

Prospects for India-Serbia collaboration within the BRICS framework



Predrag Terzić¹ , Stefan Anchev²

¹Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade

²University of Veliko Tarnovo "St. Cyril and St. Methodius", Faculty of History, Veliko Tarnovo

Received: 25/11/2025

Accepted: 01/04/2026

Published: 07/05/2026

Corresponding author:

Predrag Terzić

Correspondence email:

predagterzic@ips.ac.rs,

stivanch@yandex.ru

DOI: [10.5937/spm96-63104](https://doi.org/10.5937/spm96-63104)



Abstract:

This scholarly paper examines the prospects and strategic significance of cooperation between Serbia and India within the BRICS platform. Special attention is devoted to the economic dimension of cooperation, especially in international politics, economics, trade, finance, and agriculture. The paper aims to highlight the importance of a more balanced global financial architecture. In this context, Serbia's potential engagement with BRICS through enhanced cooperation with India is presented as an opportunity for both countries, with an emphasis on their cooperation in science, education, and agriculture. In conclusion, the authors explain that Serbia-India cooperation represents a strategic opportunity to strengthen economic sovereignty and foster sustainable development, while contributing to a more equitable and multipolar international order.

Keywords: BRICS; India; Serbia; economic cooperation; international agreements

INTRODUCTION

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and India began as early as India's independence in 1947 and was intensified through their joint engagement in the Non-Aligned Movement. "Following the conference in Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955, at which the principles of peaceful coexistence were outlined, the first Conference of Non-Aligned Countries was held in 1961 in Belgrade – at the initiative of the SFRY" (Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs n.d.). As Yugoslavia and India were founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement, relations between them developed toward deeper, more comprehensive economic integration.

Thus, the 1956 Brioni Declaration of Presidents Tito, Nasser, and Nehru states the following: "7) Intensifying efforts to accelerate the development of underdeveloped regions of the world constitutes one of the principal tasks in the creation of lasting and durable peace among nations. In this regard, the three Heads of Government also point to the importance of international economic and financial cooperation and consider it necessary and desirable that the proposed United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development be established and enabled to operate effectively. 8) In the course of their discussions, the three Heads of Government emphasised the importance of removing embargoes and obstacles to the normal conduct and expansion of international trade" (Mates 1970, 388–390).

On these principles, cooperation between India and Yugoslavia was established and continued until the dissolution of the SFRY. As an independent state, Serbia has sought to strengthen its political and economic ties with countries in the region, with European states and major powers, while also reviving international relations with countries with which it had cooperated within the Non-Aligned Movement. In this context, the possibilities for strengthening cooperation between Serbia and India

should be viewed as developing along two tracks. If bilateral relations between the two states define the first, the second implies the establishment of cooperation through international multilateral platforms, among which BRICS is one of the most significant.

THE INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BRICS

The need for connectivity among countries in the twenty-first century has led to the formation of new organisations for political and economic cooperation, initially regional in scope but aspiring to attain a universal character. Their initial objectives concerned establishing political and business communication among economic actors to stimulate economic activity and eliminate unnecessary restrictions. These restrictions take the form of tariffs, taxes, and other fiscal and administrative barriers that increase the cost of a country's products, thereby rendering them less competitive in foreign markets or even preventing their sale altogether. In this way, opportunities are created for large multinational corporations, which, by virtue of their capital strength and business and political connections, penetrate the markets of most countries worldwide without hindrance¹.

A significant development in global economic and political dynamics was the formation of BRIC as an international organisation initially composed of four countries – Brazil, Russia, India, and China. Although the leaders of the countries that later became the founding members of BRIC had been meeting since 2006, the organisation itself was formally established on June 16, 2009, in the Russian city of Yekaterinburg. In 2010, the second BRIC summit was held, at which the principles of this international organisation were confirmed. The third BRIC summit, held in 2011 in China (Sanya), led to the organisation's expansion, as the Republic of South Africa joined, and from that point onward, the organisation adopted the name BRICS. As of January 1, 2024, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates became members of BRICS.

