

The BRICS Group and the Global Governance: Between Challenges and Achievements

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ملخص الدراسة:

سعت الشراكات والتآلفات الإستراتيجية الإقليمية بين القوى الدولية الصاعدة المتطلعة للنفوذ الى بناء مكانة ضمن محاور جديدة لتشكيل القوة في المنظومة الدولية متعددة الفاعلين، بالنظر الى تغير معايير ومحددات القوة، من المحددات السياسية و العسكرية إلى الاقتصادية والاستراتيجية، وهو الحافز الذي كان وراء تكوين مجموعة البريكس من اهم الدول الصاعدة البرازيل، روسيا، الهند، الصين جنوب افريقيا، حيث كانت بداية ظهورها على هامش الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة، وتطورت عبر الاجتماعات المنعقدة على مستوى القمة لرؤساء الدول الاعضاء، حيث تطورت من مجرد محادثات إلى اجندة طموحة تغطي أهم المجالات الأساسية : الجانب الاقتصادي، حيث طور مستوى التعاون التجاري والمالي المر الذي توج بإنشاء بنك التطوير الجديد ونظام الصرف الاحتياطي كبديل مستقبلي للمؤسسات المالية الدولية التي تركز التبعية للغرب. أما على المستوى السياسي فقد حاولت المجموعة ادخال اصلاحات سياسية على العملية السياسية الدولية للوصول إلى حوكمة عالمية عادلة على مستويين، اولهما المطالبة باصلاح المؤسسات السياسية الدولية، خصوصا مجلس الامن الدولي بطلب تعديل المقاعد الدائمة لتمثيل أكثر عدالة على المستوى الكلي، وكذا تسجيل مواقفها السياسية ككتلة اتجاه القضايا العالمية، سياسية كانت كالقضية السورية وغيرها، أوقضايا الراي العام العالمي كالنمية المستدامة وقضايا البيئة، كما ان المجموعة اهتمت بالجوانب الاجتماعية التي تشكل التحدي الأكبر في مواجهة التكتل بسبب التنوع الكبير في طبيعة دولها المكونة .

Introduction :

One prominent feature of the current international system is that several key emerging markets are gaining more space as influential global players , the past decade has seen the emergence of a variety of alliances ,these initiatives have mostly been driven by one purpose : Balancing out the recognized domination of international institutions and organisations by Western powers , those countries that have been most successful in contributing significantly in the global governance, and advancing a distinct set of interests in key international issues through collective action are now commonly referred to as the BRICS¹ , which brings together five major emerging economies comprising 43 per cent of the world population , having 30 per cent of the world GDP and 17 per cent share in the world trade².

The acronym BRIC was first used in 2001 by goldman sachs in their global economics paper « The World Needs Better Economic BRICS » on the basis of econometric analyses projection that the economies of Brazil, Russia, India China would individually and collectively occupy far greater economic space and would be among the world's largest economies in the next 50 years or so which is the main finding in the other paper provided by the same center in 2003 « Dreaming with the BRICS , the path to 2050 » concretised it predicted that over the next 50 years the BRICS economies could become a major force in the world economy , and by 2050 the only industrialised developed economies among the six largest global economies would be the US and Japan in US Dollar terms³ .

As a formal grouping , BRICS started after meeting of the leaders of Russia India and China in Saint Petersburg on the margins of G8 outreach summit in 2006, the grouping was formalised during the first meeting of BRICS foreign ministers on the margins of United Nations General Assembly in New York in 2006, the first summit was held in Yekaterinburg ,Russia on 16 June 2009⁴ .

It was agreed to expand BRIC into BRICS with the inclusion of South Africa at the BRICS foreign ministers meeting in New York in september 2010 , Accordingly South Africa attended the 3 rd BRICS summit in Sanya China on 14 April 2011 .

However , this does not imply that all is well for the group ,as several issues remain to be adressed at both individual and group level , such issues include the inadequate infrastructure , a lack of institutionalisation the heterogeneous nature of the group , and lac of cohesive identity , the fragile nature of trade and investement linkages among the BRICS countries , and differences within the group on values, economics , political structures and geopolitical interests, the above mentioned points could turn into major obstacles if are not seriously adressed, which could challenge the realisation of the BRICS targets⁵ .

