

# BRICS 2025

## Brasil



SECRETARIA NACIONAL  
DE JUVENTUDE

SECRETARIA-GERAL

GOVERNO DO  
**BRASIL**  
DO LADO DO Povo BRASILEIRO

**BRICS**  
Brasil 2025  
COOPERANDO PARA UM MUNDO INCLUSIVO E SUSTENTÁVEL

## PRESENTATION

In 2025, Brazil assumed the rotating presidency of BRICS, a group that brings together some of the world's leading emerging economies, with a commitment to strengthening the role of the Global South in international governance. The National Youth Secretariat (SNJ), linked to the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, enthusiastically and responsibly took on the task of leading the bloc's youth agenda, reaffirming the Brazilian government's commitment to diplomacy centered on inclusion, social justice, and the construction of a sustainable world.

Guided by the theme "Strengthening Global South Cooperation for More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance", the Brazilian presidency prioritized amplifying youth voices in multilateral spaces, promoting the active participation of young people in shaping solutions to global challenges. In this context, the 11th BRICS Youth Summit represented a significant milestone in fostering dialogue among youth from member and partner countries, establishing itself as a space for meaningful engagement, collaborative cooperation, and the envisioning of new horizons for youth public policies.

The Summit, coordinated by the SNJ in Brasília from June 8 to 10, was guided by the conviction that youth are central agents in transforming their local and global realities. Therefore, the Brazilian presidency promoted a participatory, pluralistic, and representative process, ensuring the involvement of youth organizations, social leaders, public institutions, and civil society representatives in all stages of the event. By valuing international cooperation among young people, Brazil reaffirms its historic commitment to defending youth rights, strengthening democracy, and building a more cohesive, just, and future-oriented BRICS in response to the challenges of the 21st century.

## 1.1 What is BRICS?

BRICS is a group composed of eleven member countries: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Iran. It is a forum for political and diplomatic coordination among Global South countries, aiming to foster cooperation across various sectors. Its main objectives include strengthening economic, political, and social ties among member states and increasing the influence of the Global South in international governance. BRICS also promotes sustainable development and social inclusion.

The group originated in 2001, when the acronym “BRIC” was coined by a Goldman Sachs economist to highlight the economic dynamism of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. In 2006, the founding countries held their first ministerial meeting on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, and in 2009, the first BRICS Heads of State Summit took place in Yekaterinburg, Russia.

With the entry of South Africa in 2011, the group became known as BRICS. In 2023, during the Johannesburg Summit, the bloc's second expansion was announced, with the addition of six new members. Currently, BRICS functions as an informal coordination mechanism with a rotating presidency and is structured around three main pillars: Political and Security Cooperation, Economic and Financial Cooperation, and People-to-People Cooperation, which promotes interpersonal exchanges and engagement with civil society.

The BRICS presidency is held on a rotating basis each year. Each country assumes the presidency from January 1 to December 31 of the respective year. In 2025, Brazil takes on the presidency, leading the group's work and coordinating political and technical activities throughout the year. The pro tempore presidency is responsible for setting thematic priorities, organizing ministerial and technical meetings, and hosting the Annual Summit of Heads of State and Government.

In its 2025 mandate, Brazil's main priorities include the reform of international governance and the strengthening of cooperation among Global South countries, with an emphasis on inclusion, sustainability, and multilateralism. As in previous mandates (2010, 2014, and 2019), Brazilian leadership will focus on promoting reforms in global governance to increase the representativeness and legitimacy of international institutions, ensuring a stronger voice for emerging and developing nations.

## 1.2 BRICS Member and Partner Countries

BRICS has 11 member countries and 10 partner countries. The eleven members South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, China, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Iran, and Russia participate in all meetings where decisions are made by consensus. The partner country status was created in 2024, during the Kazan Summit in Russia, where these countries were invited to participate in the BRICS Chancellors' and Leaders' Summit, and may attend other meetings if there is consensus among the members. Currently, the partners are Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Thailand, Nigeria, Vietnam, Uganda, and Uzbekistan..



## 1.3 BRICS and the Youth Agenda

Since 2015, the BRICS Youth Summit has been held as an official dialogue space bringing together government authorities and youth delegations, with broad participation from civil society. Recognizing that the BRICS countries comprise the majority of the world's population, with a significant portion of youth in active age, the bloc has increasingly prioritized youth engagement in its multilateral debates and strategies.



The main institutional milestone in this journey was the Memorandum of Understanding on Youth Cooperation, signed on July 6, 2015, between the national bodies responsible for youth policies in the BRICS countries. In 2023, under the South African presidency, a third governance mechanism was formally established: the BRICS Youth Council, composed of government and civil society representatives from each member. This measure strengthens the role of youth as a strategic political actor in setting the bloc's agenda.

Young people have been recognized as key players in shaping more inclusive and sustainable development models. BRICS, in turn, has reflected on the role of emerging technologies and artificial intelligence in the future of work and in the daily lives of youth, as well as on the structural conditions that affect their well-being, such as mental health, access to education, income, and quality public policies.

In this context, there is room for BRICS to advance concrete proposals for funding youth public policies, utilizing development banks, regional funds, and innovation promotion mechanisms. International cooperation programs, technology transfer initiatives, and academic exchanges can be promoted with the active participation of youth, youth organizations, and youth-led enterprises.

Furthermore, youth leadership development is a strategic priority. Preparing this generation to occupy decision-making spaces is essential to address historical inequalities both within and between countries. In doing so, BRICS can contribute to building a new global governance architecture that is more inclusive and equitable, where young people are recognized as rights holders and agents of transformation.

## **1.4 Voices That Build: Institutional and Delegate Contributions**

As an outcome of the Brazilian presidency's commitment to a more inclusive and youth-centered multilateral governance, the 11th BRICS Youth Summit was marked by significant speeches from leaders and delegations in attendance. These statements are not merely declarations but contributions toward the formulation of a common agenda aimed at strengthening youth cooperation within the BRICS framework. They reflect different areas of action and express alignment around the centrality of youth as a strategic agent in building solutions to the challenges of the 21st century.



“South-South cooperation is an essential element for building just and sustainable development alternatives for the planet. In this regard, youth not only have the interest to engage in these debates but also the strength to drive the necessary transformations. The BRICS meetings on youth and their perspectives played the role of organizing these discussions and channeling their dreams, transforming them into a strong and impactful declaration of the goals of these populations to contribute to the group’s formulation and declaration.” — **Ronald Sorriso, National Secretary of Youth of Brazil**



“The holding of the BRICS Youth Summit in Brazil reaffirms the leadership of Brazilian youth in building a new international order that is more just, multipolar, and inclusive. In a world marked by crises and collapses, youth from the Global South must play a leading role in the formulation of policies on science, technology, innovation, and sustainability. This gathering strengthens our commitment to sovereignty, development, and social justice, placing youth at the center of the struggle for a future based on cooperation among peoples and the strengthening of BRICS as a concrete alternative to the hegemony of traditional powers.” — **Bruna Brelaz, President of the Youth Council of Brazil**



"After 10 years, Brazil once again places the youth of the Global South at the center of the debate. In 2014, the youth agenda was established in Fortaleza, and now, in 2025, the first update of this institutional cooperation is being made. The 11th BRICS Youth Summit is strengthened as a platform for cooperation and the strengthening of global governance of youth public policy. We had a great summit, and the new memorandum of understanding comes to reinforce multilateralism and the Global South." — **Nilson Florentino Júnior, Director of Cross-cutting Youth Public Policies**

"The 11th BRICS Youth Summit in Brazil demonstrated that youth from the Global South are not merely spectators of the world's transformations, but active protagonists. By bringing together young people from diverse realities and places around social issues, the event broke down barriers, broadened horizons, and proved that youth are not only the future but also the present. We are experiencing a scenario in which Brazil and BRICS face external pressures from international powers, and the Summit was essential in awakening a more critical, open, and active mindset among young people, helping them understand their role in defending the country and recognize themselves as part of building a sovereign, just, and inclusive Brazil. The Summit gave voice, space, and legitimacy back to those who often feel invisible." — **Maria Cecília, delegate from Brazil representing the Northeast region.**

"The BRICS Youth Summit demonstrated the strength of youth from the Global South. The discussions were very well-founded, with very interesting proposals across various areas, from science and technology to social justice and education. I participated in the group that discussed technology, where we were able to reconcile different perspectives on the topic, including social technologies developed by Brazil. In all discussions, the most recurring term was social justice. As Lula said, 'BRICS is another way of doing politics, more solidaristic.' This meeting gave me hope for a future as described by him, with more peace and development opportunities for all." — **Laís Aguiar, delegate from Brazil**

Bringing these voices together in the same symbolic and political space is an essential part of the process of consolidating a more democratic, plural, and future-oriented global governance architecture. These statements represent the collective commitment to transforming youth policies and international cooperation among Global South countries.

## **2. PRE-SUMMIT**

Within the scope of the BRICS youth agenda, young delegates and government representatives from member and partner countries participated in a series of preparatory activities aimed at deepening multilateral dialogue and consolidating proposals aligned with collectively defined principles and priorities. These actions were organized under the leadership of Brazil's BRICS Presidency in 2025 and included technical meetings and plenary sessions, as well as thematic regional seminars, culminating in the Youth Summit held in Brasília.

These spaces for political and technical dialogue played a fundamental role in strengthening South-South cooperation among youth, enabling the exchange of experiences, the development of joint solutions, and the promotion of a more inclusive global governance. The innovative nature of the adopted methodology is also noteworthy, based on active participation, consensus, and a plurality of perspectives among the involved countries.

### **2.1 Technical Meetings and the Youth Council**

In the preparatory period leading up to the BRICS Youth Summit, various institutional activities were carried out to consolidate the common agenda among member and partner countries. Key meetings included the BRICS Youth Council sessions held on February 17, March 26, and June 9, 2025. Youth Technical Meetings were also organized on February 18 and May 27, 2025, focusing on coordinating the operational and strategic aspects of the agenda. Additionally, the BRICS Youth Organizations Plenary, held on May 26, 2025, brought together representatives from youth civil society to provide direct contributions to the Summit's development process.

In addition to the Council and Technical Meetings, Thematic Regional Seminars on Youth and BRICS were held as part of the social participation track and the preparatory process for the Youth Summit. The initiative aimed to bring the debates promoted in BRICS institutional forums closer to local and regional realities, focusing on active listening to youth, the exchange of experiences, and the collaborative construction of priority agendas.

Each seminar addressed strategic themes previously agreed upon by the BRICS Youth Council, engaging youth, experts, academia, the private sector, and government representatives. The meetings resulted in a broad mobilization process, employing methodologies focused on qualified listening and the production of technical inputs and policies, consolidated in a foundational document officially presented at the Youth Summit in June 2025.

### **3. THEMATIC AXES**

During the 11th BRICS Youth Summit, discussions and activities were organized into working groups based on seven strategic thematic axes, previously defined by consensus among member countries and aligned with international commitments made within the BRICS+ framework. These axes reflect the main challenges and opportunities faced by youth in the Global South and guide the development of integrated, innovative, and sustainable policies.

The concept notes also served as the main technical input for the Thematic Regional Seminars: Youth and BRICS, held as a preparatory stage for the Summit. These seminars, organized in a decentralized and participatory manner, sought to connect global debates with local contexts, encouraging active listening and the collective development of recommendations. The adopted methodology ensured territorial diversity, representation of the involved stakeholders, and a direct connection to the challenges faced by youth in the different regions of the country.

Based on the themes addressed in the seminars and the conceptual foundation provided by the notes, the division of the Working Groups (WGs) during the Summit was structured according to the seven strategic axes. The WGs served as spaces for thematic deliberation among national delegates and international observers, enabling the formulation of concrete proposals, the systematization of priority demands, and the strengthening of South-South dialogue in the field of youth policies.