At the Sanya Summit in the People's Republic of China in 2011, a declaration was signed outlining the models and frameworks for the BRICS' future activities. It affirms that the BRICS member states and other developing countries have played an essential role in establishing world peace, security, and stability, increasing global economic growth, strengthening multilateralism, and promoting democratic relations in international affairs ([BRICS Leaders Meeting 2011, Article 5](#)). The Action Plan for implementing the Declaration emphasises that enhanced cooperation among BRICS states would take place through meetings of foreign ministers. At the same time, the heads of diplomacy would maintain informal communication with representatives of international organisations headquartered in New York and Geneva. In addition to meetings of foreign ministers, finance ministers, and central bank governors meet within the framework of the G20, as well as during the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Declaration also envisaged a meeting of the expert working group on agriculture and a second meeting of agriculture ministers in 2011 in China, to establish cooperation among BRICS states in the field of agriculture, including the creation of a BRICS Agricultural Information System and the organisation of a seminar on food security. Thus, the fundamental idea of the BRICS member states was to redefine the existing global financial system, in which the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank serve as the principal institutional mechanisms.

Given that the global financial crisis of 2008 arose from the implementation of a liberal economic model operating without sufficient control within and beyond state frameworks, proposals emerged to reform international monetary institutions. This would create the possibility of greater participation by Third World countries, which are underrepresented in the work of international economic institutions and organisations. "In 2014, the BRICS accounted for more than 40% of the world's population and one-third of global GDP in PPP terms" ([IMF 2014](#)), a figure nearly equal to that of the G7. As the fastest-growing economies, the BRICS countries are often portrayed as engines of global economic recovery. Thus, "from 2001 to 2017, the average economic growth rate of BRICS was 7.1%", which is 3.3 percentage points higher than the global average ([Zhongxiu and Qingxin 2020, 40](#)).

Therefore, BRICS represents an organisation whose activities are not the product of isolated summits and other meetings at which declarations are merely adopted, and common positions in the field of international economics and foreign policy are formulated. The genesis of this organisation leads to the conclusion that its activities have involved a synergy of different approaches aimed at achieving the shared goals and interests of its member states in international economic and political relations. This interest is embodied in the general aspiration to halt the political predominance of the United States of America and Western Europe, as well as to promote de-dollarisation, which is the most significant instrument for eliminating the economic hegemony of major powers over smaller states².

The activities of BRICS are based on a platform that emerged from annual meetings and on adopted documents defining the organisation's further development. The BRICS summit in Sanya is significant for determining the strategy for its future actions. It envisaged the establishment of two new economic mechanisms: amendments to the existing "drawing rights" system and the creation of national BRICS-linked stock exchanges. It was emphasised that the introduction of drawing rights would enable overcoming the existing, markedly unjust treatment of BRICS member states within the IMF, as they receive far fewer financial resources than other countries, proportionate to their population size. This is the consequence of an unevenly distributed quota system and decision-making procedures within the IMF, which deprive certain countries (predominantly BRICS members) of greater access to financial resources³.

At its establishment, BRICS was conceived as an appropriate instrument for protecting the economic interests of its member states. The organisation has the potential to serve as an "integrator" and "consolidator" by promoting the idea of multipolarity, thereby addressing the issue of "insufficient representation" of non-Western states. In this regard, the need to consolidate economic and lobbying resources within international organisations is also emphasised. Therefore, the BRICS Plus initiative proposed by China in 2017 is of decisive importance for the further development of international relations (Arapova and Lissovolik 2021, 193).

The common denominator of the BRICS summits held thus far is reflected in the consideration of a broad spectrum of topics and issues faced by states in international economic and political relations. Summarising the available materials from the BRICS summits, several vital areas of the organisation's activity can be identified (see: Stojković 2019, 31–34):

- Finance and central banking, within which finance ministers and central bank governors convene to consider directions for future development. They also participate in the sessions of the IMF, the World Bank, the UN, and other international organisations.
- Trade represents an essential field of activity and mutual linkage among the BRICS states. While ministers responsible for trade participate in sessions of the World Trade Organisation, a Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues has also been established to propose institutional frameworks and concrete measures for cooperation among BRICS member states.
- Business cooperation among BRICS member states began in 2010, and since then, meetings have been held regularly before BRICS state summits, serving further to deepen cooperation in the areas of trade and finance.
- Academic cooperation and think tank council meetings are held once a year. The think tank council was established in 2013, and its work involves experts from various profiles and orientations, representatives of scientific institutions, and reputable non-governmental organisations.
- Health policy, protection, and insurance constitute areas of particular interest to every state and every individual. For this reason, the BRICS countries have expressed their determination to increase public health expenditures, since excessive reliance on private financing of health services negatively affects the health of large segments of the population in poorer countries. Thus, in Brazil, private financing accounts for 54 per cent of total health expenditure; in China, 44%; in the Russian Federation, 69%; in India, 40%; and in South Africa, 52% (D Rao 2014, 430).