Thus makes the researcher ask the following problematic :

« To which extent could the BRICS partnership be an effective instrument in establishing global Security, Prosperity and Stability ? and How introduce a broad vision of the BRICS grouping role in the International Governance ? »

The researcher guess two hypothesis for traiting this problematic as follow :

- 1) The BRICS Group process an ambitious plan to achieve targets of Security, Prosperity and Stability at either the regional and the global level. And seek for good global governance
- 2) The BRICS Group can't process an ambitious plan to achieve targets of Security, Prosperity and Stability at either the regional or the global levels.

For elaborate this problematic it was applied for making a special research plan contain the following axes :

1 – BRICS and the Global Economic Growth and Political Cooperation :

- 1-1- Seeking a political leadership :
 - 1-1-1 United nations security council reform
 - 1-1-2 Reform of the world institutions
- 1-2- Economic vision of the BRICS Potential
 - 1-2-1 aggregate vision
 - 1-2-2 Economic World growth the next 50 years

2 - Acheivements of the BRICS :

- 2-1- The New Development Bank
- 2-2 Contingent Reserve Arrangement

3 – The BRICS Strategic Agenda :

- 3-1 BRICS Agenda on the Economic field
 - 3-2 BRICS Agenda on the Political field
 - 3-3 BRICS Agenda on the Social field
- Conclusion

1 – BRICS and the Global Economic Growth and Political Cooperation :

The BRICS States began to take their status as emerging powers seriously as the fallout of the 2008 global financial crisis became apparent, the weakness of the western order certainly created both uncertainty and opportunity for the BRICS .

The BRICS saw a call for a larger say in world politics and a larger role in the regulation of the global economy ,they called for collective decision-making coordinating action , and a return to a multipolar world, these requests should resonate with the United States and the foreign policy community , as they are compeding the rhetoric of balancing , policies that see to return a

unipolar system to multipolarity sound of balancing in many forms , whereas policies that work toward collective action among emerging powers can certainly be read as soft balancing what must be determined is the level of willingness behind such goals⁶ .

1-1- Seeking a political leadership :

The political significance of BRICS is reinforced by the active participation of its five members in both international organisations – such as the UN, WTO, IMF and the world bank - informal associations – including the Non-Aligned movement, group of 77 , G 20 , and APEC and in regional organisations in Europe, Africa, Asia and latin America thus there are objective opportunities for co-participation with other countries is building a fair world order and exerting a systemic influence for setting the agenda on a wide range of issues from global to regional , from the well established to the relatively new⁷ .

The growing fascination with BRICS is partly an offshoot of the discussion on the emerging « post American » world where many commentators argue mutipolarity is likely to be the norm⁸

The political and economic governance intitutions is the centrepiece on the BRICS Agenda ,which in many ways resulted in the genesis of the grouping , with the move towards a polycentric world order , BRICS nations must assume a leadership role in the global political and economic governance paradigm and seek greater equity for the developing world , over the coming years , they must continue to exert pressure for instituting significant reforms within institutions , such as the United Nations Security Council « UNSC » , the World Bank , and the International Monetary Fund « IMF » .

1-1-1 United Nations Security Council Reform

The BRICS nations provides a viable leadership alternative for developing nations , in order to move towards developing a meaningful role in worlf affairs and a more proactive role in conflict resolution , BRICS try to create a platform for appropriate policies and response mechanism to adress local , regional and international political an social turbulence .

The group represent a collective aspiration to influence and manage institutions of global political and economic governance , so that they reflect demographic and economic realities , not merely post-World War 2 agreements⁹.

The core argument held by the global south on the restructuring of the core machinery of the United nations « UN » and the allied institutions of global governance is that its mecanisms of operations are anachronistic UN members instead of 113 at that time , besides, while more than 70 per cent of the issues under discussion are connected with Africa, no country of this continent has a permanent seat¹⁰ .

Cognizant of the profound changes the world is undergoing and the global security challenges and threats faced by the international community , BRICS commit to enhance communication and cooperation in international fora on issues concernning international peace and security , and safeguarding world peace and security and upholding the basic norms of the international law and the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations including sovereignty , equality and non-interference in other countries internal affairs¹¹ .

BRICS countries commend the meeting of high representatives for security while the summit held on 27-28 July 2017 in Beijing for having discussion and deeping their common understanding on global governance , Counter-terrorism , Security in the use of ICT s , Energy security , Major international and regional hotspots as well as national security and development¹² .