#### **3.1 Concept Notes**

The delimitation of the themes for the Concept Notes for the Summit's Working Groups sought to ensure coherence between national priorities and global agendas, promoting intersectoral coordination and strengthening international cooperation. Each thematic axis was discussed transversally throughout the preparatory seminars, technical meetings, and the Summit itself, resulting in concrete proposals to be considered in the joint action plan of the signatory countries.

Below are the seven concept notes that were developed and discussed throughout the BRICS Youth agenda.

### **3.1.1 HEALTH AND SPORTS**

#### **1. Context**

The BRICS countries account for approximately 40% of the world's population, with a significant portion of youth aged 15–29. This youth faces complex challenges such as the rise of non-communicable diseases (obesity, diabetes, sexually transmitted infections), mental health disorders, physical inactivity, and inequalities in access to public health and sports policies. In this context, sport can be considered a strategic tool to promote physical and mental health as well as social inclusion, in addition to strengthening values such as cooperation, sports practices, and healthy living. Despite socioeconomic differences among the BRICS countries, there are commonalities: rapid urbanization, educational and labor pressures on youth, and gaps in sports infrastructure.

#### **2. Guidelines**

To align health and sports as pillars of youth development, the following guidelines are proposed:

- Promotion of active lifestyles: Encourage sports practice from school age, integrating it into public health policies, especially to combat non-communicable chronic diseases (NCDs), particularly obesity.
- Promote youth-centered policies, involving youth themselves, to strengthen sports combined with mental health care, reduce stigma, and offer community psychosocial support.
- Equity and inclusion: Ensure access to physical activities and sports infrastructure for youth in rural areas, outskirts, and vulnerable groups (including women and people with disabilities).
- Multidisciplinary education: Link sports to campaigns about nutrition, mental health, and public policies on drugs.
- Technological innovation: Use digital platforms to expand the reach of sports and wellness programs.
- International cooperation: Share knowledge and best practices among BRICS countries, respecting cultural particularities.

### **3. Joint Actions**

To build alternatives that strengthen health and sports among BRICS youth, the following collaborative actions are suggested:

- Expand participation in BRICS Games: Coordinate scholarships for young athletes and coaches, as well as multilateral competitions.
- Digital Health and Sports Platform: An online hub with educational content, exercise tutorials, and health monitoring tools.
- Thematic regional campaigns: Such as "BRICS Youth in Motion," featuring monthly physical activity challenges and symbolic competitions.
- Youth leadership training: Capacity building for young people to act as promoters of healthy habits in their communities.

### **4. Conclusion**

The strong relationship between comprehensive health and sports is vital for building the psychosocial resilience of a productive and healthy youth in BRICS countries. Multilateral cooperation enables the overcoming of structural limitations by leveraging economic scale and cultural diversity. By prioritizing inclusive and innovative policies, the bloc can become a global reference in using sports as a driver for healthy human development, aligned with the SDGs. Joint action will not only reduce public health costs but also strengthen BRICS' identity as a space of solidarity and social transformation, leaving no one behind, as recommended by the WHO.

#### **3.1.2 EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND SKILLS**

##### **1. Context**

Education is fundamental to breaking cycles of poverty, boosting the economy, and generating solutions to contemporary challenges such as climate change, energy transition, and digital transformation. Investing in education, along with public policies that promote science as a common good, is a way to transform knowledge into a tool for emancipation.

The BRICS countries Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Iran together represent more than 40% of the global population and form a scientific and educational powerhouse in building civil society. Cooperation between their university systems, research centers, and international mobility programs can open new horizons for

young people and strengthen common agendas on technological sovereignty, social innovation, and human development.

BRICS youth are a strategic force in building sustainable and resilient societies. However, young people from peripheral regions, rural areas, historically excluded communities, persons with disabilities, and underrepresented ethnic groups still face major obstacles in accessing schools, universities, scholarships, international exchange opportunities, and both formal and informal training.

The precariousness of education, the dismantling of knowledge spaces, and the brain drain to the Global North compromise the transformative potential of youth. Even in the face of these challenges, young people have led powerful initiatives: student networks promote grassroots outreach projects, collectives and citizen science organizations develop social technologies to respond to climate emergencies, and community universities build bridges between traditional knowledge and technological innovation.

These movements demonstrate that youth must be recognized as agents of research, creativity, and social transformation.

## **2. Guidelines**

- South-South solidarity through the expansion of partnerships between universities and multilateral conferences for high school students. For universities, collaboration among faculty, institutions, technical schools, and research centers across BRICS countries should be encouraged, ensuring equitable knowledge exchange, exchange programs, and mutual recognition of degrees and academic credits.
- Education for sustainability through the transversal inclusion of topics such as climate justice, biodiversity, and energy transition in curricula, strengthening the training of youth as sustainable leaders.
- Technology for the common good through policies that promote open science, open data centers, inclusive innovation, and the development of technologies adapted to local realities and underrepresented communities (including ethnic and regional considerations).
- Diversity and inclusion through affirmative actions to ensure the participation of women, racialized populations, Indigenous peoples, persons with physical and mental disabilities, and low-income youth in both formal and informal education and training programs.

- Solidarity-based academic mobility through the creation of specific scholarships for BRICS students, prioritizing young people from vulnerable and underrepresented communities.

### 3. Joint Actions

Educational integration among BRICS countries should be expanded through public and private high schools, elementary schools, universities, technical institutes, and interdisciplinary laboratories. We propose:

- Youth participation in the BRICS Disability Forum to ensure equitable access for young people with disabilities from early education.
- Creation of a BRICS Academic Mobility Platform, with multilateral calls and a unified calendar of exchange programs and conference opportunities.
- Establishment of Centers of Excellence in Innovation for Sustainability, focused on collaborative research in areas such as agroecology, clean energy, public health, artificial intelligence, and climate adaptation.
- Incentives for inclusive digital education, sharing pedagogical resources, open educational technologies, and hybrid teaching strategies adapted to diverse cultural and territorial contexts, enhancing digital education for both formal and informal learning.
- Valuing ancestral and territorial knowledge by integrating local communities into research and teaching processes, recognizing the epistemic plurality of the Global South.
- Introduction of incentives and national standards to ensure all schools and early childhood education centers provide standardized access and personalized support for students with mental and physical disabilities.

The field of postcolonial and decolonial academic production emerges as a critical response to the hegemony of Western thought, which has historically shaped knowledge structures, public policies, and development models in Global South countries. These approaches seek to challenge the supposed universality of Eurocentric paradigms and to revalue knowledge, practices, and epistemologies built from the historical, cultural, and territorial experiences of colonized peoples.

In the BRICS countries, this critical scholarship manifests as a powerful tool for intellectual and political emancipation. Reorienting worldviews means questioning assumptions about concepts such as development, progress, or modernity, recognizing that there are multiple ways to organize collective life, production systems, and well-being horizons.

By promoting an epistemology rooted in the realities of the Global South peoples, this approach enables the valorization of social and cultural practices previously marginalized by traditional academia, such as indigenous, Afro-descendant, quilombola, peasant, and peripheral knowledge.

The incorporation of these perspectives into the educational and scientific systems of the BRICS countries would allow for:

- The expansion of cognitive sovereignty, encouraging the construction of development models that respect local contexts and autonomous knowledge systems
- The decolonization of university curricula, promoting education that reflects the cultural, historical, and territorial diversity of the member countries
- The strengthening of horizontal academic cooperation, as opposed to the vertical transfer of knowledge from the Global North to the South, enabling exchanges among BRICS universities based on shared experiences of resistance and development
- The design of public policies grounded in local realities, avoiding the replication of imported solutions that do not take into account the complexity of local territories

Investing in post-colonial and decolonial academic production strengthens the strategic role of education as an instrument of sovereignty, contributing to a more equitable and solidaristic integration among BRICS countries. Recognizing young people as agents of intellectual and political transformation paves the way for a new generation of researchers, scientists, and social leaders capable of proposing innovative solutions rooted in epistemic plurality and cognitive justice.

Thus, the integration of these approaches into academic mobility policies and science and technology initiatives will enable the BRICS to lead a global movement for science committed to equity, sustainability, and the self-determination of peoples.

To achieve a globally competitive educational system, the BRICS countries must invest in coordinated funding mechanisms and the integration of their basic and higher education networks. The creation of common funds for research, development of educational technologies, teacher training, and improvement of school infrastructure can reduce inequalities within and between countries, thereby raising the quality of education.

Moreover, the adoption of cooperative curricular standards, pedagogical exchanges, and the encouragement of multidisciplinary content production

sensitive to the cultural and linguistic realities of the BRICS countries would strengthen a solid, inclusive, and strategic educational foundation. Promoting educational excellence in these countries does not mean reproducing hegemonic models but building autonomous pathways rooted in cooperation and mutual recognition of their potentials.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Educational, scientific, and technological cooperation among the BRICS countries represents a historic opportunity to build a development model centered on social justice, environmental sustainability, and knowledge sovereignty. Brazil, with its history of public policies aimed at educational inclusion — such as Reuni, Prouni, and Ciência sem Fronteiras — reaffirms its commitment to emancipatory, popular, and internationalist education.

The youth of the BRICS have the opportunity to lead a new era of solidarity-based integration, breaking the colonial boundaries of knowledge and affirming that another future is possible: a future in which no young person is excluded from school, university, science, or the possibility of dreaming.

In this journey, it is essential to reclaim the legacy of Paulo Freire, whose critical pedagogy remains a reference for understanding education as a practice of freedom. Freire taught us that teaching is not about transferring knowledge, but about creating conditions for it to be constructed with autonomy, awareness, and dialogue. Education must be an instrument for transforming the world — not merely to prepare a workforce, but to cultivate citizens who are critical, creative, and committed to justice.

Incorporating this thought into the BRICS educational project means building participatory and liberating educational policies that are deeply connected to the realities of the youth in our countries. Brazil is ready to cooperate, learn, and advance with its partners, mobilizing young academics, research networks, and transformative experiences toward an education that is truly a right for all and a path to a good life — guided by the values of solidarity, equity, and freedom, as Paulo Freire dreamed and practiced.

#### **3.1.3 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

##### **1. Context**

The youth of the BRICS countries currently represent one-third of the bloc's population and hold immense potential for sustainable social development. However, contradictions persist amid a technological revolution that is redefining

global markets while deepening the exclusion of millions of young people, whether due to lack of infrastructure or the disconnect between academic curricula and the demands of the productive sector.

The Declaration from the last Youth Summit, held in Ulyanovsk in late 2024, highlights the importance of empowering youth in science, technology, and innovation (STI), academic exchange, and support for youth-led innovation. In the Science, Technology and Innovation section, it encourages digital literacy and youth participation in science and innovation, also proposing regular meetings of young scientists and innovators. In the Entrepreneurship topic, it recommends creating favorable environments for young entrepreneurs and organizing gatherings and networks of young innovators.

Together, these points confirm that the Ulyanovsk Declaration supports technological training, academic exchange, and the promotion of youth innovation.

In October of the same year, world leaders gathered in Kazan and signed a declaration emphasizing scientific cooperation among youth and support for startups. For example, it encourages countries to allocate resources for research and development (R&D), especially to support innovation initiatives for startups and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and to create startup incubation centers to promote technology.

The declaration also expresses appreciation for measures to strengthen the capacities of young scientists and innovators, reaffirming support for young researchers and entrepreneurs.

The Conceptual Note from the Brazilian Presidency for the 11th BRICS Youth Summit in 2025 points out challenges such as youth unemployment and highlights the importance of aligning academic training with socioeconomic development. The text mentions “contemporary dilemmas of unemployment and underemployment” among youth and argues for integrating education and training with development policies, emphasizing social and territorial inclusion policies.

In summary, the 2025 Youth Conceptual Note identifies youth unemployment and underemployment as key challenges and proposes greater integration between professional training and development policies, focusing on inclusion and territorial equity.

## **Central Challenges**

Technological Dependence and AI Biases

The production chains of hardware and software are predominantly controlled by large conglomerates, limiting youth participation in algorithm design and perpetuating cultural filters that exclude local languages and realities

Disconnect Between Academia and Market and Peripheral Exclusion

Disparities in access to laboratories, broadband internet, and training programs keep young people from rural and urban periphery areas marginalized, worsening structural unemployment and underemployment in low-skilled jobs.