- Science and technology occupy a special place in the attention of BRICS member states. Since 2014, cooperation among the countries within this organisation in the fields of science and technology has intensified. Scientific discoveries are primarily linked to research in oceanography, with realistic expectations that polar research, studies of Antarctica, and the world's oceans will yield significant results. Within the overall framework of scientific cooperation, the BRICS countries have also launched initiatives for university networking aimed at developing joint postgraduate and doctoral programs, accompanied by joint research projects in the principal areas of cooperation (Kubota 2020, 104).
- Global security has become an increasingly pressing issue to which BRICS member states devote due attention. At the BRICS summit held after the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, the importance of protecting the population of Crimea was emphasised, as well as the necessity of establishing dialogue to resolve the crisis in Syria, with political representatives of Syria playing a significant role in any future dialogue (Abdenur 2017, 82).
- Agriculture is regarded as a development potential of BRICS member states, particularly in less developed countries, where healthy food represents a vital resource. “A liberalised trade policy can reduce poverty and food shortages, as seen in Latin American countries.” Although BRICS comprises the largest developing countries, researchers appear to agree that trade openness will have a positive effect on economic growth. Indeed, trade liberalisation “leads to the efficient use of agricultural resources” (Sharma 2012, 1–2).
- Statistics constitute an indispensable segment of cooperation among BRICS member states. BRICS Joint Statistical Publication is the official title of the periodical that has been published within the framework of this organisation since 2010. It is the result of joint efforts by Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, with one BRICS member state issuing the publication each year. In this way, comprehensive statistical data on the leading socio-economic indicators and trends in member countries are presented. To date, the BRICS countries have published a total of 13 annual statistical editions (BRICS JSP 2024, 2), and the data contained therein are regarded as reference indicators, serving both as measures of the current state of affairs and as guides for future action in various social, political, and economic spheres.

THE FUTURE OF BRICS AND INDIA'S ROLE WITHIN IT

Projecting the future development of BRICS is not possible without analysing the organisation's contributions to the economic development of its member states thus far. Based on economic indicators, one may observe a trend of growth in domestic economies and an increase in their export orientation, grounded in the fundamental principles and platform of the BRICS. If indicators of development and/or decline in global gross domestic product are compared between BRICS member states and non-members (in this case, the G7), it may be concluded that in 2022, BRICS accounted for 31.67% of global GDP, and the G7 for 30.31%. A significant factor in further strengthening the economic role of BRICS member states is the process of de-dollarisation in international financial flows. In this regard, the gradual introduction of financing and lending in domestic currencies is critical, with the New Development Bank (NDB), better known as the BRICS Bank, playing a key role. However, the process of de-dollarisation cannot be implemented in the short term, given that decades-long dependence on this currency has left deep traces in national economies (Siljković and Denić 2024, 285).

The advantages of the BRICS cannot be viewed solely in economic terms. Although important, the economy is not the only field of activity of this organisation at present, nor is it expected to be so in the future. The expansion of the forms and areas of cooperation among BRICS states is also confirmed by the most recent Declaration adopted at the session in Kazan, which calls on the organisation to strengthen multilateralism to establish a more just and democratic world order. The construction of a multipolar world order would enable the emergence of new centres of power, political decision-making processes, and economic growth, thereby opening the way to a more just, democratic, and balanced global order. Bearing in mind the need to adapt to the current architecture of international relations, BRICS members in this Declaration reaffirmed their commitment to respect for international law, including the “goals and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.” The

BRICS states “emphasize the central role of the United Nations in the international system, in which sovereign states cooperate to maintain international peace and security”, act in pursuit of sustainable development, promote and protect democratic values, human rights, and fundamental freedoms for all, and engage in cooperation on the principles of solidarity, “mutual respect, justice, and equality” (BRICS Summit 2024, 2).

The current global security situation, triggered by the special military operation in Ukraine, has further stimulated cooperation among BRICS states, which state that in the future they will strive to establish a more just security system aimed at protecting smaller countries from global hegemony. In this regard, the BRICS does not restrict membership in its organisation to states outside existing military alliances, including NATO members. This primarily concerns Turkey, whose president has expressed the desire for his country to become a full member of BRICS. Therefore, the security dimension of BRICS is among the most significant projections of the organisation’s future activities.

