

# BRICS Leaders Conclusions on Terrorism, 2009-2011

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## Summary of Conclusions on Terrorism in BRICS Leaders Documents

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Total Paragraphs	# of Documents	% of Total Documents	# of Dedicated Documents
2009 Yekaterinburg	4	0.4%	2	11.7%	1	100%	0
2010 Brasilia	8	0.3%	2	5.8%	1	100%	0
2011 Sanya	6	0.2%	1	2.7%	1	100%	0
Average	6	0.3%	1.7	6.7%	1	100%	0

Notes:

Data are drawn from all official English-language documents released by the BRICS leaders as a group. Charts are excluded.

“# of Words” is the number of terrorism-related subjects for the year specified, excluding document titles and references. Words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis.

“% of Total Words” refers to the total number of words in all documents for the year specified.

“# of Paragraphs” is the number of paragraphs containing references to terrorism for the year specified. Each point is recorded as a separate paragraph.

“% of Total Paragraphs” refers to the total number of paragraphs in all documents for the year specified.

“# of Documents” is the number of documents that contain terrorism subjects and excludes dedicated documents.

“% of Total Documents” refers to the total number of documents for the year specified.

“# of Dedicated Documents” is the number of documents for the year that contain terrorism-related subject in the title.

The first informal meeting of the BRIC leaders took place during the G8 Summit in Japan in 2008, however, no official declaration or communiqué was issued.

South Africa joined the other BRIC countries in 2011 when the grouping became known as BRICS.

## Introduction and Definition

The purpose of this report is to document all references to, or in other terms, all of what leaders concluded on the issues of terrorism in official BRICS leaders’ documents released at their summits.

Terrorism in Brian Jenkins (1990) terms can be defined as “the violence or threat of violence calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm – in a word, to terrorize – and cause panic, disorder, and terror within an organized society, thereby bringing about some social or political change.” The US State Department defines it as “pre-meditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence and audience” (Council on Foreign Relations).

Terrorism is an ever growing global threat that affects everyone and is one of the primary concern areas for BRICS leaders, especially taken into consideration most recent developments in the Middle East and North Africa. BRICS nations condemn all actions of terrorism and agree that there is no justification for any kind of terrorist activity. For that reason BRICS leaders urge international community to cooperate to strengthen international and domestic security and fight together against terrorist practices around the world. Given the specific characteristics of the member states (Brazil, Russia, India, China and now South Africa), BRICS’s political strength can be used to further

encourage reform at the UN and the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism by all Member States.

Due the indecisiveness on part of nations on the definition of the word terrorism and what it encompasses the Convention is currently in deadlock.

## **Search Terms**

The following keywords were used for this report.

### **Inclusions**

Terrorism, terror, terrorist acts, acts of terrorism, terrorist attack(s), terrorist, terrorist financing, terrorist threat, terrorist training, transnational crime, cybercrime, explosives, explosion, bomb, threat, extremist, extremism, suicidal , Al Qaeda, Eurasian Group on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (EAG), financial action task force on money laundering, illicit activity, illicit financial activity, illicit outflow, September 11, 2001, UN Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism, UN Counter Terrorism Committee, UNSCR 1373

### **Exclusions**

Security, international law, peace, money laundering

### **Coding Rules**

The unit of analysis is the sentence or paragraph.

The unit must contain a direct reference to terrorism or a cognate term.

Cognate or extended terms can be used without a direct reference to the issue of terrorism if they have previously been directly associated in summit document history.

## **Conclusions on Terrorism in BRICS Summit Documents**

### **June 16, 2009: Yekaterinburg, Russia**

#### *Joint Statement of BRIC Countries' Leaders*

13. We strongly condemn **terrorism** in all its forms and manifestations and reiterate that there can be no justification for any act of **terrorism** anywhere or for whatever reasons. We note that the draft Comprehensive Convention against International **Terrorism** is currently under the consideration of the UN General Assembly and call for its urgent adoption.

14. We express our strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy with the United Nations playing the central role in dealing with global challenges and **threats**. In this respect, we reaffirm the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN with a view to making it more efficient so that it can deal with today's global challenges more

effectively. We reiterate the importance we attach to the status of India and Brazil in international affairs, and understand and support their aspirations to play a greater role in the United Nations.

**April 15, 2010: Brasilia, Brazil**

*Joint Statement of BRIC Countries' Leaders*

**Terrorism**

23. We condemn **terrorist acts** in all forms and manifestations. We note that the fight against international **terrorism** must be undertaken with due respect to the UN Charter, existing international conventions and protocols, the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international **terrorism**, and that the prevention of **terrorist acts** is as important as the repression of **terrorism** and its financing. In this context, we urge early conclusion of negotiations in the UN General Assembly of the Comprehensive Convention on International **Terrorism** and its adoption by all Member States.

24. Brazil and China express their sympathy and solidarity with the people and Governments of Russia and India which suffered from recent barbaric **terrorist attacks**. **Terrorism** cannot be justified by any reason.

**April 14, 2011: Sanya, China**

*Sanya Declaration of BRICS Leaders Meeting*

11. We reiterate our strong condemnation of **terrorism** in all its forms and manifestations and stress that there can be no justification, whatsoever, for any **acts of terrorism**. We believe that the United Nations has a central role in coordinating the international action against **terrorism** within the framework of the UN Charter and in accordance with principles and norms of the international law. In this context, we urge early conclusion of negotiations in the UN General Assembly of the Comprehensive Convention on International **Terrorism** and its adoption by all Member States. We are determined to strengthen our cooperation in countering this global **threat**. We express our commitment to cooperate for strengthening international information security. We will pay special attention to combat **cybercrime**.