Fragmented Innovation Ecosystems

Lack of coordination between universities, research centers, youth startups, and investors creates bottlenecks in technology transfer, reduces the scalability of social solutions, and prevents the formation of transnational creative networks.

## **2. Guidelines and Joint Actions**

Ethical Artificial Intelligence and Digital Sovereignty: Consolidate AI development initiatives based on national data and languages, through open-source public platforms and collaborative laboratories, ensuring that algorithms reflect local values and needs. Inspired by the vision of digital sovereignty from the 2024 Kazan Declaration, this axis proposes:

- Creation of multilingual open data repositories;
- Youth ethics guidelines in AI to audit projects and prevent discrimination;
- Scholarship programs for training young researchers in technology governance.

Digital Training for Peripheral Youth: Expand mobile labs, short courses, and hybrid mentorships for young people in low-connectivity areas. Following the emphasis of the Concept Note for the Science, Technology, and Innovation axis on linking education and employment, it is necessary to:

- Structure community "technology schools" that offer training in data science, networking, and programming;
- Promote alliances between innovation catalysts (regional hackathons) and university incubators;
- Create an internal mobility program, similar to a traveling research scholarship, so that young people from peripheral areas can participate in cutting-edge projects in BRICS countries.

Startup Networks and Open Innovation: Establish youth technology parks and transnational incubators, supported by competitive calls from the New Development Bank, where multicultural teams of students and entrepreneurs test solutions for social challenges (community health, sanitation, renewable energy). As highlighted in Ulyanovsk 2024, annual meetings of young innovators should serve as a starting point for:

- Pre-acceleration programs focused on social impact products
- Seed investment rounds dedicated to youth-led projects
- A BRICS open innovation portal, connecting community demands to collaborative prototypes

### **3. Conclusion**

Promote specific Research & Development lines for critical inclusion areas such as community health, basic education, sanitation, environmental preservation, and climate change mitigation. Implement rapid prototyping laboratories (such as “social fab labs”) in universities and youth centers, focusing on social technologies and participatory design with vulnerable communities, ensuring that solutions are relevant, scalable, and youth-led.

#### **3.1.4 DEVELOPMENT, FIGHTING HUNGER, AND INEQUALITY**

##### **1. Context**

Global South countries often face development models that reproduce income concentration, unequal access to resources, and fragile social protection systems. Hunger, socioeconomic inequalities, and exclusionary development models pose a civilizational threat, which is worsened by climate crises, geopolitical conflicts, and unbalanced economic systems. Hunger is not merely a lack of food; it's a symptom of cycles of injustice, including undernourishment, precarious work, and restricted access to land, technology, and education.

According to the FAO (2023), 735 million people face food insecurity, while the Oxfam Report (2023) reveals that the richest 1% holds almost half of the global wealth. This disparity is not just a humanitarian challenge; it's a reflection of power structures that perpetuate exclusion, especially in the Global South. Given this scenario, initiatives like the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty become urgent. They articulate multilateral efforts to address the structural causes of inequality, combining technology transfer, sustainable financing, and the strengthening of local food systems.

BRICS nations are leaders in promoting global food security, food sovereignty, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture. Together, Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Iran are responsible for 42% of global food production, possess 33% of the world's agricultural land, and are supplied with 39% of the planet's water resources, according to data from Brazil's Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture. Overcoming this crisis requires collective action.

In this context, ensuring access to land for young farmers and rural succession emerge as strategic pillars for maintaining food sovereignty. Without policies that encourage young people to stay in rural areas through credit, land titling, and technical support, the rural exodus threatens the continuity of food production and the traditional knowledge associated with it.

Programs like Brazil's National School Feeding Program (PNAE), which allocates 30% of public food purchases to family farms, illustrate how integrated policies can strengthen local markets, guarantee healthy food in schools, and ensure income for small producers, including rural youth. Brazil, recognized for its historic advances in fighting hunger through policies like Zero Hunger and Bolsa Família, reinforces its commitment to sharing experiences and promoting integrated actions, especially with the engagement of youth as transformative agents.

Young people in the BRICS represent over 600 million individuals, and they experience firsthand the multiple facets of food insecurity and hunger. Growing up in conditions of child poverty often means dealing with irregular meals that are low in nutritional value, which compromises physical and cognitive development from the earliest years of life. Maternal malnutrition, present in the most vulnerable communities, directly affects the health of pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, reducing babies' immune protection and increasing the risks of chronic diseases in childhood and adolescence. Moreover, hunger exacerbates the difficulty of accessing opportunities: young people facing food insecurity tend to have lower academic performance, higher dropout rates, and fewer chances of entering decent jobs or participating in technical or university-level training programs.

It is precisely from this condition of vulnerability that stories of resilience and innovation emerge: groups of students promote urban gardens to supply school cafeterias; movements of young family farmers experiment with low-input agroecological systems; digital collectives map areas of greatest need, mobilizing solidarity networks for food donations.

Recognizing the direct impact of hunger on the life paths of youth and valuing their protagonism is essential for the effectiveness and sustainability of policies and initiatives in the BRICS.

## **2. Guidelines**

South-South solidarity, recognizing that sharing practices and knowledge strengthens both countries with well-established trajectories and those in the early stages of developing their food policies.

Equity and inclusion, by prioritizing the most vulnerable populations – young people living in poverty, rural communities, traditional peoples, and young farmers without access to land – addressing historical inequalities in access to land, resources, and services. This includes rural succession policies, such as subsidized credit and technical assistance to enable young people to take over family farms, ensuring the continuity of food production and the revitalization of rural areas.

Integrated sustainability, by aligning food security, climate justice, and biodiversity conservation, while valuing agroecological models and traditional local knowledge.

Youth leadership, by ensuring meaningful spaces for young people to define and monitor hunger reduction agendas – whether through national councils, thematic forums, or collaborative digital platforms.

Knowledge exchange between research institutes, universities, and youth organizations, fostering networks of social innovation in food security.

## **3. Joint Actions**

We recognize that food price volatility remains one of the greatest challenges to global food security, disproportionately impacting vulnerable populations. To mitigate sudden crises – such as those arising from extreme weather events, pandemics, or geopolitical conflicts – we advocate for policies that ensure:

- Stability in access to essential foods through strategic reserves, investments in storage, and price regulation mechanisms (e.g., temporary price caps, direct subsidies).

Strengthening family farming by prioritizing the purchase of food from small-scale producers to supply local markets and public programs (e.g., PNAE),

thereby promoting rural revitalization and the preservation of traditional crops.

In emergencies, such as acute food shortages or price spikes, we propose solidarity-based cooperation among the BRICS, respecting national sovereignties and international trade regulations. Emergency measures should be guided by:

- Transparency in crisis management;
- Regional solidarity, with technical and logistical support;
- Equity, ensuring that actions do not deepen asymmetries between countries.

It is also necessary that rural youth have access to land, credit, technology, and education to participate in the local agribusiness, as well as inclusion in decision-making forums on agricultural policies, ensuring that innovations engage with ancestral knowledge.

Furthermore, land regularization for young people and the creation of public land banks dedicated to youth family farming should be priorities, preventing property concentration and the abandonment of productive areas. In this sense, the PNAE serves as a model of how state policies can integrate food security, rural development, and generational inclusion.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Combating hunger and inequalities is not only an ethical imperative but also a strategic pillar for the sustainable development of the BRICS. Brazil, committed to the principles of food sovereignty, social justice, and South-South cooperation, reaffirms its role as an active partner in building multilateral solutions that integrate economic growth, productive inclusion, and environmental preservation.

Our historical experience demonstrates that it is possible to reduce hunger on a large scale when public policies are articulated with social participation, science, and innovation. Programs such as Fome Zero and Bolsa Família, internationally recognized, show that guaranteeing basic income, access to nutritious food, and strengthening family farming are effective ways to break cycles of poverty.

For this, it is essential to link rural succession policies – such as land titling for young heirs and training in agricultural management – to public procurement programs, such as the PNAE, which in Brazil allocates thirty percent of its resources to family farming. This articulation not only ensures stable income for young producers but also provides healthy food for millions of students, simultaneously strengthening both rural and urban areas.

The current generation of BRICS youth carries the potential to be the first generation free from hunger – provided that governments, civil society, and the private sector act in synergy, prioritizing human rights over short-term economic interests. Brazil is ready to share knowledge, learn from partners' experiences, and lead, with humility and determination, this journey toward a future where no young person is deprived of dignity, food, or opportunities.

To achieve this goal, the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty must be strengthened as a space for dialogue and collective action, where the BRICS can share successful models – such as the PNAE, Fome Zero, and youth agrarian reform programs – and advocate for reforms in the international system that combat the financialization of food and land concentration. Only with global solidarity and binding commitments will it be possible to transform the right to food into a universal reality, rather than a privilege for the few.

### **3.1.5 YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

#### **1. Context**

The debate on youth entrepreneurship is becoming increasingly urgent in light of the challenges young people face in the labor market. In the BRICS countries, which together represent a significant portion of the global youth population, youth unemployment remains one of the greatest barriers to social inclusion and the development of autonomous and sustainable life paths. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the unemployment rate among young people (ages fifteen to twenty-four) in developing countries is up to three times higher than that of adults.

In Brazil, data from the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continuous – IBGE, 2023) show that approximately thirty percent of young people are excluded from the labor market or employed in informal, low-paid, or unprotected jobs. In this context, entrepreneurship emerges as a powerful strategy for income generation, innovation, and social mobility.

However, structural barriers, such as limited access to credit, technical training, support networks, and public policies, still hinder the full development of youth-led enterprises. Brazil, in turn, has advanced with some youth entrepreneurship policies, such as the “Brasil Mais Empreendedor” Program, which offers training and support for young people aged 17 to 29, in addition to initiatives like the Network of Productive Inclusion Points.

Nevertheless, it is essential to go beyond the traditional view of entrepreneurship as an “individual solution” to unemployment. Strengthening a critical approach, committed to transforming structural inequalities, opens space for social entrepreneurship as a strategic tool for youth. Ensuring that youth entrepreneurship does not remain in the informal sector is fundamental to guaranteeing labor rights, access to credit, social protection, and business sustainability.

Formalization allows young entrepreneurs to expand their activities with legal security and contribute to the economy in a more structured way. In addition, it helps reduce inequalities and strengthens the local productive ecosystem. Moreover, social enterprises led by young people have been gaining prominence throughout Brazil and BRICS countries, generating innovative solutions to social, environmental, and economic challenges, while also promoting income and youth leadership. These businesses, often created from the entrepreneurs’ own experiences and local needs, represent an alternative and transformative model of development aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. When discussing youth entrepreneurship in the BRICS context, it is essential to adopt a perspective that values not only the economic potential of young people but also their ability to generate positive impact, innovate with purpose, and build collective pathways toward well-being.

Strengthening youth entrepreneurship within the BRICS requires long-term strategies based on the pillars of international cooperation, technology transfer, and quality education. The youth of the member countries represent more than 600 million people, with immense creative, technological, and community potential. In this context, there is an urgent need to expand investments in exchange programs and acceleration initiatives for young entrepreneurs, fostering collaborative networks among startups, cooperatives, and social enterprises from the Global South.

The World Economic Forum and the International Labour Organization highlight the importance of favorable regulatory environments and integrated public policies, such as public incubators, targeted credit lines, and simplified tax systems, for the flourishing of youth-led enterprises. Initiatives such as the Inova Jovem Program (Brazil), Startup India (India), and the Youth Employment Service (South Africa) demonstrate how national policies can serve as catalysts to unlock youth potential. This cooperation among participating countries can go beyond trade and technology, also encompassing the exchange of social and sustainable

entrepreneurship models, promoting the sharing of successful experiences that align economic development with social and environmental justice.

