

BRICS Nations: Key Political Developments and Economic Shifts in the Last 3

BRICS · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. What was a significant outcome of the BRICS Foreign Ministers' meeting held in New Delhi in mid-May 2026, chaired by India?

- A) The meeting concluded with a unanimous joint statement on global economic stability.
- B) A new inter-BRICS trade agreement was signed, eliminating all tariffs among member nations.
- C) The meeting ended without a joint statement due to divisions over Iran and West Asia tensions, with India issuing a chair's statement instead.
- D) Ministers agreed to launch a common BRICS digital currency by the end of 2026.

2. Which of the following New Development Bank (NDB) projects, approved in April/May 2024, aligns with China's national strategy to promote sustainable development and green finance?

- A) A loan to finance a new bridge in Guwahati, India.
- B) A loan to the Bank of Huzhou, China, for sustainable infrastructure projects in Zhejiang Province.
- C) Financing for housing units in South Africa.
- D) A loan for a liquefied natural gas (LNG) transportation project.

3. During Russia's 2024 BRICS presidency, what was a key focus for strengthening multilateralism and achieving 'Just Global Development and Security,' as highlighted in the June 2024 Joint Statement of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs?

- A) Developing a unified BRICS military strategy.
- B) Promoting a comprehensive reform of the United Nations, including its Security Council, and ensuring greater participation of developing countries in global decision-making.
- C) Establishing a common BRICS environmental protection agency to enforce global climate regulations.
- D) Creating a BRICS-exclusive space exploration program.

4. What did the Kazan Declaration, adopted at the 16th BRICS Summit in October 2024, emphasize regarding the situation in Ukraine?

- A) Full support for Ukraine's immediate accession to NATO.
- B) An endorsement of Russia's territorial claims in eastern Ukraine.
- C) Emphasis on adherence to the UN Charter and support for diplomatic efforts to end the war through dialogue.
- D) A call for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign military presence from Ukrainian territory.

5. In May 2024, the BRICS Anti-Drug Working Group Meeting in Moscow focused on tackling which specific criminal misuse of information and communication technologies?

- A) The use of social media for spreading disinformation about drug addiction.
- B) The criminal misuse of ICT for drug trafficking and laundering proceeds of drug-related crime.
- C) Using dark web marketplaces for the sale of prescription drugs.
- D) The use of AI for predicting drug trafficking routes.

6. Which of the following initiatives was discussed as a potential alternative to the Western interbank system SWIFT at the 16th BRICS Summit in Kazan, Russia?

- A) A BRICS-backed cryptocurrency exchange.
- B) The establishment of a BRICS Pay system designed to facilitate transactions and financial information exchange between central banks.
- C) A direct barter system for essential commodities among member states.
- D) A decentralized autonomous organization (DAO) for interbank settlements.

7. What was a key outcome of the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Bank of Huzhou (BOH) loan agreement signed on May 28, 2024, for sustainable infrastructure development in Zhejiang Province, China?

- A) It marked the NDB's first sovereign loan provided in China.
- B) It was the first non-sovereign loan provided by NDB in China, focusing on clean energy, transportation, and water/sanitation projects.
- C) The agreement aimed to finance the construction of a new high-speed rail network connecting major Chinese cities.
- D) It represented a significant shift in NDB's funding priorities towards military infrastructure.

8. According to the 'BRICS+ represents 45% of the world population and 28% of global GDP' comparison with the G7, what does this expansion signify for the bloc's global standing?

- A) It indicates that BRICS+ has a larger global GDP than the G7.
- B) It highlights the expanding economic and demographic influence of the BRICS bloc relative to the G7.
- C) It suggests that BRICS+ has a similar population size to the G7.
- D) It implies that the G7's global influence has significantly diminished.

9. What is a primary strategic goal for China within the expanded BRICS, as outlined by analyses of its role in shaping the bloc?

- A) To solely focus on promoting the Chinese Yuan as the dominant global reserve currency.
- B) To create an influential 'Chinese-led bloc' that challenges Western dominance and promotes a multipolar world order, leveraging its economic power.
- C) To withdraw from the New Development Bank (NDB) to reduce financial commitments.
- D) To actively undermine the economic stability of India and Brazil.

10. During the 16th BRICS Summit in Kazan, Russia, what was proposed regarding inter-BRICS financial transactions and alternatives to existing systems?

- A) A plan to phase out all national currencies in favor of a single BRICS digital currency by 2027.
- B) The creation of a BRICS blockchain-based payment system, the 'BRICS Bridge,' to connect member states' financial systems and facilitate settlements in central bank digital currencies.
- C) An agreement to exclusively use the US Dollar for all inter-BRICS trade to ensure stability.
- D) The establishment of a joint BRICS stock market to facilitate cross-border investment.

11. What does the 'Kazan Declaration' of the 16th BRICS Summit indicate about the member states' stance on global governance reform?

- A) A rejection of the United Nations and a call for its dissolution.
- B) Endorsement of reform for the UN and its Security Council, and support for the full participation of the State of Palestine, contingent on a two-state solution.
- C) A proposal to replace the UN with a new BRICS-led global governance body.
- D) A call for the immediate abolition of international law.

12. Following the 2024 BRICS+ summit, what significant domestic political shift in South Africa could influence its foreign policy decisions, particularly regarding its engagement with BRICS?

- A) The ruling ANC party securing an absolute majority, allowing for unilateral policy decisions.
- B) The ANC losing its majority and forming a coalition government with the West-leaning Democratic Alliance, potentially demanding more accountability on contentious issues like BRICS expansion.
- C) The election of a new president with a strong anti-BRICS mandate.
- D) A constitutional amendment restricting South Africa's participation in international blocs.