BRICS emphasis that development and security are closely interlinked , mutually reinforcing and key to attaining sustainable peace , and the establishment of sustainable peace requires a comprehensive concerted and determined appraoch , based on mutual trust , mutual benefit ,

equity and cooperation , that addresses the causes of conflicts , including their political economic and social dimensions¹³ .

There was a suggestion of a reform presented by the then-Secretary-General Kofi Annan , a high-level panel was created that came up with two alternative recommendations for reforming the council , the first one was to invite india ,Japan , Brazil ,Germany and two African states to join the council as permanent members , because the resistance from regional peers and the unwillingness of the P5 to push for real reform , neither plan could muster enough support .

The growing influence in global governance of regional markets , in partucular has been significant ,all trends point towards a greater responsibility and voice in matters relating to global capital markets , including the regulatory , supervisory sphere¹⁴ .

1-1-1 Reform of the World Institutions

When nations were never accorded equal voting power at the World Bank and IMF , instead , voting power was distributed based on the economic strength of a country, as a result, decisions were based on not what most people want, this mean that the top P5 Shareholders (Janpan,Gearmany,US,UK and France) held nearly 40% of total voting power ,at these institutions,but only a miniscule 10% of the population, while countries like India and China, each with approximately 20% out of the world's population, enjoyed only about 2-3 % of total voting power¹⁵ .

While the role of voting in the NDB express a spirit of justice equality and democracy is tangible in the rule of voting each member enjoy one vote, without power of veto decisions are taking by majority¹⁶ .

1-2 Economic vision of the BRICS Group

1-2-1 Aggregate Vision

Brics countries which are merging protagonists in international development cooperation is significantly and rapidly changing , increased their financial as well as technical assistance and established distinct ways and means of economic cooperation , striving for more political influence thereby challenging traditional western donors¹⁷ .

The later group seeks to use its newfound economic growth to gain equitable representation , this trend is reflected in global developments towards the formation of a truly polycentric system based on increasingly broad participation of states representing all major global economies , it is also reflected in the increased responsibility of emerging market economies and developing countries growing global interdependence , and the new role of informel structures of global political and economic governance and diplomacy¹⁸ .

1-2-2 World Growth Economy the Next 50 Years

The BRIC was an investement concept created by Jim O'Neill , and originated in Goldman Sachs paper – Building better global economic BRICS – as part of economic modeling exercise to forecast global economic trends over the next half – century¹⁹ , the study includ a prediction of the world growth economy on the next 50 years , its start with some key conclusions that describe the way the world might change over the next 50 years , the big assumption underlying all of these projections is that the BRICS maintain growth supportive policy settings.The charts throughout the text illustrate these points. The conclusions fall under five main topics : 1) Economic size, 2)Economic growth, 3)Incomes and demographics, 4) Global demand patterns ; and 5) Currency movements.

- 1) Economic Size : - In less than 40 years,The BRICS economies together could be larger than the G6 in USD terms, By 2025 they could account for over half the size of the G6, Currently they are worth less than 15%.

- In USD terms, china could overtake Germany in the next four years, Japan by 2015 and the US by 2039. India's economy could be larger than all but the US and China in 30 year. Italy and UK
- Of the current G6 (US, Japan, Germany, France, Italy and the UK) only the US and Japan may be among the six largest economies in the USD terms in 2050 .
- 2) Economic Growth : - India has the potential to show the fastest growth could be higher than 5% over the next 30 years and close to 5% as late as 2050 if development proceeds .
- Overall, growth for the BRICS is likely to slow significantly over this time frame. By 2050 only India on the projections would be recording growth rates significantly above 3%.
- 3) Incomes and Demographics :
 - Despite much faster growth, individuals in the BRICS are still likely to be poorer on average than individuals in the G6 economies by 2050 Russia is the exception ,essentially catching up with the poorer of the G6 in terms of income per capita by 2050. China's per capita income could be similar to where the developed economies are now (about USD30000per capita). In the US, income per capita by 2050 could reach roughly 80000\$.
 - Demographics play an important role in the way the world will change. Even within the BRICS demographic impacts vary greatly .The decline in working age population is generally projected to take place later than in the developed economies, but will be steeper in Russia and China than India and Brazil.
- 4) Global Demand Patterns : - As early as 2009, the annual increase in US dollar spending from the G6 and more than twice as much in dollar terms as it is now, by 2025 the annual increase in USD spending from the BRICS could be twice that of the G6, and four times higher by 2050.
- 5) Currency Movement :- Rising exchange rates could contribute a significant amount to the rise in USD GDP in the BRICS . about 1/3 of the increase in USD GDP from the BRICS over the period may come from rising currencies, with the other 2/3 from faster growth .
 - The BRICS real exchange rates could appreciate by up to 300% over the next 50 years (an average of 2,5%a year). China's currency could double in value in ten years time if growth continued and the exchange rate were allowed to float freely .