In this context of global transformation, it is essential to expand digital literacy as a foundation for the productive inclusion of youth in BRICS countries, also incorporating skills in e-commerce and artificial intelligence entrepreneurship. Empowering young people to operate in this new digital ecosystem not only broadens their income-generating opportunities but also positions them as innovation leaders in their communities. Initiatives that promote access to technological tools, technical training, and specialized mentorship can accelerate the development of local solutions with global impact, contributing to reducing inequalities and strengthening the digital economy in the Global South. Furthermore, especially considering youth from rural areas and vulnerable communities, it is essential to join efforts to share resources, knowledge, and best practices. In this way, countries can ensure that the most marginalized young people have concrete opportunities for productive inclusion, promoting sustainable and equitable development in these regions.

Social entrepreneurship, defined as entrepreneurial initiatives focused on generating positive social and/or environmental impact, has grown significantly in Brazil and BRICS countries. It represents a key strategy to address inequalities and build regenerative economies, especially in vulnerable territories. Organizations such as Enactus Brazil and Brasil Júnior play an essential role in the training, acceleration, and funding of youth-led social impact ventures.

According to the Social + Environmental Impact Business Map (PIPE.Social, 2023), Brazil has more than 1,200 formalized social startups, of which over 35% are youth-led and contribute directly to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These initiatives operate in areas such as inclusive education, green technologies, regenerative agriculture, social housing, circular economy, and access to water and sanitation, demonstrating that profit can be aligned with purpose. Furthermore, strengthening these enterprises in peripheral, Indigenous, quilombola, and riverside communities boosts local economies, promotes community autonomy, and helps preserve ancestral knowledge.

The promotion of youth social entrepreneurship should be accompanied by specific regulatory frameworks, access to low-interest credit, public procurement mechanisms, and progressive tax incentives aimed at helping businesses remain active and competitive in the market. Initiatives such as the National Strategy for Impact Investments and Businesses (ENIMPACTO), coordinated by the Brazilian

government, serve as a model for other BRICS countries by fostering collaboration between the public sector, private sector, and civil society.

## **2. Guidelines and Joint Actions**

In light of the identified potentials and challenges, it is proposed that the BRICS countries advance with common guidelines to strengthen youth entrepreneurship, based on the following pillars:

- **Entrepreneurial Education and Social Innovation:** It is essential to align education with market demands, addressing the lack of technical and practical skills among young entrepreneurs to start and sustain successful businesses. To achieve this, content on entrepreneurship, social finance, and sustainability should be integrated into school and university curricula. Additionally, the creation of community innovation hubs focused on youth can provide practical experiences and mentorship opportunities.
- **Credit and Tax Incentives:** Creation of specific financing lines for youth-led businesses, with favorable conditions and social and environmental impact criteria; promotion of public procurement for innovative youth-driven solutions.
- **Inclusive Regulatory Environments:** Simplifying the processes to start businesses and formalize youth initiatives, along with creating legal frameworks that recognize impact businesses as distinct categories, are crucial steps. There is also a need for clear guidelines to increase transparency and accountability in businesses with national and foreign investors. The regulatory frameworks and mechanisms of the BRICS can help address these challenges, promoting a more favorable and transparent environment for young entrepreneurs.
- **BRICS Cooperation Platforms:** Implementation of a virtual platform for knowledge sharing and market access within BRICS countries, complemented by the promotion of fairs, hackathons, and annual forums that bring together young entrepreneurs from these countries, with the purpose of exchanging experiences, establishing partnerships, and co-creating solutions.

## **3. Conclusion**

Youth entrepreneurship is more than an economic alternative; it is a strategic tool to transform the social and environmental realities of BRICS countries. Its promotion requires structural policies, investment in entrepreneurial education, support for social innovation, and the recognition of youth as agents of change.

Brazil, with its extensive network of impact businesses, social incubators, and youth public policies, has much to share and learn in this process. National experience shows that when young people have access to education, credit, and decision-making spaces, they create innovative solutions to longstanding problems, promoting inclusion, sustainability, and justice.

Therefore, it is essential to build a common agenda among BRICS countries to strengthen youth entrepreneurship, with mechanisms for international cooperation, collaborative financing, and the exchange of best practices. Only with an economically active, socially engaged, and environmentally conscious youth will it be possible to build a more just, resilient, and sustainable future for all.

### **3.1.6 ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

#### **1. Context**

The climate crisis is one of the greatest threats of the twenty-first century, disproportionately affecting Global South countries. Extreme events such as droughts, floods, and wildfires exacerbate historical inequalities and jeopardize basic human rights, including access to water, food, and safe housing. Addressing these challenges requires a just ecological transition that is socially inclusive and led by public policies promoting sustainable development with youth at the forefront. The 2025 Global Risks Report by the World Economic Forum highlights that the main long-term global risks are environmental, including extreme climate events, biodiversity loss, ecosystem collapse, critical changes in Earth systems, and natural resource scarcity. These data show that the ecological crisis is a structural and multifaceted threat, directly impacting food security, water access, economic stability, and human rights. In this context, it is urgent to rethink development models, promoting a just, inclusive, and regenerative ecological transition. Brazil, with its biodiversity, relatively clean energy matrix, and engaged youth, occupies a strategic position to lead sustainable solutions, particularly within the BRICS context, where it can strengthen its influence and commitment to climate justice and global sustainability. Furthermore, as the host country of COP30 in 2025, Brazil carries a historic and strategic responsibility for global environmental protection. Hosting the majority of the Amazon Rainforest, a biome essential for regulating the climate and planetary biodiversity, the country has resumed discussions on key commitments, such as the zero-deforestation target by 2030, reforestation of degraded areas, and the expansion of conservation units.

Additionally, programs like the Ecological Transformation Plan (2023) propose a new green economy based on the bioeconomy, energy transition, and investments in sustainable infrastructure, with particular attention to green job creation and climate justice.

BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, Iran, and Indonesia) host a significant portion of the world's natural ecosystems and face common challenges such as rapid urbanization, pollution, biodiversity loss, and unequal access to clean energy. Precisely for these reasons, they should lead a new sustainable development pact, focused on climate solutions adapted to local contexts and driven by innovation and social justice.

The youth of the BRICS countries represent over 600 million people and are among those most affected by environmental degradation and climate change. In Brazil, approximately 25% of the population is between 15 and 29 years old—more than 48.5 million young people—and there is an opportunity to engage and give visibility to Indigenous, quilombola, riverside, and peripheral youth, who are on the front lines of the ecological crisis while simultaneously leading creative, sustainable, and regenerative solutions.

Youth groups have been leading initiatives such as:

- Reforestation projects and ecological restoration of springs and riparian forests.
- Experiences of critical environmental education in public schools, integrating traditional knowledge and science.
- Mobilizations against environmental racism and in defense of territories threatened by polluting megaprojects.
- Creation of social technologies for the circular economy, community gardens, and solar energy in vulnerable communities.
- Development of socio-environmental impact businesses and projects aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, driven by youth engaged in Higher Education Institutions.

This leadership, however, still faces barriers such as underfunding of youth projects, the need to strengthen specific public policies, and limited influence in decision-making spaces, in addition to financial interests behind policies that may worsen the climate crisis. Young people should be recognized not only as stakeholders but also included as co-creators of policies through institutional mechanisms with decision-making power at the national or BRICS level.

## 2. Guidelines

- **Protection of Biomes, Species, and Traditional Peoples**

The conservation of biomes must be carried out with the leadership of Indigenous peoples and traditional communities. Brazil is advancing through the strengthening of Indigenous Territories policies, the restoration of the Amazon Fund, and the expansion of environmental enforcement.

- **Climate Justice and Historical Reparation**

Recognize that countries historically less responsible for the climate crisis are the most vulnerable to its impacts. BRICS youth should demand fair climate finance mechanisms and environmental compensation from Global North countries. Reform global financial institutions to meet climate justice goals and strengthen Article 9 of the Paris Agreement regarding financial obligations.

- **Just and Inclusive Energy Transition**

The transition to renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and biomass, should prioritize distributed generation, social tariffs, universal access to clean energy, and the inclusion of youth in sustainable value chains. This ensures significant participation and equity, particularly regarding green jobs, gender inclusion, and vulnerable youth.

- **Decarbonization and Sustainable Cities**

Building resilient cities requires nature-based and “blue” infrastructure, with investments in clean public transport, basic sanitation, sustainable housing, and participatory, intercultural urban planning that incorporates Indigenous knowledge—especially for flood resilience. BRICS countries should promote accessible urban mobility programs and foster the circular economy.

- **Environmental Education and Innovation**

It is essential to strengthen formal and non-formal environmental education, supporting research and innovations led by youth. The role of universities, green incubators, and climate hackathons should be expanded with international support.

## 3. Joint Actions

The BRICS have the potential to create a Climate Youth Fund aimed at financing youth-led environmental projects, governed by mechanisms led by young people to ensure transparency, accountability, and equitable distribution to frontline communities.

This proposal seeks to democratize access to resources for local climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Partnerships between BRICS youth and other members of UNFCCC YOUNGO and the UN Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY) are encouraged to serve as a bridge between national and international youth climate advocacy.

Additionally, the countries should establish a BRICS Youth for Sustainability Platform, with representation from grassroots youth organizations, participation in multilateral forums, and monitoring of national targets leading up to COP30.

Brazil can share experiences such as:

- The Youth and Environment Program (MMA and MEC);
- The results of the National Environmental Education Policy (PNEA).

#### **4. Conclusion**

Addressing the climate crisis requires a new pact of solidarity, justice, and participation. The youth of the BRICS must be at the center of ecological transition strategies, not only as beneficiaries but as protagonists of transformation. This youth leadership needs to promote a governance structure guided by intergenerational equity.

Building on the lessons from the BRICS' broad strategy and cooperation, Brazil is committed to leading, with humility and boldness, the international dialogue toward COP30, promoting climate policies grounded in equity, inclusion, and youth participation. Protecting nature, addressing environmental injustices, and constructing a new model of sustainable development are not only challenges—they are opportunities to reinvent the future.

COP30 will be historic if it is also the COP of Youth, climate justice, and solidarity among peoples, with a unified call to action such as the BRICS Youth Declaration for COP30, containing shared demands, priorities, and commitments. Brazilian youth are ready to contribute to the co-design of solutions and, together with all BRICS youth partners, to occupy spaces and raise awareness for a greener, fairer, and more sustainable world.

### **3.1.7 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL WORK AND VOLUNTEERING**

#### **1. Context**

Social participation, community work, and youth volunteering are fundamental pillars for sustainable development and cooperation among BRICS countries. With a youth population exceeding 600 million, the bloc recognizes the transformative potential of young people in building more just, inclusive, and democratic societies. These spaces are strengthened through youth participation at both national and bloc levels, ensuring that young voices influence public policies and strategic decisions. Furthermore, it is of utmost importance to foster the exchange of experiences in social work and volunteering, valuing local and regional initiatives that can be replicated in other countries, particularly to stimulate practical cooperation among youth, governments, and civil society organizations, focusing on common challenges such as food security, education, and crisis response.

#### **2. Guidelines**

##### **Social Participation**

**Councils and Forums:** Expand youth representation in decision-making spaces, such as the BRICS Youth Council and local councils, ensuring diverse voices and perspectives.

**Dialogue Platforms:** Create permanent communication channels between youth, governments, and institutions, utilizing digital tools and in-person meetings.

##### **Social Work**

**Mapping Best Practices:** Identify and document successful initiatives in areas such as community education, health, and sustainability, facilitating their sharing among countries.

**Collaboration Networks:** Establish thematic working groups to deepen cooperation on social impact projects.

##### **Youth Volunteering**

**Exchange Program:** Promote volunteer missions among BRICS countries, focusing on priority areas such as combating hunger, environmental protection, and digital inclusion.

**Certification and Recognition:** Develop common guidelines for validating volunteer hours, encouraging continuous youth participation.