India’s role within BRICS is strategic, given that it is the world’s most populous country and the fastest-growing major economy. Accordingly, its role is and will remain demographic, strategic, political, and civilizational. On the one hand, this helps dispel Western political prejudices regarding India’s potential; on the other, it strengthens BRICS by positioning India at the forefront of the Global South and other “developing countries.” This indeed corresponds to the role and continuation of India’s traditional policy of non-alignment, which seeks political and economic balance and demands autonomy in relations with major powers.

Russian analysts viewed India’s entry into BRICS as natural and expected, beneficial both to BRICS as a platform and to India as a state, particularly in trade, infrastructure, and finance. It should not be forgotten that India is a full participant in the work of the New Development Bank, which finances projects of importance for BRICS member states, supports the reform of international financial institutions so that they reflect the contemporary distribution of economic power, and thereby enables India to achieve increasing independence from Western financial centers while strengthening cooperation among developing countries (Дас Кунду 2025).

India has now been a member of BRICS for a full sixteen years, participating in dialogue on global security, the fight against terrorism, and the preservation of state sovereignty. At the same time, India often assumes the position of a balancing factor in the clash between the West and the East, calling for cooperation rather than the deepening of conflict, maintaining a moderate stance, and striving to ensure that BRICS does not become a bloc opposed to the West, but rather a forum for cooperation (Kumar 2023, 21).

The factors of cultural tradition and civilizational distinctiveness are also influential in India and within the BRICS. At the same time, this country, with its rich cultural history, suffered for centuries under Western colonial powers, which exploited it in every sense – political, economic, and cultural. In recent decades, India has turned toward self-development, investing substantial resources in the IT sector, strengthening its military capabilities (including nuclear), supporting its population, and combating social anomalies (Дас Кунду).

From this, it may be concluded that India’s role within BRICS is dynamic, multi-layered, and endowed with significant potential for the future. India, once a colonised and subjugated country, is now one of the world’s powers, shaping history and possessing the objective capacity to effect change, regulate processes, and promote development. It is expected that, in the future, India will become an even more critical factor in shaping interstate relations and a key contributor to the global distribution of power.

COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA AND SERBIA WITHIN THE BRICS

Cooperation between states must be grounded in real needs, existing capacities, and traditional ties. In this way, a complex relationship emerges that should encompass the full breadth of the political, economic, military, cultural, and sporting dimensions of interstate relations. It is worth recalling the words of Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, who, following the BRICS summit in Brasília, particularly emphasised: “We are four large countries with abundant resources, large populations, and diverse societies. We seek rapid growth for ourselves and an external environment conducive to our developmental goals. Our people expect us to work together to ensure their social and economic development. Our grouping includes two of the world’s largest energy producers and two of its largest consumers” (Proroković 2024, 44). Therefore, the platform for future cooperation between other states and India, whether within or outside the BRICS organisation, must take into account its traditions, natural and human resources, and economic potential.

Initially, within Yugoslavia, and subsequently as an independent state, Serbia developed economic cooperation with India. This cooperation is based on the needs of both states, as well as on the competitive prices of products and services from which the economic rationale for deepening cooperation derives.

Cooperation between Serbia and India is realised in the fields of economics, science, education, healthcare, and agriculture. It is therefore necessary to outline the scope of existing cooperation and the opportunities to further enhance it on the BRICS platform in the aforementioned areas. This implies the development of relations of mutual trust based on the equality of both parties.

In 2023, India’s economy ranked fifth in the world at 3.7 trillion US dollars, preceded in the previous year by the United States (26.9 trillion), China (17.7 trillion), Germany (4.4 trillion), and Japan (4.2 trillion), according to the IMF (IMF 2024). The establishment of deeper economic cooperation between states generally follows the development of good political relations, which open the door to business communities. This is also the case with Serbia, where the current political leadership, through its carefully considered policy, acknowledges international political and economic realities. “The President of the Republic, Aleksandar Vučić, then serving as Prime Minister, paid a visit to India in January 2017. President Vučić’s visit to India represented a historic turning point in our overall bilateral relations. That visit widely opened the door for significant deepening of cooperation in all areas, particularly in the field of political dialogue – visits at the highest and high levels – and the economy” (Marić 2021, 25).

