

BRICS Joint Statement on “Strengthen BRICS Solidarity and Cooperation, Respond to New Features and Challenges in International Situation”

金砖国家外长会晤关于“应对国际形势新特点新挑战加强金砖国家团结合作”的联合声明

Joint Statement of the Consultations of Deputy Foreign Ministers/Special Envoys Of BRICS Countries on the Middle East and North Africa

金砖国家副外长/特使中东北非事务磋商视频会议联合声明

BRICS Joint Statement on “Strengthen BRICS Solidarity and Cooperation, Respond to New Features and Challenges in International Situation”

金砖国家外长会晤关于“应对国际形势新特点新挑战 加强金砖国家团结合作”的联合声明

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Russian Federation, the Republic of India, the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa met on May 19, 2022 in virtual format under China’s chairmanship. They reiterated that the BRICS countries shall continue to enhance the framework of intra-BRICS cooperation under the three pillars — political and security, economic and financial, and cultural and people-to-people exchanges, to contain the spread and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic with solidarity, to speed up the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and to further broaden and deepen the cooperation amongst the BRICS countries. The Ministers agreed that facing the newly emerging features and challenges, the BRICS countries should enhance their solidarity and cooperation and work together to address them. In this regard, they recalled the adoption in 2021 by BRICS Sherpas of the revised Terms of Reference for guiding BRICS engagement going forward on its working methods, scope of engagement and the Chair’s mandate.

2. The Ministers took note of the unprecedented shock and hardship caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to humanity. They acknowledged the related uncertainties which will impact the achievement of sustainable development goals globally. They stressed that the difficulties are possibly interconnected and therefore they reaffirmed the need for the international community to work together to build resilience through solidarity and cooperation.

3. The Ministers reiterated their commitment to multilateralism through upholding international law, including the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations as its indispensable cornerstone, and to the central role of the United Nations in an international system in which sovereign states cooperate to maintain peace and security, advance sustainable development,

一、巴西联邦共和国、俄罗斯联邦、印度共和国、中华人民共和国和南非共和国外长于2022年5月19日举行视频会晤，2022年金砖国家主席国中国主持会议。外长们重申金砖国家将继续巩固政治安全、经贸财金和人文交流“三轮驱动”合作架构，团结起来控制新冠肺炎疫情的传播和影响，加快落实2030年可持续发展议程，进一步拓展和深化金砖国家合作。外长们一致认为，面对当前国际形势新特点新挑战，金砖国家应该加强团结合作，携手应对。鉴此，外长们忆及金砖国家事务协调人2021年达成的修订版《金砖国家建章立制文件》，就金砖合作工作方法、参与范围和主席国职权等进行规范。

二、外长们注意到，新冠肺炎疫情对人类造成前所未有的冲击和困难。外长们认识到与此相关的不确定性将影响全球范围实现可持续发展目标。外长们强调各种困难相互关联，进而重申国际社会需要加强团结合作，共同增强韧性。

三、外长们重申对多边主义的承诺，维护国际法，包括作为其不可或缺基石的《联合国宪章》宗旨和原则，维护联合国在国际体系中的核心作用，在此体系中各主权国家合作维护和平与安全、推动可持续发展、促进和保护民主、所有人的人权和基

ensure the promotion and protection of democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and promoting cooperation based on the spirit of mutual respect, justice and equality.

4. The Ministers reiterated their commitment to enhancing and improving global governance by promoting a more agile, effective, efficient, representative and accountable system; exercising inclusive consultation and collaboration for the benefit of all on the basis of respecting sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, legitimate interests and concerns of different countries.

5. The Ministers recalled the Joint Statement on Strengthening and Reforming the Multilateral System in 2021 and reaffirmed their commitment to advancing the process of reform mentioned in the Joint Statement along with all the relevant parties of international community, in order to make the global governance institutions more inclusive, representative and democratic and to facilitate greater participation of emerging markets and developing countries in global decision-making. They supported the call for greater representation of developing countries in the international organizations and multilateral fora so that they could play an important role in global governance. The Ministers recalled the 2005 World Summit Outcome document and reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN, including its Security Council, with a view to making it more representative, effective and efficient, and to increase the representation of the developing countries so that it can adequately respond to global challenges. China and Russia reiterated the importance they attach to the status and role of Brazil, India and South Africa in international affairs and supported their aspiration to play a greater role in the UN.