### **3. Joint Actions**

**Structuring Events:** Use the BRICS Youth Summit and technical meetings as spaces for presenting results and planning new actions.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Track the progress of initiatives through clear indicators, such as the number of participants, replicated projects, and measurable impacts.

### **4. Conclusion**

The energy and creativity of BRICS youth are essential drivers for social transformation and the strengthening of South-South cooperation. By investing in participation, social work, and volunteering, the bloc not only values its human capital but also builds concrete pathways toward a more just and sustainable future.

#### **3.2 Regional Seminars**

Based on the presented axes, regional seminars were held throughout the first semester of 2025, on the following dates: May 9, focusing on Science, Technology, and Innovation (coordinated by China), Youth Entrepreneurship (India), and Development, Combating Hunger and Inequalities (Egypt); May 20, 2025, covering Sports and Health (Indonesia), Social Participation, Community Work, and Volunteering (South Africa), and Education, Training, and Skills (Russia); and May 23, 2025, dedicated to Environment and Sustainability, under the coordination of the United Arab Emirates.

The methodology of the seminars comprised four stages: institutional opening, thematic presentation with invited experts, audience participation via a virtual platform, and closing with the collection of additional contributions and voting for regional youth representatives. Each session enabled the election, by participant vote, of a regional youth representative who subsequently took part in the in-person stages of the 11th BRICS Youth Summit. The organization of the seminars was conducted in coordination with the Brazilian federal government, through the National Youth Secretariat of the General Secretariat of the Presidency, the federative entities both state and municipal and the BRICS member countries, ensuring broad engagement, diversity of voices, and effective participatory construction.

Among the expected outcomes of the seminars, the main ones include the preparation of a Base Document, which was submitted to the Youth Summit; the strengthening of youth social participation in the BRICS multilateral agendas; and the deepening of international cooperation through the exchange of best practices in youth-focused public policies.

The Brazilian presidency was responsible for international coordination, systematization of contributions, institutional communication, and the provision of participatory tools. The BRICS member countries were in charge of mobilizing national delegates and specialists, ensuring the legitimacy and representativeness of the topics discussed. Participation in the seminars required prior registration through an official form, with the sessions broadcast via the Webex platform and the institutional YouTube channel of the Secretariat-General of the Presidency of the Republic.

### **3.3 Delegates Elected from the Regions of Brazil**

As part of the effort to decentralize and actively listen to youth, five young delegates from each region of Brazil (North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast, and South) were selected during the Thematic Regional Seminars. The regional representatives played an active role during the Summit, contributing the territorial and sociocultural perspective of Brazilian youth and reinforcing the commitment to diversity and representativeness. The selected young delegates were: Maria Cecília, representing the Northeast region; Paulo Nobre, representing the North region; Pietra Regis, representing the Southeast; Tainah Osler, representing the Central-West; and Vinicius Miguel, representing the South region. Each of the young delegates brought valuable contributions based on their personal experiences and local contexts, enriching the debates and strengthening the collective development of youth-focused policies.



#### **4. HOLDING OF THE SUMMIT**

On June 9 and 10, 2025, the 11th BRICS Youth Summit took place, serving as the moment in which the bloc's policy guidelines for youth were consolidated. The Summit reaffirmed the commitments undertaken during the preparatory process led by the Brazilian presidency and served as an institutional milestone for validating the contributions developed throughout the preceding cycle of social and technical participation.

The event represented the culminating point of an extensive national and international preparatory process, which involved technical meetings, BRICS Youth Council sessions, the drafting of concept notes, the holding of regional thematic seminars, and institutional coordination among governments, civil society, organized youth, and multilateral organizations.

The meeting was hosted in Brasília, with main activities held at the Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO) and the Itamaraty Palace, headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In total, the Summit brought together official youth representatives from nine BRICS member countries: South Africa, Brazil, China, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, India, Indonesia, Iran, and Russia as well as partner countries such as Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Malaysia, and Nigeria.

#### 4.1 Structure and Programming of the Summit

The Summit's program was designed to foster political coordination among the countries, deepen discussions across the seven thematic axes defined by the Brazilian presidency, and consolidate youth recommendations for the formal BRICS bodies. Activities began on June 8, with the arrival of international delegations, a welcome dinner, and a tour of Brasília's main landmarks.

On June 9 and 10, the formal Summit program included:

- Opening Ceremony with institutional speeches and youth representations;
- High-Level Panel on Youth and Global Governance;
- Thematic Working Groups, divided according to the seven pillars:
  1. Education, Training, and Skills;
  2. Youth Entrepreneurship;
  3. Social Participation, Social Work, and Volunteering;
  4. Science, Technology, and Innovation;
  5. Development, Combating Hunger and Inequalities;
  6. Health and Sports;
  7. Environment and Sustainability.



- Meetings of the BRICS Youth Council, with the participation of government representatives and civil society delegates appointed by each country;
- Debates with authorities, fostering exchanges between political leaders and youth delegates;
- Side activities, such as visits to the National Congress and the Presidential Palace;
- Social events, including cocktail receptions and a closing gala dinner

#### **4.2 Ministerial Meeting and Signing of the New Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**

On June 10, the Itamaraty Palace hosted the 11th BRICS Youth Ministerial Meeting, during which the signing of the new Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among the bloc's signatory countries was formalized.

The document establishes an expanded cooperation platform aimed at strengthening youth public policies, focusing on social inclusion, innovation, exchange, sustainability, and democratic governance. The new MoU is based on principles such as voluntary participation and equality among members, respect for national sovereignty and domestic legal frameworks, recognition of cultural diversity and traditional knowledge, and it also affirms its political, rather than legal, nature.

For its implementation, the document provides concrete mechanisms such as youth leadership training and exchange programs, the development of monitoring and evaluation systems with shared indicators, and the execution of joint initiatives, including the BRICS Youth Innovation Challenge and the BRICS Youth Volunteer Corps. The MoU also strengthens existing governance instruments, such as the Biennial Ministerial Meeting, the BRICS Youth Council, and the Annual Technical Meeting among national coordinators, as well as the establishment of an Executive Coordination Troika, composed of the current, previous, and future presidencies, aimed at ensuring the institutional continuity of the process.

The New Memorandum reaffirms the role of BRICS as a platform for engagement among Global South youth, expands opportunities for international cooperation on issues such as climate justice, digital inclusion, and sustainable development, and strengthens Brazil's leadership in shaping multilateral youth-focused agendas.

### **4.3 New Memorandum (MoU)**

The Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Youth Affairs is entered into by the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of India, the All-China Youth Federation of the People's Republic of China, the National Youth Development Agency of the Republic of South Africa, the Ministry of Sports of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Youth Authority of the United Arab Emirates, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

## **THE PREAMBLE**

The General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Republic of India, the All-China Youth Federation of the Peoples' Republic of China, the National Youth Development Agency in the Republic of South Africa, the Ministry of Sport of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Youth And Sports of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Youth Authority of the United Arab Emirates, the Ministry of Women And Social Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Youth And Sports of the Republic of Indonesia And the Ministry of Youth Affairs And Sports of the Islamic Republic of Iran, hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party" under this Memorandum of Understanding hereinafter referred as "MoU".

**REITERATING** the importance of youth cooperation in the context of this BRICS;

**AFFIRMING** the comprehensive vision established in the declarations of BRICS' Summits, including the Declaration of Fortaleza (Brazil) after the Sixth BRICS Summit in 2014 and the Kazan Declaration after the 16th BRICS Summit in 2024.

**INTENDING** to strengthen further communication in youth affairs between the BRICS countries for accelerating and sustaining social-economical development;

**RECOGNISING** the importance of dialogue based on principles of willing participation, equality, reciprocity and availability of resources aimed at developing cooperation among BRICS countries;

**NOTING** the non-binding nature of this MoU and reaffirming the sovereign right of each Party to implement provisions in accordance with their respective national legal and institutional frameworks;

**HAVE AGREED** on the following:

## **ARTICLE 1**

### **The competent and authorized bodies for the implementation of the MoU**

The competent and authorized bodies responsible for the implementation of the present MoU are the following organizations:

- a) On behalf of the Federative Republic of Brazil - the General Secretariat of the Presidency of Brazil;
- b) On behalf of the Russian Federation - the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs;
- c) On behalf of the Republic of India - the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;
- d) On behalf of the People's Republic of China - the All-Chinese Federation of Youth;
- e) On behalf of the Republic of South Africa - the National Youth Development Agency in the Republic of South Africa;
- f) On behalf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - the Ministry of Sport;
- g) On behalf of the Arab Republic of Egypt – the Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- h) On behalf of the United Arab Emirates – the Federal Youth Authority of the United Arab Emirates.
- i) On behalf of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia – the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs;
- j) On behalf of the Republic of Indonesia – the Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- k) On behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran – the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

**Sole paragraph:** This MoU will be open to the accession of new members, subject to unanimous and formal (written) approval by the current member Parties. The Parties may also consider a simplified “non-objection” process by consensus, if deemed appropriate in the future.

## ARTICLE 2

### Goals

The main goals of the present MoU are:

- a) to strengthen the comprehension, cooperation and friendship between the youth of BRICS countries;
- b) to promote climate action between the youth of BRICS Countries;
- c) to encourage humanitarian cooperation between the youth of BRICS countries;
- d) to form a network of cooperation in the field of youth policy between BRICS countries, recognizing diverse cultural perspectives and approaches, where applicable, within national contexts ensuring the participation of indigenous, traditional and local communities knowledge systems;
- e) to promote outreach of BRICS countries with partner countries on youth affairs;
- f) to develop a general approach within other multilateral systems of youth affairs.

**Sole paragraph:** the Parties will create a working group to establish measurable indicators to assess the impact of the goals of this MoU. Implementation of this paragraph shall remain non-binding and subject to respective national capacities and laws of the Parties.

## ARTICLE 3

### Areas of Cooperation

The main areas of Cooperation within the present MoU include but are not limited to the following areas:

- a) Education, Training and Skills
- b) Youth Entrepreneurship;
- c) Science, Technology, and Innovation;
- d) Social and Culture Participation, Social Work, and Volunteering;
- e) Development, Combating Poverty, Hunger and Inequalities;
- f) Health Youth and Sports;
- g) Youth, Environment, and Sustainability;
- h) Interfaith Youth Dialogue;
- i) Youth Exchange;
- j) Youth Inclusion;
- k) Any other areas of Cooperation within the goals of this MoU as mutually decided by the Parties in writing.

## **ARTICLE 4**

### **Implementation Mechanisms**

The Implementation Mechanisms of this MoU include but are not limited to the following:

- a) Exchange and Skills Development Programmes**
  - i) Short-term professional and leadership exchanges for youth workers, policymakers, and subject matter experts;
  - ii) Reciprocal study visits and fellowship programs in priority sectors.
- b) Institutional Knowledge Management**
  - i) Coordinate a rolling calendar of joint activities;
  - ii) Facilitate real-time documentation sharing;
  - iii) Annual compilation and publication of comparative youth policy analyses.
- c) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**
  - i) Development of standardized metrics to assess;
  - ii) Case studies of successful disciplines;
  - iii) Policy recommendations.
- d) Civil Society Cooperation**
  - i) Structured mechanisms for youth NGO partnership and co-creation in accordance with national regulatory frameworks and subject to domestic policy prerogatives.
- e) Special Initiatives**
  - ii) Joint youth innovation challenges addressing common priorities;
  - iii) BRICS Youth Volunteer Corps for humanitarian and development projects, on a voluntary basis and aligned with national systems for youth volunteering.

## **ARTICLE 5**

### **Intellectual Property Rights**

- a) Any Intellectual Property Rights (hereinafter referred to as "IPR") brought in by a Party for the implementation of this MoU shall remain the property of that Party. That Party shall assure that the IPR did not result from the infringement of any third Party's legitimate rights and shall be liable for any claim made by a third Party on the ownership and legality of the use of the IPR which is brought in by the aforementioned Party for the implementation of this MoU.
- b) The IPR resulting from any activity within the framework of this MoU shall be jointly owned, in accordance with the procedures established in the laws and regulation in force in each Party, and with international agreements to which the Parties are party to.
- c) The IPR on materials that are jointly developed and owned under this MoU can be used by any Party without requiring prior consent from any other Party.
- d) The use of the name, logo and/or official emblem of a Party in any publication, document and/or paper is prohibited without the prior written approval of that Party.
- e) Expiration or termination of this MoU will not affect the obligation of the Parties under this Article.

