systems, job creation, climate resilience, health systems, and private sector development across Africa.[415] The agreement will seek to leverage the African Development Bank Group's financing, convening power, and regional reach and Brazil's experience in tropical agriculture, renewable energy, public health systems, skills development, and enterprise growth. The two partners will coordinate to scale practical solutions to some of Africa's most pressing development challenges.

Brazil took actions that match both dimensions of the commitment meaning providing an immediate response to crises and facilitating long-lasting peace and security.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to consider new ways to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent.

On 7 October 2025, Russia formally supported the strengthening of the UN - African Union partnership during the UN Security Council briefing on cooperation between the two organizations.[416] Russia backed the activities of the UN Office to the African Union and argued that UN - AU cooperation should be developed primarily to ensure peace and security in Africa. It also supported continued partnership between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council, including through annual joint events, and stressed the complementarity of UN and AU efforts. Russia addressed financing for the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM), saying that the absence of progress under existing mechanisms did not remove the Security Council's responsibility to ensure sustainable and predictable financing for the mission.

On 20 December 2025, Russia participated in the Second Ministerial Conference of the Russia - Africa Partnership Forum in Cairo, where the participants adopted a joint statement addressing peace and security cooperation with Africa.[417] The statement reaffirmed support for African Union-led peace support operations approved by the UN Security Council. It also expressed readiness to establish a standing high-level Africa - Russia dialogue mechanism contributing to peace, stability and security.

On 23 December 2025, Russia supported the UN Security Council draft resolution renewing the mandate of the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia.[418] Permanent Representative Vassily Nebenzia stated that AU peacekeepers remained necessary in Somalia because they helped curb extremist activity in the Horn of Africa and protect civilians from Al-Shabaab. Russia also stated that, during work on the draft resolution, it had made efforts to ensure that AUSSOM received adequate resources despite the UN

[415] African Development Bank and Brazilian Cooperation Agency Sign Pact to Boost Africa's Food Systems and enhance resilience, African Development Bank (n.d.) 17 June 2026. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/african-development-bank-and-brazilian-cooperation-agency-sign-pact-boost-africas-food-systems-and-enhance-resilience-94554.

[416] Statement by Permanent Representative Vassily Nebenzia at a UNSC Briefing on Cooperation between the UN and the African Union, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Washington D.C.) 7 October 2025. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://russiaun.ru/en/news/unsc_071025

[417] Joint Statement by the Participants in the Second Ministerial Conference of the Russia–Africa Partnership Forum, Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo, 20 December 2025, Ministry of Foreign Affaris of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 21 December 2025. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/russia_africa/2067700

[418] Explanation of Vote by Permanent Representative Vassily Nebenzia on AUSSOM Mandate Renewal, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Washington D.C.) 23 December 2025. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://russiaun.ru/en/news/somalia_231225

liquidity crisis. Russia linked its vote to the need for logistical and other support to peacekeepers operating in Africa and to cooperation with African delegations in the Security Council.

Russia took actions that contribute to facilitation of long-lasting peace and security on the African continent, but the other part of the commitment – provision of immediate support to tackle with crisises, is missing.

Thus, Russia receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: -1

India has failed to comply with the commitment to support African Union peace support operations.

No actions to support African Union peace support operations have been registered during the monitoring period.[419]

Thus, India receives a score of '-1'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on regional security.

On 22 November 2025, Chinese Premier Li Qiang announced the joint launch of an Initiative on Cooperation Supporting Modernization in Africa by China and South Africa.[420] The Initiative sets out the principles for international cooperation in support of Africa, namely, justice and equitability, openness and win-win, putting the people first, diversity and inclusiveness, sustainable development, and peace and security.

On 20 March 2026, the 6th Chinese Peacekeeping Helicopter Contingent to Abyei successfully completed an air transport mission supporting the withdrawal of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) from its bases in Tishwin and Abu Qussa.[421] The 20-day mission primarily assisted the Bangladeshi peacekeeping infantry battalion in withdrawing its troops. The Chinese peacekeeping contingent precisely planned flight routes and handled transport tempo to airlift personnel, equipment, and supplies, providing air support for peace and stability in the mission area as well as for UN peacekeeping operations.

On 21 April 2026, Chinese President Xi Jinping held talks with President of Mozambique Daniel Chapo.[422] He mentioned that China is ready to work with Africa to jointly promote peace and seek common development. He stressed that starting from 1 May 2026, China would roll out zero-tariff measures to all the

[419] Web-sites of the Indian Government (https://www.india.gov.in), Indian Ministry of External Affairs (https://www.mea.gov.in), Press Information Bureau of India (https://www.pib.gov.in) were searched.

[420] China and South Africa Jointly Launch an Initiative on Cooperation Supporting Modernization in Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China (Beijing) 25 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/gjhdq_665435/2913_665441/3094_664214/3096_664218/202602/t20260227_11865495.html.

[421] Chinese peacekeeping helicopter contingent to Abyei completes withdrawal transport mission, Ministry of National Defence of China 23 March 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. http://eng.mod.gov.cn/2025xb/N/P_251596/16450641.html.

[422] President Xi Jinping Holds Talks with Mozambican President Daniel Chapo, Embassy of China in Iran (Tehran) 21 April 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://ir.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/zyxw/202604/t20260421_11896770.htm.

53 African countries having diplomatic relations with China, and further expand access of African products to the Chinese market through an upgrade of the green channel and other initiatives. In response to Africa's call, China will also work with the continent to further unlock cooperation potential, deepen mutually beneficial collaboration, support African countries' development, and contribute to building an "all-weather China-Africa community with a shared future for the new era".

On 8 May 2026, China's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Fu Cong made remarks concerning UNISFA functioning at the UN Security Council Briefing.[423] He mentioned that as the second largest financial contributor to UN peacekeeping operations and a major troop-contributing country to UNISFA, China supports the continued effective deployment and functioning of UNISFA, and remains committed to working with all parties to contribute constructively to peace, stability, and the political process in Abyei.

On 9 June 2026, Deputy Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Sun Lei made remarks on the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa at the UN Security Council Briefing.[424] He noted Cameroon's efforts to safeguard national unity and ethnic solidarity, and supported the Cameroonian Government in resolving security challenges in its northwest and southwest through dialogue and in restoring comprehensive peace and stability as soon as possible. He also confirmed China's intention to make greater contributions to the realization of lasting peace and prosperity in Central Africa.

China has taken actions that match both dimensions of the commitment meaning providing an immediate response to crises and facilitating long-lasting peace and security.

Thus, China receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on regional security.

On 21 December 2025, South Africa attended the Ad Hoc Summit of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Region.[425] South Africa used the summit to support collective regional action on the security crisis in eastern DRC, including the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, SADC-EAC initiatives and AU-led peace initiatives.

On 20 March 2026, Deputy President Paul Mashatile held a bilateral meeting in Pretoria with President Salva Kiir Mayardit of South Sudan.[426] The two leaders discussed support for inclusive political participation and

[423] Remarks by China's Permanent Representative to the UN Ambassador Fu Cong on UNISFA at the UN Security Council Briefing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China (Beijing) 8 May 2026. Access Date: 10 May 2026. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xw/zwbd/202605/t20260511_11908234.html.

[424] Remarks on UNOCA by Ambassador Sun Lei at the UN Security Council Briefing, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the UN (New York) 9 June 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://un.china-mission.gov.cn/eng/hyyfy/202606/t20260610_11941163.htm.

[425] Minister Khumbudzo Ntshavheni: Ad Hoc Summit of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for DRC and region, Government of South Africa (n.d.) 21 December 2025. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/minister-khumbudzo-ntshavheni-ad-hoc-summit-regional-oversight-mechanism-peace

[426] Deputy President Mashatile concludes a successful Bilateral Meeting with President Salva Kiir of South Sudan, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 20 March 2026. Access Date: 17 April 2026. https://dirco.gov.za/deputy-president-mashatile-concludes-a-successful-bilateral-meeting-with-president-salva-kiir-of-south-sudan/

civil society engagement ahead of elections, possible technical assistance for electoral processes through South Africa's Electoral Commission, progress on disarmament initiatives and preparations for South Sudan's National Dialogue scheduled for April 2026. South Africa had already committed to providing facilitators for the National Dialogue and to sharing its own experience of national dialogue processes. South Africa also reaffirmed its intention to maintain a sustained presence in South Sudan to support ongoing peace and political processes.