6. The Ministers reiterated that it was imperative to ensure the availability of safe, efficacious, accessible and affordable diagnostics, medicines, vaccines and essential medical products to people from different countries especially developing countries, and equitable distribution of vaccines and expeditious vaccination, to fill the immunization gap globally. They supported the leading role of the WHO in combating the pandemic, as well as acknowledged initiatives such as the COVAX and the ACT-A. They recognized the importance of the on-going discussions in the WTO on relevant IP waiver proposals, as well as capacity building and strengthening local production of vaccines and other health tools, especially in developing countries. They stressed the need to continue to strengthen the cooperation on developing, testing methods, therapeutic, research, production and recognition of vaccines, the research on their efficacy and safety in light of new variants of COVID-19 virus and recognition of national document of vaccination against COVID-19 and respective testing, especially for purpose of international travel, as well as knowledge-sharing on traditional medicine among the BRICS countries. They expressed support to the launch of the BRICS Vaccine Research and Development Center, the establishment of BRICS Integrated Early Warning System for preventing mass infectious diseases risks, and the adoption of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the field of Regulation of Medical Products for Human Use. They called for conducting an origin-tracing based on scientific principles, evidence-based decision-making, objectivity, inclusivity, transparency and free from stigmatization or interference, within existing international frameworks including the WHO.

7. The Ministers stressed that global economic governance is of critical importance for countries to ensure sustainable development and recalled further their support for broadening and strengthening

本自由，并基于相互尊重、正义、平等的精神加强合作。

四、外长们重申致力于加强和完善全球治理，推动构建一个更加敏捷、有效、高效、有代表性和负责任的体系，坚持在尊重各国主权、独立、领土完整、平等及彼此正当利益和关切基础上，开展包容协商与合作，以符合所有人利益。

五、外长们忆及2021年通过的《金砖国家关于加强和改革多边体系的联合声明》，重申致力于同国际社会各相关方一道推进联合声明中提及的改革进程，推动全球治理体系更加包容、有代表性和民主，促进新兴市场国家和发展中国家加大参与全球决策。外长们支持关于提升发展中国家在国际组织和多边论坛中的代表性的呼声，使其在全球治理中发挥重要作用。外长们回顾2005年世界首脑会议成果文件，重申需要对联合国包括其安理会进行全面改革，使之更具代表性、效力和效率，增加发展中国家代表性，以应对全球挑战。中国和俄罗斯重申重视巴西、印度和南非在国际事务中的地位和作用，支持其希望在联合国发挥更大作用的愿望。

六、外长们重申，必须确保各国人民特别是发展中国家人民，能够获取安全、有效、可及和可负担的诊断工具、药品、疫苗和关键医疗用品，确保疫苗公平分配，加快推进疫苗接种，弥合全球“免疫鸿沟”。外长们支持世界卫生组织在抗击疫情中发挥领导作用，支持“新冠疫苗实施计划”“全球合作加速开发、生产、公平获取新冠肺炎防控新工具倡议”等。外长们认识到世界贸易组织关于新冠疫苗知识产权豁免提议的讨论的重要性，支持各国特别是发展中国家加强能力建设和疫苗及其他健康工具的本地化生产。外长们强调需要继续加强金砖国家在检测方法、治疗、研发、疫苗生产与互认、针对新冠病毒新变种的疫苗安全性和有效性研究、新冠疫苗接种和检测证书（特别是用于国际旅行的证书）互认、传统医药知识共享等领域的合作。外长们对金砖国家疫苗研发中心正式启动、建立金砖国家预防大规模传染病早期预警机制、通过《关于在人用医疗产品监管领域开展合作的谅解备忘录》表示支持。外长们呼吁在包括世界卫生组织在内的现有国际框架内，开展基于科学原则、基于证据决策、客观、包容、透明的溯源研究，反对污名化或干涉。

七、外长们强调全球经济治理对各国确保可持续发展至关重要，进一步忆及支持新兴市场国家和发展中国家拓展和加大参与国际经济决策和规则制

the participation of emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs) in the international economic decision-making and norm-setting processes. They reiterated their support for G20's leading role in global economic governance and underlined that G20 shall remain intact and respond to current global challenges. They called upon the international community to foster partnerships while underlining that it is imperative to strengthen macro-policy coordination in driving the world economy out of the crisis and shaping a strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive post-pandemic economic recovery. They urged major developed countries to adopt responsible economic policies, while managing policy spillovers, to avoid severe impacts on developing countries.