## **ARTICLE 6**

### **FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

The financing of cooperation programs and projects will be jointly decided upon by the Parties in advance through consultations and consensus of all members in accordance with the respective domestic laws of the Parties and their budgetary capabilities.

## **ARTICLE 7**

### **SETTLEMENT OF DISCREPANCIES**

Any discrepancies among the Parties related to the interpretation or implementation of this MoU will be settled through consultations or direct negotiations between the Parties through the official diplomatic channels.

## **ARTICLE 8**

### **CONFIDENTIALITY**

The Parties are obliged not to use the information and documents exchanged between them except for the purposes for which they were intended according to what they agreed upon in writing, and not to transfer it to any third Party without a written consent of the Party that provided it. This obligation will remain in effect even after the termination of this MoU.

## **ARTICLE 8**

### **CONFIDENTIALITY**

The cooperation on youth matters between BRICS countries will be structured as follow:

#### **1. The BRICS Ministers and Heads of Executive Authorities on Youth Affairs Meeting:**

1.1 The BRICS Ministers and Heads of Executive Authorities on Youth Affairs Meeting convened by heads of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Republic of India, the All-China Federation of the People's Republic of China, the National Youth Development Agency in the Republic of South Africa, the Ministry of Sport of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Youth Authority of the United Arab Emirates, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Youth And Sports of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Islamic Republic of Iran, every two (2) year, and whenever warranted (rotating amongst BRICS member states). The main functions of the BRICS Ministers and Heads of Executive Authorities on Youth Affairs Meeting are the following:

1. to promote cooperation in the field of youth policy of BRICS in priority areas referred to in Article (3) of this MoU;
2. to review the progress of cooperation in the field of youth policy pursuant to this MoU, as well as identify new areas of mutual interest;
3. to co-operate on youth policy with the working groups and experts of the BRICS countries to ensure effective implementation of this MoU;
4. to exchange information on the latest developments in the state youth policy,

as well identify common challenges of the BRICS countries in the field of state youth policy.

## **2. The BRICS Youth Council**

2.1 The BRICS Youth Council whose participation of a member of the public authority (responsible for youth policy) and the National Youth Council of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Republic of India, the All-China Federation of the People's Republic of China, the National Youth Development Agency in the Republic of South Africa, the Ministry of Sport of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Youth Authority of the United Arab Emirates, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Islamic Republic of Iran hold meetings convened by the current presidency of the bloc, based on its establishment in accordance with the BRICS Youth Council Framework approved at the 2023 BRICS Youth Summit.

## **3. The BRICS Technical Meeting on Youth Affairs**

3.1 The BRICS Technical Meeting on Youth Affairs includes heads of organizations (or persons holding equivalent titles) from the BRICS countries as heads of delegations, national coordinators for BRICS youth policy, and other relevant officials in this field, as well as representatives from interested governmental and public organizations. The Technical Meeting shall convene once a year, and additionally whenever warranted, rotating among BRICS member states during the interval between sessions of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Executive Authorities on Youth Policy. Its responsibilities include:

- a) Overseeing the preparation, compilation, and publication of an annual report summarizing the activities, challenges, and achievements of BRICS youth cooperation, subject to input availability and consensus by member states, establishing this as a requirement to track progress and inform future initiatives;
- b) Considering other pertinent issues on the agenda that deserve attention from BRICS countries;

- c) Developing the agenda for the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Executive Authorities on Youth Affairs;
- d) Proposing recommendations to be submitted to the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Executive Authorities on Youth Affairs to enhance the effective implementation of this MoU.

#### **4. Troika - Executive Coordination**

4.1. The Troika is established with the aim of carrying out executive coordination of the work in the field of youth policy in BRICS, consisting of the current presidency of the bloc, the previous presidency and the incoming presidency (taking into account the rotation of the bloc), with responsibility for leading the work of the BRICS Youth Council, together with the national coordinators for youth affairs and designated authorities responsible for the transitions of presidency. The Troika will meet as often as necessary throughout the year, with additional meetings as necessary. Its responsibilities include:

- a) Coordinating strategic priorities, annual agendas and preparatory structures for BRICS youth initiatives in consecutive presidencies in order to ensure political coherence and operational continuity;
- b) Facilitate smooth transitions between presidencies by organizing structured handovers, including the transfer of documentation, institutional knowledge and lessons learned from previous mandates;
- c) Develop joint work plans to align actions with the long-term vision of BRICS youth cooperation, ensuring alignment with ministerial guidelines and the outcomes of Ministerial and Technical Meetings;
- d) Resolve procedural, logistical or diplomatic challenges that arise during presidency transitions through consensual dialogue and proactive mediation;
- e) Collaborate with the BRICS Technical Meeting on Youth Affairs to integrate transition-related insights into annual reports and ensure accountability in inter-presidential initiatives;
- f) Propose reforms to the BRICS Youth Council or Ministerial Meetings to streamline governance processes, enhance institutional memory and strengthen inter-presidential collaboration.
- g) Organize joint briefings and training sessions for the new Chairs to familiarize them with BRICS protocols, ongoing projects and stakeholders' expectations

## **ARTICLE 10**

### **Final provisions**

1. The present MoU is effective for implementation immediately after its signing by the Parties.
2. This MoU shall be valid for five (5) years and may be amended at any time by mutual written consent of the Parties. Parties may also agree on review cycles during the Technical Meeting. Parties with mutual written consent may renew or extend this MoU.
3. Either Party may notify the other Parties of its intention to terminate the present MoU. In this case, termination shall take effect six (6) months after the date of notification and shall not affect the ongoing activities in the framework of cooperation, unless the Parties agree otherwise in writing.
4. The Parties or their authorized organizations may enter into additional agreements regulated by the terms of this MoU.
5. The present MoU is not an international agreement and does not impose legal or any rights and obligations on the Parties, regulated by international law. It shall be implemented in good faith, without prejudice to national sovereignty or domestic legal systems of the Parties.

#### **4.4 Images from the Summit**













## 5. VOICES OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH

Held for the first time on Brazilian soil, the 11th BRICS Youth Summit established itself as a high-level platform for dialogue among youth, public authorities, and multilateral representatives. More than a diplomatic meeting, the Summit reaffirmed the commitment of member and partner countries to building a common agenda based on cooperation, inclusion, and the strengthening of youth policies within the Global South context.

During the Summit, young delegates led strategic debates, took part in the collective drafting of proposals, and actively contributed to the process of institutional renewal of BRICS youth governance. As a record of their reflections on this experience, the heads of some international delegations shared remarks on the importance of the meeting and the progress achieved under the Brazilian presidency.

Below are statements from the heads of delegations, as well as the official list of delegates who comprised the international representations of the member and partner countries participating in the 11th BRICS Youth Summit.

### Delegates from Brazil

- Henrique Domingues
- Julia Aguiar
- Maynara Nafe
- Laís Vitória
- Luiza Calvette Costa

### Delegates from China



*Kai Liu, Head of the Chinese Delegation*



“Youth has always been important bridges for economic, cultural and people-to-people exchanges. We appreciate the warm reception and all the efforts the BRICS Youth Summit made for gathering outstanding youths from all around the world for cooperation. The Summit amplifies youths’ voices and stories on the international stage and empowers them for social solutions for a sustainable future. We believe that this BRICS Youth Summit can be an essential step for enhancing youth dialogues, working towards modernization and creating a shared future of the Global South.”

— *Kai Liu, Head of Delegation of China*

## Delegates from China

- Haojun Jia
- Jinrui Zhai
- Ken Chen
- Peng Chen
- Si Lian
- Xiaozhou Zhou
- Xiu Liu
- Xuechao Li
- Yuan Hang

## Delegation from the Arab Republic of Egypt



*Dr. Samy Ammar, Head of the Delegation of the  
Arab Republic of Egypt*



"The summit was well-organized, efficiently managed, and fruitful for the Egyptian delegation that took part. I strongly believe that Brazil is a promising country for BRICS+ members in all aspects – particularly economically and socially – and that youth development is a key pillar for inclusive growth across the bloc. The organizing committee of the summit was helpful, supportive, and communicative with the Egyptian delegates, which greatly contributed to the quality of their participation. I look forward to more Egyptian participation in future BRICS+ events held in Brazil, which will help to strengthen both bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries involved."

– *Dr. Samy Ammar, Head of Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt*

## Delegates from the Arab Republic of Egypt

- Mr. Adham Kroom
- Ms. Shaden Shehab

### Delegation from India



***Sr. Nitesh Kumar Mishra, Head of the Indian Delegation***



"India views the outcomes of the Summit including the working group recommendations, ministerial exchanges, and the revised MoU, as timely and constructive contributions to India's ongoing efforts to build inclusive, future-ready, and globally aligned youth development frameworks. As the incoming Chair for 2026, India reaffirms its resolve to build on the momentum generated under Brazil's leadership. India remains committed to promoting youth-led innovation, inclusive growth, and South-South collaboration. India commends the Government of Brazil for its strategic leadership, impeccable organization, and warm hospitality. As a founding member of BRICS, India stands ready to work with all partners to ensure that youth remain central to shaping a more equitable, innovative, and sustainable world."

— *Mr. Nitesh Kumar Mishra, Joint Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India*

## Delegates from India

- Dr. Sarah Jayal Sawkmie

## Delegation from Indonesia



*Wildanshah, Head of the Indonesian Delegation*



“Attending the BRICS Youth Summit in Brazil as Head of Delegation was, for me, a powerful platform to strengthen the political representation of youth in shaping a better world. The forum demonstrated that all parties came together not only to challenge the status quo, but also to generate solutions and innovations in response to global dynamics. What stood out most was the spirit of cross-national collaboration: diverse perspectives converging with a shared vision toward progressive, inclusive, and proactive development. Indonesia hopes that every idea raised at the diplomatic table will evolve into a multi-stakeholder movement, preparing a remarkable legacy for future generations.”

— *Wildanshah, Expert Staff of the Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia*

## Delegates from Indonésia

- Alvin Adityo
- Andreas Tjendra
- Brilliant Dennise Wijaya
- Hino Samuel Jose
- Jian Ayune Sundul Langit
- Manik Marganamahendra
- Seruni Salsabila
- Wildanshah Wildanshah
- Andi Rahman

## Delegation from Iran



**Alireza Rahimi, Head of the Delegation of Iran**



“Within the BRICS Youth Summit, the Islamic Republic of Iran presented proposals aimed at strengthening cooperation and youth leadership. The main initiative was the creation of the BRICS Youth Union, to be permanently headquartered in Tehran, with a fixed secretariat responsible for implementing multilateral youth agreements. The Union would serve as both an advisory and operational body, promoting economic, social, cultural, scientific, technological, sports, and startup events, with leadership elected every four years. In addition, Iran proposed hosting the BRICS Innovation Expo, focused on artificial intelligence and renewable energy, under the theme “Innovation in AI and Clean Energy.”

— Alireza Rahimi, Deputy minister of Youth and Sport

## Delegation from Iran

- Akbar Hashemi
- Sina Pirooznia
- Sadegh Bashireh
- Ailin SobhiGheshlaghi
- Dr. Faezeh Zolfigol

## Delegation from the Russian Federation



*Egor Litvinenko, Head of the Delegation of the Russian Federation*



“We welcome the results of the 11th BRICS Youth Summit and the strengthening of the BRICS Youth Council. With new members having acceded to BRICS, the number of thematic areas within the Council has been expanded and now cover such areas as education, entrepreneurship, science, ecology, volunteerism, sports, fight against hunger and inequality. We positively assess the updated Memorandum of Understanding between the BRICS countries in the field of youth policy, which will enable closer cooperation in BRICS to ensure the continuity of the youth agenda and increase the number of multilateral youth projects. We look forward to further productive cooperation with all the BRICS+ countries.”