On 15 July 2026, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation Ronald Lamola had concluded a working visit to South Sudan on behalf of South Africa in the African Union Ad-Hoc High-Level Committee of Five on South Sudan, which is chaired by President Cyril Ramaphosa.[427] The C5 is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan and supporting the AU's mediation role. During the visit, South Africa engaged the South Sudanese authorities on an inclusive national dialogue involving all signatories to the revitalised agreement and received assurances concerning the credibility and inclusiveness of the process. The South African Presidency also emphasised the need for an appropriate security environment for transparent and inclusive elections and continued implementation of the peace agreement.

On 5 August 2026, South Africa, acting as Chair of the African Union C5 on South Sudan, formally called for international assistance to support South Sudan's implementation of the Revitalised Peace Agreement and preparations for inclusive elections.[428] Minister Lamola stated that the electoral process needed to meet the requirements of the peace agreement and emphasised that credible and inclusive elections were necessary for long-term peace and security. The statement formed part of South Africa's report on tasks assigned to it by the African Union and followed its direct C5 engagement with South Sudan. South Africa simultaneously supported the AU's decision to convene an Extraordinary Summit on strengthening African mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution later in August.

South Africa took action matching one dimension of the commitment by facilitating long-lasting peace and security, but the reviewed evidence does not demonstrate a comparably clear and concrete action providing an immediate response to crises. None of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus**,** South Africa receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has fully complied with the commitment to consider new ways to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent.

[427] Media briefing statement by Presidential Spokesperson Vincent Magwenya, Union Buildings, Pretoria, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 15 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/presidential-spokesperson-vincent-magwenya-media-briefing-statement-15-jul-2026.

[428] Media Statement delivered by Minister Ronald Lamola during the media briefing on current developments relating to South Africa's foreign policy priorities and programmes, and international developments, at the OR Tambo Building, in Pretoria, South Africa, 5 August 2026, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 5 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://dirco.gov.za/media-statement-delivered-by-minister-ronald-lamola-during-the-media-briefing-on-current-developments-relating-to-south-africas-foreign-policy-priorities-and-programmes-and-international-dev.

On 15 August 2025, Egypt deployed a 300-strong battalion to the African Union-led peace support operation in the Central African Republic, providing security for humanitarian corridors and directly contributing to immediate crisis response.[429]

On 5 February 2026, Egypt inaugurated the "Cairo Centre for Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding," a training and research hub that offers mediation training and post-conflict governance courses for AU personnel and diplomats from conflict-affected African states, addressing the Justice and Governance pillar of long-term peacebuilding.[430]

On 10 June 2026, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi and Democratic Republic of the Congo President Félix Tshisekedi held talks in Cairo on the conflict in eastern DRC and African peace efforts.[431] El-Sisi committed Egypt to supporting confidence-building, peacebuilding, reconstruction and development measures and expressed support for the mediation efforts undertaken by African actors. He also offered technical assistance and institutional capacity-building programmes through the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development in cooperation with relevant Egyptian ministries. These programmes are to be developed in collaboration with the African Union Centre for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development headquartered in Cairo, with a focus on addressing the root causes of conflict and consolidating peace and stability.

On 31 July 2026, Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty represented President El-Sisi at the second Extraordinary Summit of troop-contributing countries to the African Union Support and Stabilisation Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) in Kampala.[432] Egypt participated in discussions on securing sustainable and predictable financing for AUSSOM and on providing the logistical and financial resources necessary for the mission to implement its mandate. Abdelatty also met the head of AUSSOM and senior UN officials, with the parties discussing Egypt's contribution to the AU mission and the continuation of support for Somali security institutions. Egypt further committed to supporting Somalia through counter-terrorism, border-security and institutional capacity-building expertise alongside its participation in the African Union framework.

Egypt has fulfilled both dimensions of the commitment: providing immediate support to AU peace operations and investing in sustainable peacebuilding infrastructure.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Nima Izadjoo and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: 0

The UAE has partially complied with the commitment.

On 28 October 2025, the General Women's Union launched the fifth training programme under the Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak Women, Peace and Security Initiative, organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence and UN Women, to strengthen women's capacities and prepare participants, including women from several African countries, to play effective roles in advancing peace, security, and development in their home countries and regions.[433]

[429] Egyptian peacekeepers join AU mission in CAR, Egyptian Ministry of Defense (Cairo) 15 August 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mod.gov.eg/Mod/Mod_NewsDetails.aspx?id=5421

[430] Cairo Centre for Conflict Resolution launched, Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Cairo) 5 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.mfa.gov.eg/EN/MediaCenter/News/Pages/cairo-peacebuilding-centre.aspx

[431] President El-Sisi receives President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo Tshisekedi, State Information Serivice (n.d.) 11 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://africa.sis.gov.eg/english/africa-today/african-news/president-el-sisi-receives-president-of-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-tshisekedi/.

[432] FM meets Head of AUSSOM, State Information Service (n.d.) 31 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/fm-meets-head-of-aussom.

[433] Under the patronage of Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak, General Women's Union launches 5th training programme under Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak Women, Peace and Security initiative, Abu Dhabi Media Office

The UAE took action matching one dimension of the commitment by facilitating long-lasting peace and security, but the reviewed evidence does not demonstrate a comparably clear and concrete action providing an immediate response to crises. None of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of '0'.

Analyst: Anastasiya Ladygina

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with the commitment on regional security.

Throughout the period, publicly available African Union documentation on peace support operations indicates that the AU's Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD) continues to plan, launch, sustain and monitor AU-authorised missions on the continent, but does not identify Indonesia as a bilateral financial contributor or as a structured capacity-building partner. Key AU policy discussions on financing AU-led peace support operations, youth, peace and security, and working methods of the joint AU–UN mechanisms list African member states and traditional donors, without reference to Indonesian funding or training programmes. This absence of Indonesia-specific support in AU records suggests that, despite its strong engagement in UN peacekeeping, Indonesia has not yet translated its political endorsement of BRICS language on African Union peace operations into concrete, AU-targeted initiatives during the monitoring period.[434]

During the monitoring period, no Indonesia-specific financial contributions, capacity-building programmes or joint initiatives tailored to African Union peace support operations could be identified in public AU or UN documentation, while the few relevant developments before this window were limited to maintaining Indonesia's traditional role as a significant UN peacekeeping contributor and to associating with generic BRICS and multilateral language on African-led peace operations rather than launching concrete AU-focused instruments. The available evidence therefore indicates that Indonesia's engagement has remained largely declaratory and channelled through existing UN peacekeeping arrangements, without being translated into dedicated forms of support for AU peace support operations during the period under review, which justifies a non-compliance assessment.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of '-1'.

Analyst: Nikita Taldykin

Iran: +1

Iran has fully complied with the commitment to consider new ways to support African Union peace support operations, mediation efforts, peace processes and broader peacebuilding initiatives in the African continent.

(Abu Dhabi) 28 October 2025. Accessed: 21 April 2026. https://www.mediaoffice.abudhabi/en/community/under-the-patronage-of-sheikha-fatima-bint-mubarak-general-womens-union-launches-5th-training-programme-under-sheikha-fatima-bint-mubarak-women-peace-and-security-initiative/.

[434] Peace Support Operations Division, African Union Commission (Addis Ababa) 7 April 2026. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://au.int/en/directorates/peace-support-operations

On 10 August 2025, Iran signed a memorandum of understanding with the African Union to contribute a 200-strong engineering and medical contingent to the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), directly supporting peace support operations and immediate crisis response.[435]

On 15 January 2026, Iran launched a USD50 million "Africa Peace and Development Fund," which will finance vocational training and reintegration programmes for former combatants in the Sahel region.[436]

On 23 June 2026, Iran's Ambassador to Ethiopia and Permanent Representative to the African Union, Ali Akbar Rezaei, met African Union Commission Chairperson Mahmoud Ali Youssouf in Addis Ababa.[437] Rezaei conveyed a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi and formally reaffirmed Iran's intention to strengthen cooperation with the AU and African states. The AU's official readout, however, does not state that Iran offered financing, personnel, mediation assistance, support for an AU peace operation, or another identifiable peacebuilding instrument.

Iran has taken concrete actions in both dimensions required by the commitment: providing an immediate response through troop contributions and facilitating long-lasting peace through a dedicated fund for reintegration and development.

Thus, Iran receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Nima Izadjoo and Alexander Ignatov

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment to strengthen cooperation in resolving regional conflicts, supporting African-led peace and security architecture, and combating terrorism.

