

18th BRICS SUMMIT

-NEW DELHI DECLARATION



CONTEXT

The 18th BRICS Summit, hosted by India in New Delhi, adopted the New Delhi Declaration, reaffirming reformed multilateralism amid wars, protectionism and unilateral actions by major powers.



NEW DELHI DECLARATION - KEY THEMES

Area	Key Position
Reformed Multilateralism	More democratic, representative & effective global order, with UN at the centre
UNSC Reform	Comprehensive reform + greater representation of developing countries; China & Russia backed India & Brazil for a greater role
Global South	BRICS reaffirmed its role as a voice of EMDCs & LDCs
Trade & Finance	Opposed unilateral tariffs, non-tariff barriers & coercive sanctions; supported WTO reform + greater EMDC representation in IMF & World Bank
Intra-BRICS Trade	Local-currency settlements + cross-border payments + resilient supply chains
Conflicts	Dialogue + preventive diplomacy + peaceful dispute settlement
West Asia	Position on Palestine & Lebanon; supported humanitarian access, Palestinian self-determination & two-state solution
Terrorism	Condemned the 22 April 2023 J&K terror attack; called for zero tolerance towards terrorism & its financing
Geopolitical Consensus	Despite differences among members, BRICS demonstrated capacity for consensus-building

About BRICS

Feature	Details
Founded	2009
Headquarters	Shanghai
BRICS	Brazil • Russia • India • China • South Africa
South Africa joined	2010
BRIC coined	2001 by British economist Jim O'Neill
BRIC originally referred to	Brazil • Russia • India • China

BRICS+ EXPANSION

2024-2025

Egypt • Ethiopia • Iran • UAE • Indonesia

Saudi Arabia → invited, but membership not yet formalized.

BRICS - GLOBAL SHARE

Indicator	Share
Global population	41%
Global GDP	24%
Global trade	16%
Expected share of global economy by 2028	35%

CHAIRMANSHIP

Rotated annually among members

MAJOR BRICS INITIATIVES