— *Egor Litvinenko, Deputy Head of the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs*

### Delegates from Russia

- Marat Farhatovich Zakirov
- Ekaterina Mkhitarovna Akopian
- Konstantin Trubitsin
- Lev Konstantinovich Zakirov
- Margarita Dmitrievna Lakovenko
- Kira Igorevna Ivanova
- Ivan Kryazhe

## Delegation from South Africa



*Sr. Thulisa Ndlela, Head of the South African Delegation*



"We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Brazil for the warm hospitality during the 11th BRICS Youth Summit. This event represents a safe and inclusive space for dialogue, cooperation, and cultural exchange among the youth of our countries. South Africa believes in the importance of strengthening youth participation in global discussions and developing initiatives that promote solidarity, mutual learning, and sustainable growth within the BRICS group. Youth play a crucial role in building a fairer and more collaborative future for all countries of the Global South."

— *Sr. Thulisa Ndlela, Board Member*

## Delegation from South Africa

- Mr Thulisa Ndlela
- Ms Mafiki Duma
- Mr Walter Bango
- Ms Nonhlanhla Dhlamini
- Mr Milton Makgothoma
- Mr Ayanda Khonzi

## Delegation of the United Arab Emirates (UAE)



*H.E. Khalid AL Nuaimi's remark, Head of Delegation of the United Arab Emirates*



"The UAE commends Brazil for hosting the BRICS Youth Plenary and emphasizes youth as essential drivers of a more inclusive, sustainable global order. It highlights the UAE's institutional frameworks empowering youth nationally and its leadership in regional and global sustainability efforts, including COP28 and the upcoming UN Water Conference. As BRICS Youth Track thematic lead for Environment and Sustainability, the UAE proposes forming a BRICS Youth Sustainability Forum, involving youth in tracking progress, and launching a Youth Climate and Innovation Fund. The UAE reaffirms its commitment to BRICS cooperation and calls for youth to shape outcomes beyond 2025."

— *H.E. Khalid AL Nuaimi's remark, Director General of the Federal Youth Authority.*

### Delegates of the United Arab Emirates

- Mr. Jassim Al Obeidli
- Mr. Hamdan Nader Alfardan
- Ms. Maryam Mohammed Al Shehhi
- Mr. Saeed Bin Naser bin Ali bin Rashid
- Mr. Khalid Al Bloushi

## Delegation of Belarus



*Alexander Lukyanov, Head of Delegation of Belarus*



“The experience of Belarus is very valuable and important. In total, about 160 youth leaders took part in the summit. These are not only leaders of public organizations, but also leaders of agencies, ministers who head the system of state youth policy in one country or another. It should be noted that Brazil has indeed prepared unique conditions for holding not only the event itself, but also bilateral meetings. In particular, with representatives of China, UAE, Russia, Cuba, Iran, and Bolivia. At the same time, bilateral meetings were held with representatives of the National Parliament of Brazil. Specific agreements were reached within the framework of bilateral meetings. We were in Brazil for the first time. This is the first experience for the Belarusian Republican Youth Union. And practically throughout the week, active consultations were held, during which we signed a cooperation agreement with the Council for Youth Affairs of Brazil.”

— *Alexander Lukyanov, First Secretary*

## Belarus Delegates

- Andrey Andreyev
- Mikita Shatsila
- Miraslau Ivanovich Tertel
- Pavel Liashkevich

### Delegation of Bolivia



*Pamela Salazar, Head of Delegation of Bolivia*



“On behalf of the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia at the 11th BRICS Youth Summit, we would like to thank the Brazilian presidency for the excellent coordination and for the opportunity to contribute to this final report.”

— *Pamela Salazar, Head of Delegation of Bolivia*

### Delegation of Cuba



*Rachel Caridad Domínguez Marrero, Head of Delegation of Cuba*



“La 11 Cumbre de Juventudes de los BRICS para la Unión de Jóvenes Comunistas tiene un valioso significado porque fue la primera vez que la juventud cubana participó como país asociado a los BRICS. La Cumbre permitió el acercamiento y fortalecimiento de lazos de cooperación de Cuba con los Ministerios de Juventudes y organismos internacionales allí presentes. Al propio tiempo, este fue un espacio de denuncia contra el criminal bloqueo impuesto contra nuestro pueblo que afecta el desarrollo de nuestras vidas.

Agradecemos las muestras de solidaridad recibidas. Quisiéramos resaltar, además, la denuncia del genocidio que cometen las fuerzas imperialistas contra el pueblo palestino.”

— *Rachel Caridad Domínguez Marrero, official of the International Relations Department of the National Committee of the Young Communist League.*

### **Cuba Delegates**

- Adolfo Curbelo Castellanos
- Idalmis Brooks Beltrán

### **Delegation of Nigeria**



***Deborah John, Head of Delegation of Nigeria***



“The Brics youth summit has shown the power of what youths can do, we encouraged, the use of exchange programs , a dialogue platforms or an app for youths from various Brics partner Countries to collaborate for the movement of the Global, we encouraged countries that have made significant progress in tech , education to share ideas for other member states to follow suit to ignite innovations in members state.”

— *Deborah John, Federal Ministry of Youth and Development of Nigeria*

### **Delegates of Nigeria**

- Andrew Akpor
- Zainab Balogun

## Delegation of Malaysia



*Muhamad Muhaimin Azmi, Head of Delegation of Malaysia*



## 6. NATIONAL YOUTH EVENTS

Prior to the 11th BRICS Youth Summit, each member country implemented a series of national policies and events aimed at engaging, training, and mobilizing youth within their territories. These preliminary efforts were crucial in strengthening youth participation in multilateral discussions and ensuring that their needs and perspectives were adequately represented during the summit.

Here is an overview of the main international youth events and initiatives carried out by the BRICS countries in the period leading up to the Summit.

### China

#### World Youth Development Forum (WYDF)

The 2024 World Youth Development Forum (WYDF) was held in China, bringing together over 2,000 young people from more than 130 countries and representatives from 20 international organizations. Under the theme "Together for a Better Future," the event aimed to mobilize youth in support of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Development Initiative. During the forum, proposals were launched for the upcoming UN Future Summit and international programs on youth skills development and entrepreneurship. Participants visited cities such as Nanning and Hangzhou, discussing topics including green development, digitalization, cultural preservation, and youth-oriented urban planning. Thematic forums were also held, including the Digital Development Forum in Chongqing, which focused on youth empowerment in the era of artificial intelligence.

WYDF 2024 was established as a global platform for intergenerational dialogue, technological innovation, and international cooperation, reinforcing the central role of youth in building a sustainable future.



## Egypt

### **Nasser Fellowship for International Leadership**

Launched in 2019, this flagship initiative empowers young global leaders through training and exposure to Egypt's development model, aligned with Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Over five editions, the program engaged 590 participants from 90 countries, promoting leadership, South-South cooperation, and sustainable development.



### Be A Creative Entrepreneur

The “Be a Creative Entrepreneur” initiative, funded by the Spanish Government and the Bank of Spain, aims to empower young Egyptians (aged 21 to 35) through entrepreneurship training. Focused on addressing unemployment and inequality, the initiative has already involved over 200 participants and will fund 40 youth-led startups by the end of 2025.



India

### BRICS Youth Council Preparatory Entrepreneurship Events

Within the BRICS Youth Council, India was tasked with leading the Entrepreneurship Working Group, aiming to showcase its vibrant startup ecosystem and leverage this forum to promote collaboration, skills development, and international economic integration among BRICS youth. As part of this effort, the Department of Youth Affairs organized eight preparatory thematic events.

These events sought to expand grassroots engagement and deepen understanding of the central theme, "Youth Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Growth."

The themes identified for regional engagements included innovative and forward-looking topics such as digital innovation, sustainable economies, and public-private partnerships, emphasizing youth leadership in BRICS economies. These engagements were essential for creating a coherent narrative and impactful outcomes to be presented during the main Working Group meeting. The preparatory events were held in various parts of the country to ensure participation from young people across all sectors and social segments. Details of the preparatory events can be found in the Annex.

The BRICS Youth Council preparatory entrepreneurship events in India, during 2025, included:

**January 17, in New Delhi: "Youth Leadership in Public-Private Partnerships: Driving India's Economic and Security Agendas"**



**January 24, also in New Delhi: “Youth as Innovators of Inclusive Economies: Driving Sustainable Growth in India”**



**Indonesia**

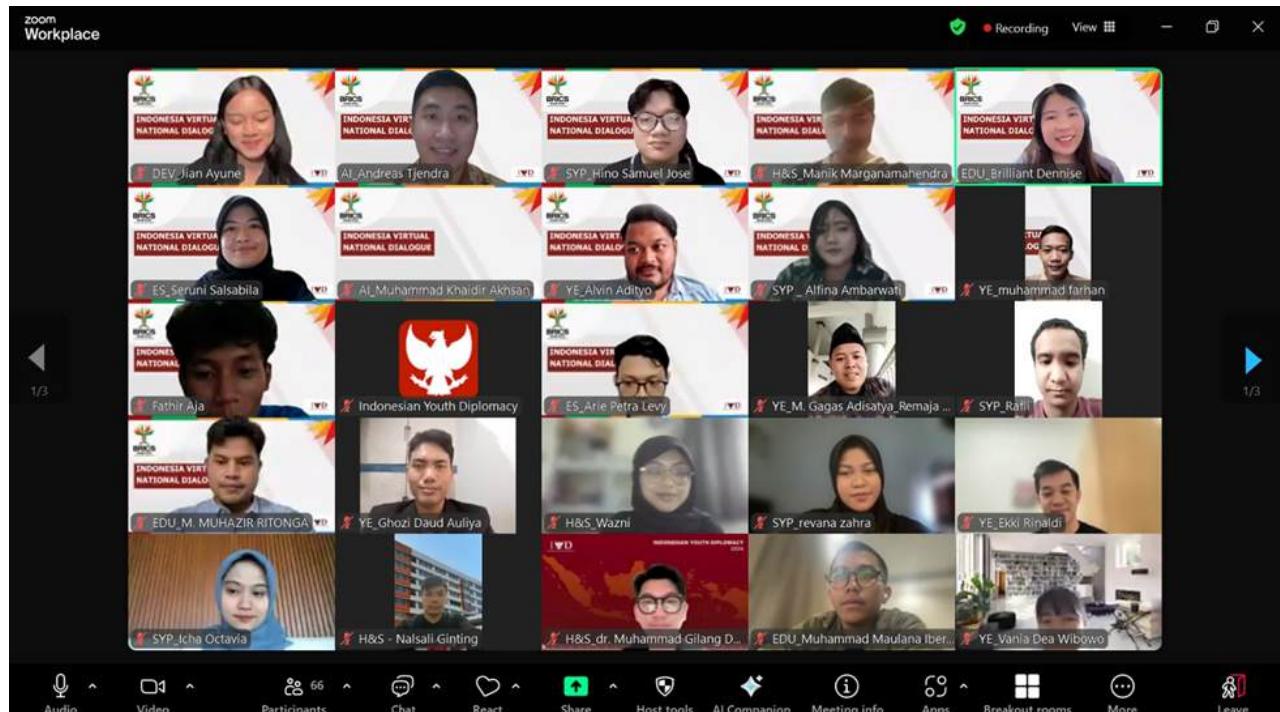
**Indonesia Dialogue with the BRICS Council Sherpa and Engagement Groups**

On May 26, 2025, the BRICS Council Sherpa Office of Indonesia organized a coordination meeting on the People-to-People pillar, involving various BRICS engagement groups, including youth. Indonesian Youth Diplomacy (IYD), as the representative of Indonesia's BRICS Youth Council, was invited to share its perspective on the BRICS People-to-People agenda and provide recommendations to be advanced toward the June 2025 Summit.