2 - Acheivements of the BRICS :

Emerging and developing countries have significantly increased their weight in global GDP and in global economic growth most importantly , they accumulated very large term foreign exchange assets ,which they have typically placed in sovereign wealth funds , a large part of these resources are invested in developed countries with relatively low yields²⁰ .

Meanwhile , there are very large unmet needs in the emerging and developing countries in the field of infrastructure and more environmentally sustainble forms of development which committed the BRICS to the creation of a new development bank .

2-1- The New Development Bank

The launched of the new Development Bank was a crucial idea ,in the context of the political and economic disruptions that have come to the fore since the 2008 financial crisis policymakers and think tanks have acnowledged that the transition into a multi-polar , economically fragile and politically unstable world has been accompanied by a new generation of development challenges , balancing environemental sustainability with economic growth , and promoting peace and stability , all of which will require radically new way in which countries of the North and South have tradditionally engaged with each other , the intergovernmental open working group

charged with drawing up the sustainable development goals (SDGs) that will define global development efforts after 2015²¹.

The world development need efforts in organized around principles of « coherent pluralism » a worth while caution that new solutions to the world's financing challenges need to complete rather than compete , with existing initiatives .

Jim O'Neill , the economist responsible for directing global attention towards the economic potential of the BRIC countries goes a step further and describes the initiative as one that is « inevitable and in the long term interests of the west »²².

In fact , there are 22 multilateral banks (MDBs) , noticed the creation of the two new MDBs ,the new development bank NDB and the infrastructure investment bank AIIB , while some observers see the new MDBs as new sources of financing and potentially better models of development cooperation ,others worried that they undermine the WBG world bank group and tradition regional MDBs²³.

The BRICS bank have an initial capital of US \$ 100 billion .The Initial subscribed capital was 50 billion, equally shared among founding members, the first chair of the board of governors is from russia , the first chair of the board of directors is from brazil, the first president is from India, the headquarters of the bank is located in shanghai .

Ground rules for voting at the meeting :

- 1) Each member of the BRICS new Development Bank would enjoy one vote at present there are 5 members ,so there are 5 votes in total .
- 2) No member has a power to veto any decision .
- 3) As a result, a simple rule of majority will be followed while taking decisions²⁴ .

Recommendations of the NDB :

1 – Inclusive and sustainable development :

- Support inclusive, accessible development and focus on projects that explicitly aim to generate positive and social environmental impacts .
- Be responsive to national and local development priorities by ensuring that projects reflect the public interest and involve meaningful consultation with affected communities .
- Support transformative development, decent wor and economic diversification, providing opportunities for small-scale farmers and small, micro and medium-sized enterprises
- Ensure that infrastructure investments are of appropriate scale to provide development benefits given a full assessment of costs of externalities and and cumulative social and environmental impacts²⁵

2 – Environmentally and socially sustainble infrastructure :

- Prioritize investement in small-scale and renewable energy projects and in low-carbon, resouce efficient, clean technologie that support climat resilience .
- Avoid investements in fossil fuels or large-scale hydropower projects

3 – Governance and standards :

- Develop clear sustainability criteria and performance targets
- Establish clear methodologies and processes for the evaluation and strengthening of country and corporate systems and make assessment available to the public
- Strengthen the policy framework to ensure consistency with international human rights and environmental norms and guarantee the application of the highest available standards

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- Ensure rigorous and participatory due diligence, monitoring and evaluation throughout the life-cycle of projects
- Allocate necessary resources and align staff incentives with requirements of sustainable development and policy compliance
- Adopt a gender policy with commitments towards gender equality and women's right²⁶.

3 – Transparency

- Uphold the principle of transparency as rule, and secrecy as an exception
- Set out clear rules about the time and the format of disclosure of information about institutional affairs and project design and implementation²⁷.