The possibilities for cooperation between Serbia and India are founded upon trade liberalisation, thereby achieving economic progress within the BRICS environment. Contemporary economic research also demonstrates the importance of analysing panel data to more clearly determine the relationship between trade liberalisation and economic growth (Dekkiche and Laila 2024, 106). Based on these research results, key attributes of economic cooperation between Serbia and India on the BRICS platform may be formulated. These include:

- political stability;
- the establishment of business ties;
- the reduction or complete elimination of import-export tariffs and other barriers;
- investment in capital projects within the countries and joint participation at the international level;
- trade in goods and services in national currencies;
- due consideration of the specific economic conditions and interests of both states.

Cooperation in the fields of science and education occurs at several levels, based on interstate agreements and inter-university collaboration. Serbia and India have significant opportunities to im-

prove their educational systems through cooperation in science and technology, medicine, economics, ecology, law, and other fields. In this regard, organising thematic conferences under the BRICS platform is advisable. Within them, fields of cooperation in science and education may be identified and subsequently defined. “In this respect, the Indian private healthcare system had already enjoyed a significant advantage. The latest assessments by Frost & Sullivan experts that India is the most promising global economy in the healthcare sector, with an unlimited, continuously expanding market, speak for themselves. The company disclosed that the Indian healthcare industry reached nearly \$ 40 billion in 2010. If it continues at that pace, expectations are that it will reach an astonishing 280 billion US dollars by 2020. This growth is supported by enormous investments in Indian healthcare infrastructure, particularly in healthcare human capital and modern information technologies (IT). The estimated value of investments, according to the same report, amounted to an incredible 244 million US dollars. Expectations are that in the following decade, for the same purposes, investments (both domestic and foreign) would average over 20% of their current value” (Totić 2014, 58).

The healthcare system thus established in India may serve as a model for future healthcare reform in Serbia. A transition to private practice implies a significantly more regulated system that prevents potential abuses. If one considers that a certain number of Indian nationals are employed in Serbia, the establishment of an adequate healthcare system would stimulate greater engagement of Indian labour, particularly in sectors where shortages are felt. The BRICS platform, founded on equality in interstate cooperation, creates favourable frameworks for further deepening cooperation in healthcare as well.

Nor should cooperation between Serbia and India in agriculture be overlooked. Agriculture constitutes a crucial productive sector in every country, and since food is the product of agricultural activity, it becomes a strategic branch of production in populous nations. The World Trade Organisation likewise considers the encouragement of agricultural development at the global level to be of great importance⁴. India belongs to a group of countries that have developed high agricultural productivity. Thus, in 2011–2012, it achieved a record grain output of 256.2 million tons, and, according to the then Minister of Agriculture (Sharad Pawar), the production of wheat, rice, and cotton in India reached a 60-year high. The importance of the agricultural output for Indian society is further reflected in the fact that agriculture accounts for 18.1% of India’s gross domestic product (Ganesan and Maran 2022).

Based on the data presented, India’s determination to provide its population with the highest possible food quantities at prices compatible with its standard of living is evident. In this regard, the exchange of agricultural products between Serbia and India may proceed on the basis of mutual satisfaction of needs and interests. The BRICS platform precisely enables an equal relationship in trade and helps avoid large deficits in commodity-money exchange. Large deficits primarily arise under conditions of unequal relations, and it is in overcoming such imbalances that BRICS member states perceive their interest and the need for further expansion of this organisation. Such an approach prevents excessive borrowing from global financial institutions under unfavourable conditions.

An essential dimension of cooperation between Serbia and India in agriculture is the exchange of experience and professional personnel, which may lead to new projects to produce healthy food in both countries. Serbia can offer India its expertise in making healthy food, particularly fruits and vegetables. This implies joint investments in new projects focused on improving existing methods of agricultural production. Interstate cooperation may also include the exchange of highly qualified personnel, technological achievements, and systems for the primary and secondary processing of grains, fruits, and vegetables. The potential of Serbia and India in the aforementioned segments of agricultural development, with the full support of other BRICS member states, represents a guarantee of a better and more secure future for both countries.

CONCLUSION

Following the Cold War, the triumph of the liberal democratic concept at the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s led to the United States becoming the global hegemon. In addition to political dominance, the economy represents an essential instrument for the establishment and maintenance of international power. Under such circumstances, even larger states become inferior, as reflected in a general decline in their populations' living standards. It was for this reason that the BRICS platform was established in 2009, advancing the idea of correcting injustice and transforming a unipolar world into a multipolar one.