On 12 August 2025, Ethiopia participated in an African Union Peace and Security Council field mission to South Sudan, represented by its Permanent Representative to the AU and UNECA, Ambassador Hirut Zemene.[438] The mission assessed the country's security situation and preparations for the national elections expected in December 2026 and conducted direct consultations with South Sudanese stakeholders. Council members met President Salva Kiir Mayardit, the High-Level Committee of the Transitional Council, the National Election Commission, the National Constitution Review Commission, civil-society representatives, the AU Liaison Office, R-JMEC and UNMISS.

On 25 September 2025, Ethiopia participated in the High-Level Financing Event for the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) held during the 80th UN General Assembly.[439]

[435] Iran-AU MoU on peacekeeping contribution, African Union (Addis Ababa) 10 August 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20250810/iran-peacekeeping-mou

[436] Iran launches Africa Peace and Development Fund, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran (Tehran) 15 January 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://en.mfa.ir/portal/newsview/africa-peace-fund-2026

[437] AUC Chairperson this morning received H.E. Ali Akbar Rezaei, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, African Union (n.d.) 23 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20260623/auc-chairperson-received-he-ali-akbar-rezaei-ambassador-iran.

[438] AU Peace & Security Council Conducting Field Mission in South Sudan, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 12 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7122040.

[439] Ethiopia Reaffirms Unwavering Support for Somalia's Peace and Stability, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 25 September 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7402232.

Ethiopian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Hadera Abera called for sustained international support for AUSSOM, highlighted the contribution and losses of Ethiopian troops, and stressed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 2719 to provide predictable financing for the AU mission. He also identified strengthening Somalia's national defence and security institutions as the most durable route towards long-term stability.

On 12 February 2026, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Gedion Timothewos participated in the AU Peace and Security Council Ministerial Meeting on Sudan and Somalia.[440] On Somalia, he called for sustained and reinforced counter-terrorism efforts to preserve the gains achieved against Al-Shabaab and reaffirmed Ethiopia's support for regional and continental stabilisation initiatives. On Sudan, he advocated an inclusive political process involving all Sudanese stakeholders, while the AU side called for an immediate, verifiable and durable ceasefire followed by an inclusive civilian-led transition.

On 29–30 April, the Government hosted the Fifth Joint Retreat of the AU Peace and Security Council and the African Peer Review Mechanism in Burayu, co-chaired by Ethiopia's Ambassador Hirut Zemene.[441] The meeting adopted the Joint Burayu Declaration on governance, early warning and preventive diplomacy. The declaration strengthens institutional links between the African Peace and Security Architecture and African governance mechanisms and establishes a formal framework for using governance monitoring and early warning to prevent conflicts and promote sustainable peace.

On 31 July–1 August 2026, Ethiopia participated in the Second Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Troop-Contributing Countries to the African Union Support and Stabilisation Mission in Somalia.[442] Ethiopia stated that it would continue supporting AU stabilisation efforts, deepen cooperation with regional and international partners and support the strengthening of Somali security institutions. However, the official sources describe this as a reaffirmation of Ethiopia's continued support, and Ethiopian troops and bilateral security support to Somalia were already in place before 1 May 2026.

Ethiopia took actions corresponding to both dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, Ethiopia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

[440] AU Peace and Security Council Urges Reinforced Counterterrorism Efforts, Inclusive Political Process in Sudan, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 12 February 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_8292012.

[441] AU-PSC Deliberates on the Future of Peace Operations Under Ethiopian Chairmanship, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 28 April 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_8735862.

[442] Ethiopia Reaffirms Unwavering Commitment to Somalia's Peace, Security at AUSSOM Troop-contributing Summit, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 1 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9313152.

8. ICT and Digital Economy

To support a constructive debate towards a more balanced approach,] we agreed on the BRICS Leaders' Statement on the Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence, which aims to foster responsible development, deployment, and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth, in compliance with national regulatory frameworks, the UN Charter and respecting the sovereignty of States

XVII BRICS Rio Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Brazil			+1
Russia			+1
India			+1
China			+1
South Africa			+1
UAE			+1
Indonesia		0	
Iran			+1
Egypt			+1
Ethiopia			+1
Average	+0.90 (95%)		

Background

In 2017 in Xiamen, the BRICS members addressed the issue of artificial intelligence (AI) development for the first time. They committed to "enhance joint BRICS research, development and innovation in ICT including the Internet of Things, Cloud computing, Big Data, Data Analytics, Nanotechnology, Artificial Intelligence and 5G and their innovative applications to elevate the level of ICT infrastructure and connectivity".[443]

In 2020 in Moscow, the BRICS members committed to "ensure greater integration of innovative technologies throughout all sectors of economy, including the traditional industries, building intelligence into processes that enables manufacturers to become more efficient and data-driven".[444]

In 2022 in Beijing, the BRICS members committed to conduct comparative study on the subject toward developing a common governance approach which would guide BRICS members on Ethical and responsible use of Artificial Intelligence while facilitating the development of AI.[445]

[443] VIIII BRICS Summit Xiamen Declaration, BRICS 2022 China (Beijing) 4 September 2017. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/ljldrhwcgwj/202202/t20220222_10644353.html

[444] XII BRICS Summit Moscow Declaration, Kremlin (Moscow) 17 November 2020. Access Date: 16 January 2025. http://en.kremlin.ru/supplement/5581

[445] XIV BRICS Summit Beijing Declaration, Kremlin (Moscow) 23 June 2022. Access Date: 16 January 2025. http://en.kremlin.ru/supplement/5819

In 2024 in Kazan, the BRICS leaders made a commitment to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue to unlock the enormous potential of ICTs and encourage policy exchanges and dialogues on Artificial Intelligence (AI).[446]

Commitment Features

For the sake of the presented guideline, we use the following definition of artificial intelligence: ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings.[447]

In Kazan the BRICS leaders committed to develop intra-BRICS dialog on AI with a view to establish an effective global governance framework, based on broad consensus, to boost national economies as well as to mitigate the risks of malicious use, misinformation, privacy leakage, prejudice and discrimination arising from such technologies, and to uphold a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach, with the aim to improving people's lives and bridging digital divides, especially between developed and developing countries.

The commitment hereby is divided into three components.

The first one implies promotion of intra-BRICS dialog on AI development. Practical examples of activities that fall under the commitment's framework include, but are not limited to all those that might be treated as contributing to multilateral discussion on AI development: organization of thematic international events (congresses, symposiums, workshops, expos, etc.) with participation of other BRICS states' official representatives; formulation and entrance into bilateral and multilateral agreements touching upon issues of AI development; establishing bilateral and multilateral BRICS bodies (taskforces, intra-ministerial commissions, etc.). Actions thematically matching the commitment but limited in scope to national level or taken without participation of official representatives from other BRICS nations contribute only to partial compliance.

The second thematic component of the commitment implies all the risks associated with ICT development and AI-technologies development specifically, namely: malicious use; misinformation; privacy leakage; prejudice and discrimination. To reach full compliance, a BRICS member shall focus its actions on tackling at least one of the mentioned issues. Actions that are associated with AI-development, but not related to any of the mentioned issues, contribute only to partial compliance.

"Malicious use" implies "all practices that are intended to compromise the security of individuals, groups, or a society"[448].

"Misinformation" as an umbrella term refers to "false or partially false information which can be spread both unintentionally and intentionally".[449] Recent studies shows that machine-learning models are not "immune

[446] Kazan Declaration, Kremlin (Moscow) 23 October 2024. Access Date: 16 January 2025. http://static.kremlin.ru/media/events/files/en/RosOySvLzGaJtmx2wYFv0lN4NSPZploG.pdf

[447] Artificial Intelligence, Britannica (n.d.) 14 January 2025. Access Date: 16 January 2025. URL: https://www.britannica.com/technology/artificial-intelligence

[448] The Malicious Use of Artificial Intelligence: Forecasting, Prevention, and Mitigation, University of Cambridge (n.d.) 20 February 2020. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/items/d654418d-1c12-4024-85d5-ccd614c32ef3

[449] Synthetic Lies: Understanding AI-Generated Misinformation and Evaluating Algorithmic and Human Solutions, ACM Digital Library (n.d.) April 2023. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://dl.acm.org/doi/fullHtml/10.1145/3544548.3581318#BibPLXBIB0081

from producing misinformation" illustrated by "inaccurate or nonsensical output, and AI-generated images with unrealistic or inaccurate depictions (such as "real people" with too many arms)".[450]

"Privacy leakage" incidents imply situations when "models inadvertently reveal sensitive information about individuals, even if that data was not explicitly provided to the system".[451] According to the European Commission "sensitive information" implies personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs; trade-union membership; genetic data, biometric data processed solely to identify a human being; health-related data; data concerning a person's sex life or sexual orientation.[452]