8. The Ministers called for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its three dimensions—economic, social and environmental—in a balanced and integrated manner.

9. The Ministers expressed their support for an open, transparent, fair, inclusive, non-discriminatory and rules-based multilateral trading system with a view to ensuring a level playing field with special and differential treatment for developing countries, and avoid the unilateral actions and protectionist measures that run counter to the rules of WTO. They supported a robust Global Financial Safety Net with a quota-based and adequately resourced IMF at its center.

10. The Ministers reiterated that the objectives, principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances, must be honored. They reaffirmed their national and joint efforts to promote implementation of the Paris Agreement and, in that regard, stressed the importance of the fulfillment by developed countries of their commitments to provide technology and mobilize credible and adequate, predictable and timely new and additional climate financing to assist developing countries to combat climate change. They also expressed their concern on the attempts to link security with climate change agenda and recalled that the UNFCCC, including the annual COP sessions, is the appropriate and legitimate international forum to discuss the issue of climate change, considering all its dimensions.

11. The Ministers recalled their national positions concerning the situation in Ukraine as expressed at the appropriate fora, namely the UNSC and UNGA. They supported talks between Russia and Ukraine. They also discussed their concerns over the humanitarian situation in and around Ukraine and expressed their support to efforts of the UN Secretary-General, UN Agencies and ICRC to provide humanitarian aid in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 46/182.

12. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the situation in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) discussed in the Meeting of BRICS Deputy Ministers/Special Envoys on May 17, 2022.

13. The Ministers expressed strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed. They recognized the threat emanating from terrorism, extremism conducive to terrorism and radicalization. They committed to combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the cross-border movement of terrorists, and terrorism financing networks and safe havens. They reiterated that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. They reaffirmed their unwavering

定进程。外长们重申支持二十国集团在全球经济治理中发挥领导作用，强调二十国集团应保持完整、应对当前全球性挑战。外长们呼吁国际社会强化伙伴关系，强调要推动世界经济走出危机，实现强劲、可持续、平衡和包容的疫后经济复苏，必须加强宏观政策协调。外长们呼吁主要发达国家采取负责任的经济政策，管控好政策外溢效应，避免给发展中国家造成严重冲击。

八、外长们呼吁从经济、社会和环境三个方面，以平衡、全面的方式落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程。

九、外长们支持开放、透明、公平、包容、非歧视的、基于规则的多边贸易体制，给予发展中国家特殊和差异化待遇，确保公平竞争环境，避免采取单边主义和保护主义等违背世贸组织规则的行动，支持一个强劲的、以基于份额、资源充足的国际货币基金组织为中心的全球金融安全网发挥中心作用。

十、外长们重申应恪守《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其《巴黎协定》的目标、原则和规定，特别是基于各自不同国情的“共同但有区别的责任”和各自能力原则。外长们重申将通过国别和共同努力推动落实《巴黎协定》，并强调发达国家履行承诺的重要性，提供技术并动员可靠、充足、可预期、及时的额外气候融资，协助发展中国家应对气候变化。外长们同时对于将安全问题同气候变化议程挂钩表达关切，忆及《联合国气候变化框架公约》及其缔约国年度大会是国际社会全面讨论气候变化问题合适、合法的国际平台。

十一、外长们忆及在联合国安理会、联合国大会等场合就乌克兰问题表达的国别立场。外长们支持俄罗斯同乌克兰谈判。外长们讨论了对乌克兰境内外人道局势的关切，支持联合国秘书长、联合国机构和红十字国际委员会根据联大第46/182号决议提供人道援助的努力。

十二、外长们对中东和北非地区形势深表关切，2022年5月17日举行的金砖国家中东事务副外长级磋商就此进行了讨论。

十三、外长们强烈谴责一切形式和表现的恐怖主义，不论恐怖主义在何时、何地、由何人实施。外长们认识到恐怖主义、助长恐怖主义的极端主义和激进主义导致的威胁。外长们决心打击一切形式和表现的恐怖主义，包括恐怖分子跨境转移、恐怖融资网络和为恐怖分子提供庇护。外长们重申恐怖