## BRICS National Youth Dialogue

On May 25, 2025, Indonesia's BRICS Youth Delegates held a virtual discussion with Indonesian youth on the priorities of the 2025 BRICS Youth Summit in Brazil. The discussion involved over 150 young people from diverse backgrounds, aged 15 to 30. Participants shared their perspectives on which recommendations and policies should be adopted to promote South-South cooperation among BRICS nations, particularly in the area of youth development.



## Iran

### Event Promoting International Cooperation Among Youth from BRICS Countries by Iran

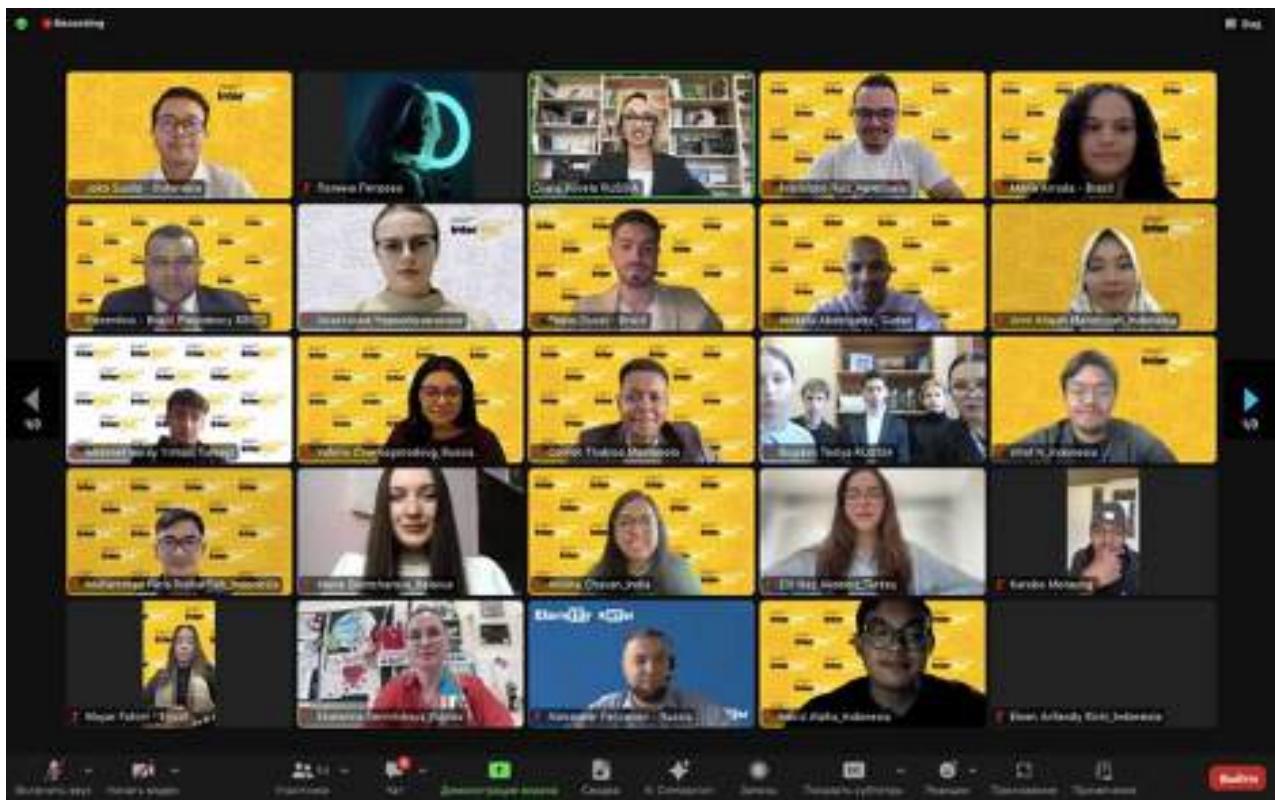
Iran has taken significant steps to strengthen its cooperation with BRICS member countries in the youth sector. As part of these efforts, a dedicated BRICS unit was established within the Ministry of Youth to coordinate and organize joint initiatives with other member countries. Additionally, the country hosted a training course in Tehran for BRICS youth, promoting knowledge exchange, the strengthening of ties, and capacity development among participating young people.



## Rússia

### 5th International Forum on Public Diplomacy “InterYes!”

On February 20, the Russia–BRICS Project Office, supported by Rosmolodezh, held the 5th International Forum on Public Diplomacy “InterYes!”. The forum brought together over 100 young delegates, aged 14 to 35, from 24 countries, including all BRICS nations, and featured 20 public diplomacy experts from Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa, Egypt, and Iran.



## BRICS Educational Expedition to Iran

The BRICS Educational Expedition took place in Iran from June 12 to 14, 2025. The expedition was organized by the Gorchakov Foundation, Rosmolodezh, the Russia–BRICS Project Office, the Iranian Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the NGO Building Hope. During the expedition, Russian and Iranian experts presented opportunities for youth within the BRICS and held an intercultural seminar titled “Characteristics of the BRICS.”



## South Africa

### 27 Students from Gaza Visiting South Africa



## United Arab Emirates

### Youth Circles

The Youth Circles, an initiative promoted by the United Arab Emirates through the Federal Youth Authority, are dialogue spaces designed to engage young people in constructive discussions about the key challenges and opportunities affecting their lives and the future of their communities. With a participatory and innovative approach, the circles bring together young leaders, experts, and policymakers to discuss topics such as education, environment, health, technology, and cultural identity. The initiative has gained international recognition as an effective model for active listening and youth empowerment, promoting inclusion and strengthening the role of young people in decision-making and sustainable development.



## 7. MEDIA COVERAGE

The media visibility of the 11th BRICS Youth Summit was a strategic component for amplifying the outcomes and commitments made during the event. This chapter presents a compilation of coverage from national and international outlets, highlighting the importance of youth in the diplomatic agendas of the BRICS+ countries.

Below is an organization by country of the main articles, official statements, and content published on the official social media accounts of the participating delegations, as well as governmental and multilateral communication channels. This compilation allows for an assessment of the Summit's positive impact and its alignment with the central themes of youth, sustainability, and international cooperation.

The coverage by the press and digital platforms reinforces the recognition of the Summit as a milestone in youth engagement within the process of strengthening BRICS, contributing to the consolidation of more inclusive global governance.

### China

- [https://zqb.cyol.com/pad/content/202506/13/content\\_412188.html?isshow=1](https://zqb.cyol.com/pad/content/202506/13/content_412188.html?isshow=1)

## Egypt

- [وفد-من-الشباب-يشارك-في-قمة-شباب-/البريكس](https://www.wataninet.com/2025/06/وفد-من-الشباب-يشارك-في-قمة-شباب-/البريكس)
- [وفد-من-وزارة-الشباب-والرياضة-يشارك-في-قمة-شباب-البريكس-بلس-بالبرازيل](https://www.emys.gov.eg/news/17623/وفد-من-وزارة-الشباب-والرياضة-يشارك-في-قمة-شباب-البريكس-بلس-بالبرازيل)
- <https://www.elwatannews.com/news/details/8097089>
- <https://www.almasryalyoum.com/news/details/3490503>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/1Kywzmt6MT/?mibextid=wwXIf>

## India

- <https://x.com/YASMinistry/status/1932803986978902048?t=NuzTDtfKWro-z37HV1WFSQ&s=19>
- <https://x.com/YASMinistry/status/1932770066975858881?t=MX-ZQN9H36Lks6WGeJa9NQ&s=1>

## Indonesia

- [https://www.instagram.com/p/DJ6jB6oysPr/?img\\_index=8](https://www.instagram.com/p/DJ6jB6oysPr/?img_index=8)
- <https://www.indonesianyouthdiplomacy.org/brics-youth-summit-2025>
- <https://iyd-kaltim.org/blog/youthforchange>

## Iran

- <https://dolat.ir/detail/464600/%https://borna.news/fa/news>
- <https://borna.news/fa/news>
- <https://dolat.ir/detail/464739>
- <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DKsJyAGtTgP/?igsh=cnhseW51NGpnbnh0>
- <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DKwAu3xILQz/?igsh=MXdhbzZ3Y2lhaTNxMg=>
- <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DKu3qSro9ay/?igsh=MXN3ZXpyd205cm4waQ==>
- <https://www.instagram.com/reel/DKw3aF-x0Db/?igsh=cG9zcjZzZGpzMn>

## Rússia

- <https://fadm.gov.ru/news/molodye-predstaviteli-stran-briks-obsudili-perspektivy-razvitiya-molodyezhnogo-sotrudnichestva-na-sa/>
- <https://intermol.su/en/news/v-international-youth-forum-on-public-diplomacy-interyes-took-place-/>
- [https://gorchakovfund.ru/portal/news/view/v\\_irane\\_zavershila\\_prosvetitelskaya\\_ekspeditsiya\\_briks\\_66863](https://gorchakovfund.ru/portal/news/view/v_irane_zavershila_prosvetitelskaya_ekspeditsiya_briks_66863)
- <https://farsnews.ir/mohammadpour/1749738120221507088>

## South Africa

- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1bF7oxzuQf/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AbRDeQoVa/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/16wzb3ARV6/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1F5XcnMmBE/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14EA8XTjdVa/>
- <https://x.com/NYDARSA/status/1932140695487152635>
- <https://x.com/NYDARSA/status/1932141198178676907>
- <https://x.com/NYDARSA/status/1932147812839629263>
- <https://x.com/NYDARSA/status/1932815811149717593>
- [https://www.instagram.com/p/DKr1Ythoztl/?img\\_index=1](https://www.instagram.com/p/DKr1Ythoztl/?img_index=1)
- [https://www.instagram.com/p/DKsGWgqIH5p/?img\\_index=1](https://www.instagram.com/p/DKsGWgqIH5p/?img_index=1)
- [https://www.instagram.com/p/DKsHjcUsDly/?img\\_index=1](https://www.instagram.com/p/DKsHjcUsDly/?img_index=1)
- <https://www.instagram.com/p/DKsNBdvME0R/>
- [https://www.instagram.com/p/DKw8oJ9oQxH/?img\\_index=1](https://www.instagram.com/p/DKw8oJ9oQxH/?img_index=1)

## United Arab Emirates

- <https://www.zawya.com/en/press-release/government-news/uae-participates-in-the-brics-youth-summit-in-the-federative-republic-of-brazil-aobf871a>
- <https://en.alethihad.ae/news/uae/4582073/uae-participates-in--brics-youth-summit-in-federative-repub>
- [https://thefinanceworld.com/uae-joins-7th-brics-youth-energy-summit/#google\\_vignette](https://thefinanceworld.com/uae-joins-7th-brics-youth-energy-summit/#google_vignette)
- <https://www.facebook.com/UAE.Forsan/posts/the-uae-participated-in-the-brics-youth-summit-hosted-by-the-federative-republic/730835425957727/>

- Jawaher Saif AlShamsi: <https://pulseofdubai.ae/blog/uaes-youth-light-up-the-brics-...> | Chat | Microsoft Teams

## Belarus

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We extend our gratitude to the delegations of the BRICS+ countries, whose high spirit of collaboration and mutual respect substantially enriched the debates and diversity of perspectives. The active participation of youth highlighted the transformative potential of their voices in building a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable global governance.

We also recognize the essential contributions of translators, facilitators, technical staff, and all professionals involved in the operationalization of the event, whose work ensured the high quality of the activities conducted.

Finally, we reiterate our commitment to the continuity of this process, promoting permanent spaces for dialogue and political advocacy by youth at the international level. May the connections established at this Summit translate into concrete and lasting initiatives, contributing to the strengthening of South-South cooperation and youth participation in shaping the future we aspire to build.

SECRETARIA NACIONAL  
DE JUVENTUDE

SECRETARIA-GERAL



**BRICS**  
Brasil 2025

COOPERANDO PARA UM MUNDO INCLUSIVO E SUSTENTÁVEL