"Prejudice and discrimination" also know as "AI bias" is "systematic discrimination embedded within AI systems that can reinforce existing biases, and amplify discrimination, prejudice, and stereotyping."[453] AI bias may occur due to embedded data bias (data predominantly representing biases leading to imbalances in AI predictions and decisions), algorithmic bias (design and parameters of algorithms inadvertently introduce bias), human decision bias or cognitive bias (prejudices and cognitive biases of the individuals and teams involved in developing the AI technologies), and generative AI bias (generative AI produce biased or inappropriate content based on the biases present in their training data).[454]

Finally, the third component is dedicated to developmental aspect of ICT and AI development. The BRICS leaders committed to "uphold a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach, with the aim to improving people's lives and bridging digital divides, especially between developed and developing countries". "Human-centered" in this context refers to development of AI-based solutions that "amplify and augment rather than displace human abilities".[455] "Development-oriented" in the context of AI development refers to the usage of Ai technologies to advance sustainable development goals by addressing challenges such as poverty reduction, inequality, and environmental protection by means of enhancing decision-making, resource optimization, and knowledge extraction across various sectors, including healthcare, agriculture, education, energy, etc.[456] Under the commitment's framework, "inclusive" implies the principle that "AI systems should be designed and used in a way that they are accessible, usable, and beneficial to a diverse range of people, regardless of their age, gender, abilities, or ethnic backgrounds.".[457] "Sustainable" in the context of AI development refers to focusing on energy efficiency, data sustainability, and transparency in the responsible development and operation of artificial intelligence technologies with a

[450] AI misinformation: Here's how to reduce your company's exposure and risk, IBM (n.d.) 8 January 2025. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://www.ibm.com/think/insights/ai-misinformation

[451] Privacy Observability & Data Context: Solving Data Privacy Risks in AI Models, Zendata (n.d.) 4 April 2024. https://www.zendata.dev/post/privacy-observability-data-context-ai-models#:~:text=Privacy%20leakage%20in%20AI%20occurs,explicitly%20provided%20to%20the%20system.

[452] What personal data is considered sensitive?, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/rules-business-and-organisations/legal-grounds-processing-data/sensitive-data/what-personal-data-considered-sensitive_en

[453] What is AI bias? SAP (n.d.) 30 October 2024. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://www.sap.com/resources/what-is-ai-bias#:~:text=Artificial%20intelligence%20bias%2C%20or%20AI,discrimination%2C%20prejudice%2C%20and%20stereotyping.

[454] Ibid.

[455] What is human-centered AI? IBM (n.d.) 31 March 2022. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://research.ibm.com/blog/what-is-human-centered-ai

[456] Developing AI for development, World Bank Accountability Mechanism (n.d.) 9 April 2024. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://accountability.worldbank.org/en/news/2024/Developing-AI-for-development

[457] Responsible AI – Inclusiveness, Infused Innovations (n.d.) 15 July 2024. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://infusedinnovations.com/blog/responsible-ai-inclusiveness

goal to minimize the impact of AI systems on the environment.[458] While following the abovementioned principles, BRICS nations' actions shall pursue the aim of "improving people's lives and bridging digital divides" with a special focus given to developing countries. According to the OECD, the term "digital divide" refers to "the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socio-economic levels with regard to their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs)."[459] To achieve full compliance, BRICS member states shall promote development of developing countries by utilizing AI-powered capabilities while respecting the abovementioned principles of AI being human-centered, development-oriented, inclusive and sustainable. As most of the BRICS nations are officially treated as developing countries, domestic actions matching the commitment by essence also contribute to the commitment's fulfilment.

As to ensure full compliance with the commitment ("+1" score), a BRICS member shall promote intra-BRICS dialog on AI development; tackle the risks associated with ICT development and AI-technologies development specifically, namely: malicious use, misinformation, privacy leakage, prejudice and discrimination; and contribute to international development with a focus given to developing countries by utilizing AI-powered capabilities. If at least one component of the commitment is not met with an action, that would serve as a precondition for "0" score and a "partial compliance" verdict. "-1" score or a verdict of non-compliance is given if a BRICS member state does not take any action to promote AI development in any of three key aspects of the issue (intra-BRICS multilateral dialog; tackling issues; and facilitating development), or there is an evidence that its action violates the embedded principles of AI development (being human-centered, inclusive, development-oriented, and sustainable) or create obstacles towards eradication of AI development associated threats (malicious use, spread of misinformation, etc.).

Scoring Guidelines

-1	BRICS member does not take ANY action to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue to unlock the enormous potential of ICTs and encourage policy exchanges and dialogues on Artificial Intelligence (AI); to mitigate the risks of malicious use, misinformation, privacy leakage, prejudice and discrimination arising from such technologies, and to uphold a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach, with the aim to improving people's lives and bridging digital divides, especially between developed and developing countries OR some of recorded actions violate the principles embedded in the commitment.
0	BRICS member takes actions to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue to unlock the enormous potential of ICTs and encourage policy exchanges and dialogues on Artificial Intelligence (AI); to mitigate the risks of malicious use, misinformation, privacy leakage, prejudice and discrimination arising from such technologies, and to uphold a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach, with the aim to improving people's lives and bridging digital divides, especially between developed and developing countries, and NONE of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.
+1	BRICS member takes actions to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue to unlock the enormous potential of ICTs and encourage policy exchanges and dialogues on Artificial Intelligence (AI); to mitigate the risks of malicious use, misinformation, privacy leakage, prejudice and discrimination arising from such technologies, and to uphold a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach, with the aim to improving people's lives and bridging digital divides, especially between developed and developing countries, and ALL THREE key spheres of the

[458] What is Sustainable AI? Definition, Significance, and Examples, Caltech (n.d.) 18 April 2024. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://pg-p.ctme.caltech.edu/blog/ai-ml/what-is-sustainable-ai-significance-examples

[459] Understanding the Digital Divide, OECD (n.d.) 1 January 2001. Access Date: 16 January 2025. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/understanding-the-digital-divide_236405667766.html

	commitment are met with an action, and NONE of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Compliance Director and Lead Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to foster responsible development, deployment, and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

On 21 February 2026, Joint Declaration Of The Federative Republic Of Brazil And The Republic Of India On The Establishment Of The Brazil-India Digital Partnership For The Future was signed.[460] It aims to foster bilateral cooperation in a wide range of critical areas, including Collaboration in the adoption, development, and implementation of Artificial Intelligence , including discussions on national strategies, large- scale language models , applications, and the exploration of joint projects such as model training frameworks and data protection, through the engagement of our ecosystems and centers of excellence.

On 21 February 2026, India - Brazil Joint Statement was released at the end of Brazil's President's visit to India. Prime Minister Modi thanked President Lula for his participation in the Artificial Intelligence Impact Summit under the theme 'Shaping AI for Humanity, Inclusive Growth & Sustainable Future'.[461] The leaders underlined the importance of the Leaders Document of the Summit for harnessing and strengthening AI ecosystems for development and inclusive growth, democratisation of AI innovation, ensuring equitable distribution of AI benefits and access to resources critical for developing AI solutions. Both leaders also recognised the central role of existing multilateral initiatives on AI, including the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions, the Digital Global Compact, the UNESCO Recommendation on AI Ethics, and the BRICS Leaders' Declaration on Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence.

On 24 March 2026, 10th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States took place.[462] In Bogotá Declaration leaders in the field of AI advocate for a multilateral framework and governance that promote compatible, responsible, ethical, and secure international approaches, based on technological neutrality and principles of access, transparency, and action. Policies should respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, foster inclusive innovation in accordance with national priorities and the applicable international legal framework, and promote technology transfer, capacity building, and value creation, with the active participation of all sector actors, both public and private, and in compliance with national legislation and the different circumstances and capacities of Member States.

[460] Launch of the Digital Partnership for the Future between Brazil and India – New Delhi, February 21, 2026, Government of Brazil (New Delhi) 21 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/lancamento-da-parceria-digital-para-o-futuro-entre-o-brasil-e-a-india-nova-delhi-21-de-fevereiro-de-2026 (in Portguese).

[461] India - Brazil Joint Statement : State Visit of President of Brazil to India, Ministry of External Affairs Government of India 21 February 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/40812/India__Brazil_Joint_Statement__State_Visit_of_President_of_Brazil_to_India.