5 – Participation and accountability

- Establish a civil society advisory committee, with representatives from affected communities, and ensure its involvement in strategy making, policy development project design and selection, and in implementation
- Hold permanent public consultation process for the revision of relevant policies, including the environmental and social framework and access to information disclosure policy
- Set up independent accountability mechanism, with powers to make binding decisions
- Require clients to contribute to a remedy fund to address negative impacts²⁸.

2-2 Contingent Reserve Arrangement

BRICS Leaders have also created another institution named the contingency reserve arrangements (CRA) to provide official liquidity in times when balance of payments adjustments are needed²⁹.

1- Total size and commitments :

The initial size of the CRA is 100 billion USD, with individual commitments as follows : China USD 41 billion, Brazil, Russia, and India USD 18 billion each, and South Africa USD 5 billion.

2- Drawing limits :

Drawing limits will be determined by countries commitments times a multiplier, China will have a multiplier of 0.5 (USD20.5 bn), Brazil, Russia and India of 1 (USD18bn), and South Africa of 2 (USD10bn). South Africa benefits the most, relative to its contribution.

3 – governance :two-tier system :

There will be a two tier system of governance :A Council of CRA governors (consisting of Ministers of finance and/or Central Bank Governors), will be responsible for major decisions, a Standing Committee of senior officials from the Reserve Banks or Ministers of Finance of member countries, will address executive level and operational matters³⁰.

4 -Voting and decision-making :

All decisions at the Governors Council shall be taken by consensus, most decisions of the standing Committee will be taken by consensus, requests for : drawing and for renewals of drawings, and operational and procedural aspects of swaps shall be decided by voting³¹.

5 -Voting simple majority means 50 %+1 Vote³².

6- IMF Link :

Parties to the CRA agreement may request 30% of their total drawing limit without an IMF programme³³.

The BRICS countries draw satisfaction from many fruitful results of their cooperation, including establishing the new development bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) formulating the strategy for BRICS Economic partnership, strengthening political and security

cooperation including through meetings of BRICS High representatives for security Issues and foreign Ministers meetings³⁴.

3 - The BRICS Strategic Agenda :

The establishment of the BRICS has led to the creation of formal structures and processes for engagement, including annual summit of heads of states and/or government more recently, after criticism on the lack of representation of civil society actors, civil BRICS has been added as additional structured formal meeting space annually, including government selected transnational civil society organisations and transnational development organisations, the first civil BRICS too place in UFA, Russia in 2015 within the frame of these formally on themes related to collective development, and joint investment and financing of development, the recent establishment of the BRICS Development Bank, punted as an alternative lending source to the IMF has been heralded as further evidence to the rising status of BRICS in the world economic system³⁵.

The grouping is not the product of diplomatic negotiations based on shared political values or common economic interests .. all five retain deep and specific ties with the pivotal northern countiers in the general context of complex interdependence vis-a-vis the global economy , the relevance of BRICS will depend not simply on the growth trajectories of individual group members , but also on the extent to which in global discourse and decisions, they can individually and collectively represent the interests, worldviews, and policy priorities of the mass of developing countries³⁶.

The emergence of a new unbiased approach in a framework of political analysis gave a possibility to focus on the structure and dynamics of the world economy as a complex system consisting not only of the western (The USA and the EC) but also of its Asian, Eurasian, Latin American and African segment thus involves insisting on the inclusion on the non western problematique in political and economic analysis of world politics, this requires more attention to the role of BRICS countries introducing the system of open social-political access becomes a global necessity that includes the development in the non-western-word but also requires a real a consideration of national specifics, coordination and mutual held between BRICS countries going this way is a new form of the world moving to more stable , just and really international order³⁷.

The BRICS Countries draw an aspiration agenda feature in their leaders summit declarations and especially the declaration of 2017 held under the theme « BRICS : Stronger partnership for a brighter futur » they endeavor to build on their achievements already made with a shared vision for futur development of BRICS , and they discussed international and regional issues of common concern and adopted the xiamen declaration by consensus .

3-1 BRICS Agenda on the Economic Field :

The BRICS is an increasingly inimportant group in the world economy, in terms of their contribution to global trade , investement market size and labor force³⁸.