India is one of the most populous countries in the world, whose economic, political, and military power grows year by year, and has been part of the BRICS platform for 16 years. As a country that, for centuries, was oppressed and colonised by Western powers, it is now a decisive factor in international relations. The strength of India's influence and role within BRICS is also reflected in its role as a conciliator in international relations, insisting that the West and the East should cooperate rather than deepen conflicts.

Economic cooperation between Serbia and India, based on the BRICS platform, represents a novelty that opens vast opportunities for both countries. The platform of this organisation is founded upon equality among states, the gradual abandonment of the dollar, the establishment of the BRICS Bank, trade in national currencies, and related measures. Although cooperation is not limited to specific sectors, India and Serbia may primarily develop collaboration in economics, education, science, healthcare, and agriculture. In each of these areas, it is possible to establish firm ties that will transcend the mere exchange of goods and services, taking a further step toward joint investments in capital projects.

Endnotes

¹The World Bank presented data indicating that, within the cycle of opening the global market up to 2015, total gross domestic product increased by 2,800 billion dollars, of which 1,500 billion dollars represented growth in developing countries (Unković 2010, 231).

²This is further evidenced by Article 16 of the III BRIC Summit Sanya Declaration, which states the need to build an international reserve currency system that would ensure the security and stability of the global economy (BRICS Leaders Meeting 2011).

³"Namely, during the two five-year periods of the first decade of the 21st century, there were no general quota reviews, although significant changes were taking place in the global economy at that time. These changes primarily relate to the strengthening of the international positions of the economies of China, Russia, India, and Brazil, which, together with South Africa, are members of the BRICS group (The BRICS Report 2012). Therefore, a 100% increase in quotas requires changes in the relative shares within total quotas and, consequently, in voting power in the Fund. With the agreement on changes in quota distribution and the implementation of the decision on their Fourteenth General Review, China will become the third-largest country in terms of voting power in the Fund, after the United States and Japan. Furthermore, four BRICS countries – China, India, Russia, and Brazil – will rank among the ten members with the largest quotas, accounting for over 50% of total voting power" (Gnjatović 2015, 44).

⁴"The continuation of negotiations on agriculture within the framework of the World Trade Organisation was initiated at the end of March 2000 (as envisaged by the Agreement), within special sessions of the Committee on Agriculture. At the Ministerial Conference held in Doha in November 2001, a new round of negotiations was launched, and agriculture became part of that single undertaking (very significant and always controversial)" (Prekajac 2005, 59).

REFERENCES

- Erthal, Adriana Abdenur. 2017. "Can the BRICS Cooperate in International Security?." *International Organisations Research Journal* 3, : 73-93 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Arapova, Ekaterina Y. and Yaroslav D Lissovolik. 2021. "The BRICS Plus Cooperation in International Organizations: Prospects for Reshaping the Global Agenda." *Asia-Pacific Social Science Review* 4, : 192-206 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]