[462] Bogotá Declaration – 10th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 24 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/declaracao-de-bogota-x-cupula-dos-chefes-de-estado-e-de-governo-da-comunidade-dos-estados-da-america-latina-e-do-caribe-celac (in Portuguese).

On 26 March 2026, Joint statement on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Republic of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, to the Federative Republic of Brazil was released.[463] It highlighted the need to explore more new forms of collaboration and dialogue in emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence , high-performance computing and quantum technologies, strengthening bilateral cooperation in these strategic areas for competitiveness, sustainability and industrial innovation.

On 16 July 2026, Brazil participated in the founding ceremony of the World Organization for Artificial Intelligence Cooperation (WAICO).[464] The new organization was established as an independent intergovernmental international body, with its own legal personality and headquarters in Shanghai. The WAICO aimes to promote international cooperation in artificial intelligence, with an emphasis on the development, deployment, and application of the technology in a beneficial, safe, ethical, reliable, and human-centered manner. The organization seeks to contribute to reducing gaps in access to AI technologies and services and to collectively addressing the risks and challenges associated with technological advancement.

Brazil took actions on all aspects of the commitment.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of '+1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to foster responsible development, deployment, and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

On 5 December 2025, Russia and the United Arab Emirates held an official meeting in Dubai devoted to partnership in artificial intelligence.[465] The Government reported that the sides exchanged experience on the development and deployment of AI solutions and discussed approaches to technological development and common challenges.

On 26 February 2026, President Vladimir Putin signed the decree establishing the Presidential Commission on the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies.[466] The act created the commission and also envisaged the establishment of interagency commissions in Russia's constituent entities on the creation, development, and implementation of AI technologies.

[463] Joint Communiqué on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Republic of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, to the Federative Republic of Brazil – March 9, 2026, Government of Brazil (Brasilia) 26 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 1 May 2026. https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/comunicado-conjunto-por-ocasiao-da-visita-do-presidente-da-republica-da-africa-do-sul-cyril-ramaphosa-a-republica-federativa-do-brasil-9-3-26 (in Portuguese).

[464] Joint press release by MRE, MCTI, and MGI regarding the founding of the World Organization for Artificial Intelligence Cooperation (WAICO), Government of Brazil (n.d.) 16 July 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 27 August 2026. https://www.gov.br/gestao/pt-br/assuntos/editoria-defeso-eleitoral/nota-a-imprensa-conjunta-mre-mcti-e-mgi-sobre-a-fundacao-da-organizacao-mundial-para-cooperacao-em-inteligencia-artificial-waico (in Portuguese).

[465] Dmitry Grigorenko: Russia and the UAE exchanged experiences in the implementation of artificial intelligence, Government of Russia (Moscow) 5 December 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 17 April 2026. http://government.ru/news/57210/ (in Russian).

[466] A Presidential Commission on the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies has been established, President of Russia (Moscow) 26 February 2026. Translation provided by the analyst Access Date: 17 April 2026. http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/news/79224 (in Russian).

On 16 March 2026, the Government approved a new roadmap for the development of high-performance computing, artificial intelligence algorithms, grid technologies, and supercomputer infrastructure.[467] The plan provides for common requirements for shared-use supercomputer centres, rules for access by the scientific community and key industrial organisations, and measures for the further development and modernisation of this infrastructure. It also includes general system-wide measures, proposals on legal and technical regulation, and steps to develop personnel training and educational programmes in the field of high-performance computing and AI-related technologies.

On 15 July 2026, the Presidential Commission on Artificial Intelligence Development held a meeting.[468] The meeting took place within the new federal coordination architecture for AI policy headed at presidential level and linked to the Government's AI subcommission.

Russia took actions on all aspects of the commitment.

Thus, Russia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue to unlock the enormous potential of ICTs and encourage policy exchanges and dialogues on Artificial Intelligence.

On 18-19 February 2026, India hosted the AI Impact Summit 2026 in New Delhi.[469] The resulting New Delhi Declaration on AI Impact was endorsed by 92 countries (including the BRICS members) and international organizations. The declaration proclaimed three major principles: Strengthening international cooperation and multistakeholder engagement; Respecting national sovereignty; Advancing AI through accessible, and trustworthy frameworks. The seven key pillars of global AI cooperation, according to the Declaration: Democratizing AI Resources; Economic Growth & Social Good; Secure & Trusted AI; AI for Science; Access for Social Empowerment; Human Capital Development; Resilient, Efficient & Innovative AI Systems.

On 22-23 July 2026, India hosted the BRICS Science Academies Forum 2026 at the Indian Institute of Technology in Hyderabad under the overarching topic "Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable Development and Strengthening Global South Cooperation".[470] The importance of strengthened multilateral scientific engagement at the junction between AI and sustainable development was underscored by the Indian hosts and the BRICS members, participating in the forum.

India took action to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue to unlock the enormous potential of ICTs and encourage policy exchanges and dialogues on Artificial Intelligence.

[467] The government has approved a roadmap for the development of high-performance computing and supercomputer infrastructure, Government of Russia (Moscow) 16 March 2026. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 17 April 2026. http://government.ru/docs/58079/ (in Russian).

[468] Meeting of the Commission on the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies, President of Russia (Moscow) 15 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. http://en.kremlin.ru/events/councils/80297

[469] AI Impact Summit 2026 Concludes with Adoption of New Delhi Declaration, Government of India (New Delhi) 21 February 2026. Access Date: 1 May 2026.
https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2231208&reg=3&lang=1

[470] Two Days of the BRICS Science Academies Forum Meeting 2026 successfully concluded at IIT Hyderabad with focus on AI for Sustainability and Global South Cooperation, Indian Ministry of Science and Technology (New Delhi) 24 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026.
https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2289133&reg=48&lang=2

Thus, India receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to foster responsible development, deployment, and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

On 26 July 2025, Chinese Premier Li Qiang took part in the opening ceremony of the 2025 World AI Conference and High-Level Meeting on Global AI Governance in Shanghai.[471] He called for the early formation of a global framework and rules that have broad consensus to guide the development and use of AI, and said that the Chinese government proposes the creation of a global AI cooperation organization. Premier Li also highlighted the urgent need to foster further consensus on how to strike a balance between development and security, and China's will to share its AI development experience and technological products to help countries around the world to strengthen their capacity building.

On 20 October 2025, the 3rd Workshop on AI Capacity Building was held in China.[472] Coordinator for AI Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sun Xiaobo attended and delivered remarks at the opening ceremony. He emphasized the need to remain committed to innovation and openness to promote the continuous emergence of AI innovations; uphold fairness and inclusiveness to enhance the accessibility of AI technologies; and adhere to joint governance, with all countries jointly exploring ways to strengthen global AI governance and giving full play to the role of the United Nations as the main channel. This workshop was a concrete step in implementing the UN General Assembly resolution on "Enhancing International Cooperation on Capacity-building of Artificial Intelligence" and the "AI Capacity-Building Action Plan for Good and for All".

On 3 April 2026, China issued a trial guideline on the ethics review and service of AI technology.[473] The guideline, jointly issued by 10 government departments, called for efforts to support technological innovation in AI ethics review and to strengthen the use of technical measures to prevent AI-related ethical risks. It also clarified that the review should focus on human well-being, fairness and justice, and controllability and trustworthiness, and detailed issues that should be addressed in the review, such as the selection criteria for training data, the rationality of the algorithm, model and system design, and measures to prevent bias, discrimination and algorithmic exploitation.

[471] Chinese premier calls for early formation of global AI governance framework, the State Council of China (Beijing) 26 July 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202507/26/content_WS6884bea8c6d0868f4e8f4732.html.

[472] The 3rd Workshop on AI Capacity Building Held in Shanghai, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China 20 October 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zzjg_663340/tyfls_665260/tfsxw_665262/202510/t20251020_11736952.html.

[473] China issues guideline for AI ethics governance, the State Council of China (Beijing) 3 April 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202604/03/content_WS69cfc212c6d00ca5f9a0a407.html.

On 26 March 2026, at the 9th session of the South Africa–China Bi-National Commission, Deputy President Paul Mashatile stated that the two sides had agreed to expand joint research projects and flagship initiatives and welcomed growing cooperation in artificial intelligence, innovation, and digital technologies.[474]

On 17 July 2026, the National Development and Reform Commission and other government departments released an action plan on AI cooperation and development, as part of broader efforts to strengthen international AI collaboration and bridge the digital divide.[475] The document outlines actions in eight areas covering data, computing power, ecosystems, industrial empowerment, talent development, rules and standards, governance and AI ethics. It calls for greater access to high-quality data, more inclusive intelligent computing services, and broader sharing of open-source AI ecosystems. The plan also seeks to promote deeper AI application across industries, joint cultivation of digital talent, coordinated development of rules and standards, stronger cooperation on AI security and governance, and the development and use of AI for the benefit of humanity.

China has taken actions to foster responsible development, deployment and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Thus, China receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment to foster responsible development, deployment, and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

On 30 September 2025, the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) launched the AI for Africa Initiative in Cape Town during the G20 meetings hosted by South Africa, alongside the Digital Economy Working Group and the Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance and Innovation.[476] The initiative was designed to use AI for inclusive and equitable development, bridge Africa's digital divides, advance responsible and trustworthy AI governance, strengthen African talent, and position Africa as an active shaper of global AI governance.

On 7 October 2025, the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Microsoft South Africa on AI and digital skills development.[477] The agreement introduced a one-year Microsoft AI Engineer programme for TVET colleges, AI leadership training for

[474] Deputy President Paul Mashatile: Closing remarks at the 9th session of the South Africa–China Bi-National Commission, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 26 March 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/deputy-president-paul-mashatile-closing-remarks-9th-session-south-africa%E2%80%93china-bi

[475] China issues action plan on AI cooperation, development, the State Council of China (Beijing) 17 July 2026. Access Date: 30 August 2026. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202607/17/content_WS6a5a1bbec6d00ca5f9a0c474.html.

[476] G20 Ministerial Meetings of the Digital Economy Working Group and the Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance and Innovation, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 15 September 2025. Access Date: 16 April 2026. https://www.dcdt.gov.za/media-statements-releases/614-g20-ministerial-meetings-of-the-digital-economy-working-group-and-the-task-force-on-artificial-intelligence-data-governance-and-innovation.html

[477] Higher Education and Training and Microsoft SA sign AI and digital skills development Memorandum of Understanding, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 7 October 2025. Access Date: 16 April 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/higher-education-and-training-and-microsoft-sa-sign-ai-and-digital-skills

principals and senior DHET leadership, and broader digital literacy support over a three-year implementation period.

On 3 March 2026, the DCDT signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Netherlands on digital cooperation.[478] The official statement says that the agreement covers AI, digital skills, cybersecurity, and international-platform cooperation, and specifically includes exchanges on AI governance and regulation, AI ethics, supervisory capacity, public-sector algorithm registers, and transparency frameworks aligned with principles of fairness and explainability.

On 6 March 2026, the DCDT officially launched the African Digital Transformation Centre in Pretoria in partnership with the International Telecommunication Union.[479] The Centre was created as a continental platform to support digital entrepreneurs and ICT SMEs, strengthen skills and innovation, widen access to business-development support and funding pathways, and help bridge the digital innovation divide in developing and emerging countries.

On 26 March 2026, at the 9th session of the South Africa–China Bi-National Commission, Deputy President Paul Mashatile stated that the two sides had agreed to expand joint research projects and flagship initiatives and welcomed growing cooperation in artificial intelligence, innovation, and digital technologies.[480]

On 12 May 2026, the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies announced the introduction of an internal responsible-AI use policy and the appointment of an Independent Expert Review Panel for the national AI policy.[481] Minister Solly Malatsi stated that the internal policy would be enforced after the irresponsible use of generative AI had affected the previous draft National Artificial Intelligence Policy. The Department also initiated a review of its policy-development processes, while the expert panel, chaired by Professor Benjamin Rosman, brought together specialists in AI research, law and governance to assist with the revision of national AI policy. The measures created new institutional safeguards for responsible government use of AI and for the development of an AI governance framework.

On 22 July 2026, South African Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation Blade Nzimande and Chinese Minister of Science and Technology Yin Hejun agreed to broaden bilateral scientific cooperation to artificial intelligence and quantum technologies.[482] The engagement took place in connection with the World Artificial Intelligence Conference in Shanghai. The two ministers committed to using opportunities associated with the conference to diversify technological collaboration between South Africa and China, both BRICS

[478] South Africa and the Netherlands Strengthen ICT Partnership to Drive Digital Innovation and Cybersecurity, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 4 March 2026. Access Date: 16 April 2026. https://www.dcdt.gov.za/media-statements-releases/646-south-africa-and-the-netherlands-strengthen-ict-partnership-to-drive-digital-innovation-and-cybersecurity.html

[479] South Africa Launches African Digital Transformation Centre to Accelerate Digital Innovation and Empower ICT SMEs, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 6 March 2026. https://www.dcdt.gov.za/media-statements-releases/647-south-africa-launches-african-digital-transformation-centre-to-accelerate-digital-innovation-and-empower-ict-smes.html

[480] Deputy President Paul Mashatile: Closing remarks at the 9th session of the South Africa–China Bi-National Commission, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 26 March 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/speeches/deputy-president-paul-mashatile-closing-remarks-9th-session-south-africa%E2%80%93china-bi

[481] Budget Vote Speech – Minister Solly Malatsi, Government of South Africa (Pretoria) 12 May 2026. Access Date:https://www.dcdt.gov.za/minister-s-speeches/652-budget-vote-speech-minister-solly-malatsi-12-may-2026.html.

[482] Minister Blade Nzimande strengthens cooperation with Huawei, Government of South Africa (n.d.) 22 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/minister-blade-nzimande-strengthens-cooperation-huawei-22-jul-2026.

members. The new governmental engagement expanded the existing South Africa-China science and technology relationship into additional advanced-technology fields including AI.

South Africa has taken actions to foster responsible development, deployment and use of AI technologies for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

Egypt: +1

Egypt has fully complied with the commitment to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue on AI, mitigate associated risks, and uphold a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach.

On 5 September 2025, Egypt co-hosted the "BRICS-Africa AI Innovation Forum" in Cairo, in partnership with the BRICS New Development Bank.[483] The forum brought together AI researchers and policymakers from all BRICS nations and 15 African countries, producing a roadmap for joint AI research projects in healthcare and agriculture, thereby strengthening intra-BRICS dialogue.

On 1 December 2025, Egypt enacted the "Responsible AI Act," which mandates transparency and fairness assessments for AI systems used in the financial and judicial sectors, specifically addressing the risks of algorithmic discrimination and privacy leakage.[484]

On 15 March 2026, Egypt launched the "Digital Egypt for All" strategy, which includes free AI literacy programmes in rural schools, subsidised internet access for low-income communities, and AI-powered platforms for smallholder farmers.[485] The strategy is explicitly framed as human-centred, inclusive, and sustainable, aiming to bridge the digital divide within Egypt and with other developing countries.

On 14 May 2026, Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty participated in the expanded session of the BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi and proposed deeper cooperation among BRICS members and partner countries in artificial intelligence and digital transformation.[486] Abdelatty called for joint projects in priority areas including digital transformation, artificial intelligence, innovation, renewable energy, manufacturing and infrastructure. He also supported exchanges of expertise and greater use of the comparative advantages of individual BRICS members in developing such projects. The initiative was presented as part of BRICS cooperation on economic resilience, innovation and sustainable development.

[483] BRICS-Africa AI Innovation Forum held in CaSiro, Egyptian Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Cairo) 5 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://mcit.gov.eg/en/Media_Center/Press_Room/Press_Releases/64789

[484] Egypt's Responsible AI Act becomes law, State Information Service of Egypt (Cairo) 1 December 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.sis.gov.eg/Story/174089/Responsible-AI-Act

[485] Digital Egypt for All strategy launched, Egyptian Cabinet (Cairo) 15 March 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.cabinet.gov.eg/News/4850/Digital-Egypt-All-strategy

[486] The Foreign Minister participates in the expanded session of the meeting of Foreign Ministers of BRICS countries and partner countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (n.d.) 14 May 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.mfa.gov.eg/ar/Ministers/Details/MinisterActivities/5118 (in Arabic).

On 28 June 2026, Egypt and the United Nations launched the first roundtable of the UN Initiative on Artificial Intelligence and Human Development at Al-Azhar University in Cairo.[487] Foreign Minister Badr Abdelatty opened the event as a platform for international dialogue on using AI to advance human development and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Egyptian government promoted an approach placing people at the centre of digital transformation, with emphasis on social justice, inclusive access to technology, individual rights and public trust. The discussions also addressed international AI governance and the use of AI for sustainable and inclusive development.