- BRICS JSP. 2024. *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication*. Russia: BRICS [[Google Scholar](#)]
- "BRICS Leaders Meeting, III BRICS Summit Sanya Declaration, April 11, 2011." 2011.
- "BRICS Summit, XVI BRICS Summit Kazan Declaration "Strengthening multilateralism for just global development and security," October 23, 2024." 2024.
- Dekkiche, Djamal and Ouled Brahim Laila. 2024. "'The Impact of Trade Openness on Economic Growth within BRICS Countries - An ARDL Panel Approach." *Annals of the Faculty of Economics in Subotica* 51, : 105-121 [[Crossref](#)] [[SCIndeks](#)] [[PDF](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Rao, Krishna D., Varduhi Petrosyan, Edson Correia Araujoc, and Diane McIntyre. 2014. "Progress towards universal health coverage in BRICS: translating economic growth into better health." *Bull World Health Organ* 92, : 429-435 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Ganesan, Prabhakaran and Maran G Nedumaran. 2022. "Agriculture In India: Information About Indian Agriculture & Its Importance Of Cashew." *Jetir* 9, (11): 492-497 [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Gnjatović, Dragana. 2015. "Borrowing of the International Monetary Fund during the global financial and economic crisis." *Bankarstvo* 4, : 40-61 [[Crossref](#)] [[SCIndeks](#)] [[PDF](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- IMF. 2014. "IMF Survey: BRICS Drive Global Economic Recovery. IMF." . Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2015/09/28/04/53/soreao72209a> on January 3.
- IMF. 2024. *World Economic Outlook*. Washington, DC: IMF [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Claudio, Luis Kubota. 2020. "BRICS cooperation in science, technology and innovation: progress to be shown." *Revista Tempo do Mundo* 22, : 95-109 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Kumar, Vivek. 2023. "India and BRICS." *International Journal of Application on Social Science and Humanities* 5, : 20-24 [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Marić, Vladimir. 2021. "Bilateral Relations Between the Republic of India and the Republic of Serbia." *Napredak - Journal of Political Theory and Practice* 1, : 19-32 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Mates, Leo. 1970. *Nonalignment, Theory and Contemporary Practice*. Belgrade: Institute for International Politics and Economics [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Prekajac, Zora. 2005. "Agriculture and Developing Countries in the New Round of Negotiations within the WTO." *Economic Development* 1-2, : 53-70 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Proroković, Dušan. 2024. "The role of BRICS in establishing the balance of power in international relations." *Srpska politička misao* 2, : 39-60 [[Crossref](#)] [[SCIndeks](#)] [[PDF](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. n.d. "The Non-Aligned Movement. Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs." . Retrieved from <https://www.mfa.gov.rs/spoljna-politika/srbija-u-medjunarodnim-organizacijama/pokret-nesvrstanih-zemalja> on January 3.
- Shashikumar, L Sharma. 2012. "Economic Effects on Food and Agriculture Sector of BRICS + 2: A CGE Model Simulation Analysis." *Management Convergence* 2, : 1-8 [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Siljković, Boris and Nebojša Denić. 2024. "Signs of the Dollarization Process in the World – with a Special Focus on the Economies of BRICS." *Baština* 63, : 275-289 [[Crossref](#)] [[SCIndeks](#)] [[PDF](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Stojković, Radomir. 2019. "The Formation and Evolution of the BRICS Organization." *Vojno delo* 6, : 24-40 [[Crossref](#)] [[SCIndeks](#)] [[PDF](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Totić, Ibrahim. 2014. "Economic Dimension of Health Systems in India and China." *Health Care* 5, : 55-70 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Unković, Milorad. 2010. *International Economics*. Belgrade: Singidunum University [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Zhongxiu, Zhao and Lan Qingxin. 2020. "Promoting BRICS cooperation for economic growth and development." *Revista Tempo do Mundo* 22, : 39-57 [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
- Das, Nivedita Kundu. 2025. *15 let BRIKS: novoe myšlenie Indii i eë predsedatel'stvo v BRIKS*. Valdaiclub. Retrieved from <https://ru.valdaiclub.com/a/highlights/15-let-briks-novoe-myshlenie-indii/> on January 3

Могућности сарадње Србије и Индије на платформи БРИКС-а

Сажетак:

Билатерални и мултилатерални односи у међународној заједници представљају темеље политичког, економског, војног, културног и сваког другог облика повезивања држава. На овим основама се граде правци будућег развоја сваке земље која настоји да унапреди свој међународни положај, ојача одбрамбене капацитете, али и увећа бруто друштвени производ и општи стандард својих грађана. Прошле, постојеће, али и претпостављене међународне околности пројектују будуће правце политичких и економских кретања сваке земље. Ипак, без обзира на варијабилне односе у међународној заједници, свака земља настоји да обезбеди повољније политичке, економске и друге облике сарадње на платформи одређених модела. Они се успостављају у оквиру постојећих, као и новооснованих регионалних и међународних организација. У том погледу БРИКС неоспорно представља новум који се заснива на отпору постојећем светском економском и политичком поретку утемељеном на доминацији долара као светске валуте и САД као водеће економске, политичке и војне силе. Иако релативно млада организација, БРИКС представља модел сарадње растућег броја земаља које желе да створе нов економски, а несумњиво и другачији међународни политички поредак. У таквој констелацији снага, Србија настоји да унапреди економску сарадњу са чланицама БРИКСА. Зато је на тој основи могуће указати на могућности сарадње Индије и Србије на платформи БРИКСА.

Кључне речи: БРИКС; Индија; Србија; економска сарадња; међународни уговори