On 9 July 2026, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and the United Nations Development Programme signed a Letter of Intent to support responsible artificial-intelligence governance in Egypt.[488] The signing took place during Egypt's participation in the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2026 in Geneva and was witnessed by Communications and Information Technology Minister Raafat Hindi. The agreement created a new cooperation framework between the Egyptian government and UNDP specifically focused on responsible AI governance. It accompanied Egypt's international consultations with developing-country partners and international organisations on AI, digital transformation and digital capacity building.

On 10 July 2026, Egypt and Rwanda signed a Memorandum of Understanding on artificial intelligence and digital transformation during the WSIS Forum 2026 in Geneva.[489] The agreement provides for concrete pilot projects in healthcare, agriculture, local languages and government services, as well as cooperation between government agencies, universities, research institutions and innovation centres. The two countries also agreed to promote a responsible, inclusive and development-oriented African approach to AI and to coordinate positions on AI governance in regional and international forums. The cooperation framework additionally covers digital-capacity development and the exchange of experience between the two African governments.

Egypt's actions cover all three components: intra-BRICS AI dialogue, mitigation of specific risks, and a developmental approach consistent with the commitment.

Thus, Egypt receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Nima Izadjoo and Alexander Ignatov

United Arab Emirates: +1

The UAE has fully complied with the commitment to advance cooperation on artificial intelligence, address the risks arising from AI technologies, and promote human-centred, inclusive, and development-oriented uses of AI.

On 15 October 2025, the Zayed Authority for People of Determination launched an AI-powered project to process applications for People of Determination cards, using artificial intelligence to analyse medical

[487] FM opens 1st UN roundtable on AI, human development at Al-Azhar University, State Information Service (n.d.) 28 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/fm-opens-1st-un-roundtable-on-ai-human-development-at-al-azhar-university.

[488] Egypt, Kenya forge stronger digital ties; Egypt signs AI governance pact with UNDP, State Information Service (n.d.) 9 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/egypt-kenya-forge-stronger-digital-ties-egypt-signs-ai-governance-pact-with-undp.

[489] Egypt expands global AI, digital partnerships at Geneva summit, State Information Service (n.d.) 10 July 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/egypt-expands-global-ai-digital-partnerships-at-geneva-summit.

documents, verify their authenticity, and issue approval or rejection decisions, thereby enhancing accuracy, transparency, fairness, privacy, dignity, and access to faster and more independent services for beneficiaries.[490]

On 22 November 2025, the UAE launched the USD 1 billion AI for Development initiative to support and finance artificial intelligence projects in African countries, aimed at developing digital infrastructure, enhancing government services, improving productivity, and integrating AI into essential sectors such as education, agriculture, and infrastructure.[491]

On 19 January 2026, the UAE and India agreed to strengthen collaboration in science, technology and innovation, especially in the areas of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies, including collaboration on the establishment of a supercomputing cluster in India, exploration of cooperation in setting up data centres in India, and the possibility of establishing 'Digital Embassies' between the two countries.[492]

On 23 February 2026, the Central Bank issued a guidance note on consumer protection and the responsible adoption and use of artificial intelligence and machine learning by licensed financial institutions, establishing principles on governance and accountability, fairness and non-discrimination, transparency and explainability, effective human oversight, and data management and privacy.[493]

On 29 October 2025, the Artificial Intelligence, Digital Economy, and Remote Work Applications Office, in collaboration with Google, launched the "AI for All" initiative to build AI capabilities across all age groups and professional backgrounds in the UAE through comprehensive training programmes throughout 2026, including the responsible and safe use of artificial intelligence.[494]

On 18 May 2026, the Cabinet approved a federal framework defining roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the government's Agentic AI initiative.[495] The framework covers the planned deployment of agentic AI across federal services and operations and was accompanied by the approval of a large-scale programme to train 80,000 federal employees in AI-related skills. At the same meeting, the Cabinet approved a National Policy for Advancing Digital Healthcare Services and Artificial Intelligence, covering data governance, security, ethical use and responsible deployment of AI in healthcare. It also approved the drafting of federal legislation to regulate smart health applications and AI systems, including provisions concerning safety, liability and patient rights.

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[490] Zayed Authority for People of Determination launches an innovative AI-powered project to approve People of Determination cards, Zayed Authority for People of Determination (Abu Dhabi) 15 October 2025.Accessed: 20 April 2026. https://www.za.gov.ae/en/Media-Centre/News/launches-an-innovative-AI-powered-project-to-approve

[491] UAE launches US$1 billion AI for Development initiative to advance digital infrastructure across Africa, Abu Dhabi Media Office (Abu Dhabi) 22 November 2025. Access Date: 20 April 2026. https://www.mediaoffice.abudhabi/en/technology/uae-launches-USD1-billion-ai-for-development-initiative-to-advance-digital-infrastructure-across-africa/

[492] Joint Statement: Visit of President of the UAE His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, to India, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Abu Dhabi) 19 January 2026. Access Date: 20 April 2026 https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2026/1/19/uae-india

[493] CBUAE Issues Guidance Note to Protect Consumers and Ensure Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Financial Sector, Central Bank of the UAE (Abu Dhabi) 23 February 2026. Access Date: 20 April 2026. https://www.centralbank.ae/en/news-and-publications/news-and-insights/press-release/cbuae-issues-guidance-note-to-protect-consumers-and-ensure-responsible-use-of-artificial-intelligence-in-the-financial-sector/

[494] UAE AI Office launches 'AI for All' initiative to empower nation with future-ready technology skills, WAM (Dubai) 29 October 2025. Access Date: 19 April 2026. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/bmg6535-uae-office-launches-%E2%80%98ai-for-all%E2%80%99-initiative

[495] UAE Cabinet, chaired by Mohammed bin Rashid, approves federal framework for Agentic AI Project implementation, Government of Dubai (n.d.) 18 May 2026. https://prod.mediaoffice.ae/en/news/2026/may/18-05/mohammed-bin-rashid-chairs-uae-cabinet-meeting.

On 21–22 May 2026, the UAE participated in the BRICS Counter-Terrorism Working Group meeting and, together with China, co-chaired the BRICS sub-working group on preventing the misuse of the Internet for terrorist purposes.[496] The UAE presented a concept paper on strengthening international cooperation against terrorist exploitation of digital platforms and emerging technologies. The paper addressed the use of artificial intelligence by terrorist organisations for recruitment, financing and propaganda and called for stronger cooperation in cybersecurity, intelligence exchange and monitoring of virtual assets. The UAE delegation also held related consultations with BRICS partners, including India, Russia and China.

On 26 June 2026, the UAE participated in the second Pax Silica Summit in Washington and joined 35 countries in adopting a Joint Statement on Artificial Intelligence Opportunities.[497] The participating governments committed to cooperation aimed at building a trusted and inclusive global AI ecosystem supported by secure infrastructure and resilient technology supply chains. The UAE delegation emphasised responsible development and deployment of AI and the use of advanced technologies to support economic and sustainable development. The initiative also addressed international cooperation intended to broaden access to the benefits of AI across countries at different levels of technological development.

The UAE has taken actions across all three key spheres of the commitment by enhancing intra-BRICS dialogue on artificial intelligence, mitigating the risks of malicious use, misinformation, privacy leakage, prejudice, and discrimination arising from such technologies, and upholding a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach aimed at improving people's lives and bridging digital divides, especially between developed and developing countries. None of its actions can be characterized as violating the principles embedded in the commitment.

Thus, the UAE receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Anastasiya Ladygina and Alexander Ignatov

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia partially complied with the BRICS commitment on ICT and digital economy.

In July 2025, the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (Kementerian Komunikasi dan Digital, KOMDIGI) released Indonesia's first National AI Roadmap White Paper for 2025–2030, describing it as a landmark step to accelerate digital transformation and position the country as a regional AI leader.[498] The roadmap sets targets for AI adoption in priority sectors, including public services, industry and agriculture, and aligns AI development with the national vision "Golden Indonesia 2045," emphasising inclusivity, ethics, fairness and responsibility as guiding principles. By articulating a strategic framework that integrates AI into national development planning while foregrounding ethical and inclusive use, Indonesia directly contributes to the BRICS goal of a modern, sustainable and development-oriented digital economy.

[496] UAE participates in 11th Annual BRICS Counter-Terrorism Group Meeting, Government of the UAE (n.d.) 4 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2026/6/4/uae-brics.

[497] UAE and US Deepen AI and Technology Partnership at Pax Silica Summit, Government of the UAE (n.d.) 26 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/MediaHub/News/2026/6/27/UAE--Pax-Silica.

[498] Indonesia's AI National Roadmap White Paper – Paving the Way toward a Smarter and Sovereign Digital Future, PS Engage (Singapore/Jakarta), 19 October 2025. Translation provided by the analyst. Access Date: 9 April 2026. https://ps-engage.com/indonesias-ai-national-roadmap-white-paper-paving-the-way-toward-a-smarter-and-sovereign-digital-future/

On 16 July 2026, the Government formally signed the founding agreement of the World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO) and became one of its founding members.[499] Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Airlangga Hartarto signed the document on the direct instruction of President Prabowo Subianto alongside representatives of 28 other countries, including BRICS members Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Russia and South Africa. WAICO was established as an intergovernmental organisation to promote international AI cooperation, capacity-building, access to AI technologies, ethical governance and inclusive technological development. Indonesia stated that its participation would promote a human-centred approach, safe and trustworthy AI and efforts to bridge the AI capability gap, particularly for developing countries.

On 21 August 2026, Indonesia and China agreed to establish a new Working Level Group on communications and digital cooperation during the first Indonesia-China Comprehensive Strategic Dialogue hosted in Jakarta.[500] The group will address artificial intelligence development, technology transfer and participation by the two countries' industrial ecosystems. Indonesia's Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs stated that the mechanism would move bilateral digital cooperation to a more technical level and provide a structure for subsequent sectoral negotiations. The measure created a new bilateral AI cooperation mechanism between two BRICS members and included technology transfer as a specific field of work.

Over the monitoring period, Indonesia adopted a national AI roadmap and drafted ethical guidelines that reflect many BRICS principles on people-centred and trustworthy AI, but there is not yet sufficient evidence of large-scale implementation measures or international AI-governance initiatives that would justify a higher compliance score.

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of '0'.

Analysts: Nikita Taldykin and Alexander Ignatov

Iran: +1

Iran has fully complied with the commitment to enhance further intra-BRICS dialogue on AI, mitigate associated risks, and uphold a human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable approach.

On 15 September 2025, Iran hosted a BRICS workshop on "AI for Public Service Delivery" in Tehran, bringing together government officials and technical experts from Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The workshop produced a joint declaration on sharing open-source AI tools for e-government, directly fostering intra-BRICS dialogue.[501]

On 20 November 2025, Iran's Ministry of Information and Communications Technology issued a new regulation requiring all AI systems used in public services to undergo an algorithmic bias audit and to

[499] Coordinating Minister Airlangga Signs Agreement Establishing WAICO, Following Presidential Directive to Promote the UN Sustainable Development Agenda, Government of Indonesia (Shanghai) 16 July 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026 .https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/7016/menko-airlangga-menandatangani-perjanjian-pendirian-waico-sesuai-arahan-presiden-untuk-mendorong-agenda-pembangunan-berkelanjutan-pbb (in Indonesian).

[500] Indonesia and China Set Up Working Group for AI Cooperation and Technology Transfer, Government of Indonesia (Jakarta) 21 August 2026. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://portal.komdigi.go.id/kanal-publik/berita-kini/10493 (in Indonesian).

[501] Iran hosts BRICS AI workshop on public services, Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tehran) 15 September 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://en.mfa.ir/portal/newsview/BRICS-AI-workshop-2025

implement privacy-by-design principles, specifically targeting the risks of prejudice, discrimination, and privacy leakage.[502]

On 10 February 2026, Iran launched the "AI for Rural Development" initiative in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, deploying AI-powered crop advisory and telemedicine services in underserved provinces.[503] The initiative is explicitly designed to be human-centred, development-oriented, inclusive, and sustainable, aiming to bridge the digital divide between urban and rural areas.

On 17–21 August 2026, Iran participated through the BRICS framework in the ICT Track organised in Pune, which included the 7th BRICS Working Group for Cooperation in ICTs, the Digital BRICS Forum and the 12th BRICS Communications Ministers' Meeting.[504] The agenda explicitly included artificial intelligence, next-generation communications, digital public infrastructure, cybersecurity, trusted and human-centred digital environments, and digital skills and capacity development. The BRICS governments also discussed innovation and entrepreneurship while emphasising universal, affordable, sustainable and resilient connectivity. This constituted a new round of intra-BRICS governmental dialogue directly addressing both AI development and ICT-related risks during the monitoring period.

Iran's actions address all three components of the commitment: intra-BRICS dialogue, tackling specific AI risks, and promoting a developmental, inclusive approach.

Thus, Iran receives a score of '+1'.

Analysts: Nima Izadjoo and Alexander Ignatov

Ethiopia: +1

Ethiopia has fully complied with the commitment to promote digital transformation, bridge the digital divide, and strengthen cooperation in the use of information and communication technologies for inclusive economic development.

On 29 November 2025, the Council of Ministers approved the Digital Ethiopia 2030 Strategy and ordered its implementation from the date of approval.[505] The strategy makes artificial intelligence one of the technologies underpinning Ethiopia's digital transformation and combines AI development with digital inclusion, cybersecurity, data governance and universal digital access. The strategy document hosted by the National Bank of Ethiopia assigns the Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute responsibility for developing a National AI Strategy, expanding AI infrastructure and tools, and overseeing an AI Innovation and Ethics Framework; it also provides for a national data-governance authority responsible for data privacy, protection and ethical use. The strategy further defines Ethiopia's digital transformation as inclusive, secure, sustainable and human-centred, with explicit objectives related to closing the digital divide and expanding opportunities across communities.

[502] Iran introduces AI bias and privacy regulation, Islamic Republic News Agency (Tehran) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://irna.ir/news/85361543/AI-regulation-bias-privacy

[503] Iran-UNDP AI for Rural Development initiative launched, UNDP Iran (Tehran) 10 February 2026. Access Date: 30 April 2026. https://www.ir.undp.org/content/iran/en/home/presscenter/articles/2026/ai-rural-development.html

[504] Department of Telecommunications, Government of India to host BRICS ICT Track in Pune from 17 to 21 August 2026, Public Information Bureau (New Delhi) 15 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2299836&lang=1&reg=3.

[505] Council of Ministers Approves Digital Ethiopia 2030 Strategy, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 29 November 2025. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_7816242.

On 27 January 2026, the Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute and the federal Financial Intelligence Service signed an agreement to develop an AI-powered system for combating money laundering and terrorism financing.[506] The system is to be developed by the Institute within 52 weeks and is intended to strengthen the Financial Intelligence Service's ability to analyse financial transactions and detect potential financial threats. The Institute committed to developing the system in accordance with international standards and best practices.

On 9 June 2026, the House of Peoples' Representatives approved the Cybersecurity of Key Infrastructures Proclamation.[507] The legislation establishes a federal framework intended to prevent cyberattacks against critical infrastructure and applies to both government-owned and privately operated key infrastructure. Parliament linked the measure directly to the protection of national sovereignty and security.

On 13 August 2026, the Ethiopian National Defence Force and the Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute signed a new Memorandum of Understanding on the integration of artificial intelligence into defence capabilities.[508] The agreement identifies logistics, training, cybersecurity, military healthcare, aviation and electronic warfare as priority areas for AI cooperation. The Ethiopian Artificial Intelligence Institute committed to work directly with the defence establishment in developing and applying the relevant technologies.

On 17–20 August 2026, Ethiopia participated in the 7th BRICS Working Group for Cooperation in ICTs in Pune and presented its Digital Ethiopia 2030 Strategic Architecture and digital public-service systems, including Fayda Digital ID and the MESOB one-stop service platform.[509] The BRICS ICT agenda explicitly included artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, trusted and human-centred digital environments, digital skills, digital public infrastructure and inclusive connectivity. Ethiopia used the meeting to support stronger intra-BRICS ICT cooperation and the exchange of experience on emerging technologies.

Ethiopia's actions address all three components of the commitment: intra-BRICS dialogue, tackling specific AI risks, and promoting a developmental, inclusive approach.

Thus, Ethiopia receives a score of '+1'.

Analyst: Alexander Ignatov

[506] EAII, FIS Partner to Forge AI-Driven Shield Against Financial Crimes, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 27 January 2026. Accesss Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_8193830.

[507] House Approves Cybersecurity, Revised Customs Proclamations, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 9 June 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9005595.

[508] Field Marshal Birhanu Stresses Need for Adapting Technologies to Safeguard Sovereignty, Nat'l Interests, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 13 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9392464.

[509] Ethiopia Highlights Digital Transformation at 7th BRICS ICT Working Group Meeting in India, Ethiopian News Agency (Addis Ababa) 20 August 2026. Access Date: 31 August 2026. https://www.ena.et/web/eng/w/eng_9426028