Economic issues were in the core on concerns of the group especially in their beginning , BRICS countries adopted a roadmap for it that included :

1 – Furthering market integration : Global economic growth has been seriously compromised in the years following the global financial crisis , each percentage point reduction in global growth leads to a significant slowdown of economic development within BRICS which hinges upon a necessary component of economic growth , market integration within BRICS whether in the context of trade , foreign investments or capital market , is a crucial step to ensure that the five countries become less dependent on cyclical trends in the global economy³⁹.

2 – Priority of cooperation : include mutual beneficial cooperation between either members countries of the group or other emerging markets and development countries (EMDCs) which constantly deeping BRICS pratical cooperation which benefits the world at large⁴⁰.

3 – Enhancing the yields of the cooperation : The establishment of the New development bank (NDB) and the Contingent reserve arrangement (CRA)⁴¹.

4 – Promoting the communication : increase the communication and the coordination in improving global economic governance to foster a more just and equitable international economic order .

5 – Sound macroeconomic policies ,efficiently regulated financial markets and robust levels of reserves have allowed the BRICS economies to better deal with the risky and spillover effects presented by the challenging global economic conditions⁴² .

6 – Favorite coordination on the G20 agenda :as macroeconomic policy coordination under the G20 framework for strong sustainable and balanced growth⁴³ , in parallel of coordination with the world trade organisation (WTO) in a multilateral trading system⁴⁴, as well as the UN conference of trade and development (UNCTAD)⁴⁵ .

7 – Drawing new shape of the global economic governance appeal for foster a global economic governance architecture more effective and reflective,by increasing the voice and representation of emerging markets and developing economies by the review of quotas , in the other hand promote closer cooperation between IMF and CRA and NDB⁴⁶ .

8 – Sharing of indigenou and development knowledge and innovation experiences across key sectors between brics countries⁴⁷ .

8 – Welcomed adoption of agenda for sustainable development reitred determination to use all policy tools to achieve the goal of sustainable and inclusive growth .

9 – Combat money laundering , reinforcing the intergovernemental organisation (FATF) founded in 1989 to develop policies to combat money laundering ,later expanded to act on terrorism financing .

3-2 BRICS Agenda on the Political Field :

There are many factors in the political agenda of the BRICS strategy :

1 – Enhancing communication and cooperation in international fora on issues concerning international peace and security for facing the global security challenges and threats faced the international community .

2 – Reform of global political governance institution which is the centrepiece of the BRICS Agenda , which in many ways resulted in the genesis of the grouping ,with the move towards a polycentric world order , BRICS nations must assume a leadership role in the global political governance , in this context main reforms must be taken in the international institutions⁴⁸ .

3 – Terrorism : In countering terrorism ,BRICS countries enhance the sharing of intelligence and experience , as well as capacity building ,BRICS countries also increase cooperation in cyber security and promote the development of internet technologies and the governance of cyberspace globally⁴⁹ .

4 – Corruption : Combating corruption and building a clean government are an important aspect of a country's domestic governance ,BRICS and other developing countries should strengthen exchanges in this area deepen international cooperation against corruption⁵⁰ .

5 – Appeal for adaptation of comprehensive convention on international terrorism (CCIT) in the UNGA .

6 – Resolution of civil war in Syria in accordance with « legitimate aspirations of the people of Syria » and action against international designated terrorist groups like IS and jabhat al-Nusra .

7 – Deny the radicalism and block sources of financing international terrorism .

8 – Interling between development and security as a major factor and key for attaining sustainable peace in addition of a comprehensive, concerted and determined approach , based on mutual trust , mutual benefits , equity and cooperation , that addresses the causes of conflicts , including their political , economic and social dimensions⁵¹ .

9 – Conviction of the multilateral military interventions , economic sanctions and arbitrary use unilateral coercive measures in violations of international law and universally recognized norms of international relations .

10 – Supporting the important role of the United Nations, including the high level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) , and support the need to reform the UN development system with a view to enhancing its capability in supporting member states⁵².

11 – Expression the readiness of BRICS to enhance their contribution towards a just and lasting resolution of the conflict and support international efforts to promote peace and stability in the region of: middle east (Israeli-palestinian conflict, Irak ,Iran ...) ⁵³ Africa (Congo, Libia, South Sudan, Somalia, Central Africa, Western Sahara ...) and Asia (Korea, Afghanistan ..)

12 – Focus on the importance of contribution of BRICS countries to united nations peacekeeping operations⁵⁴ .

3-3 BRICS Agenda on the Social Field :

This was the most big challenge facing the continuation of the group , in this attempt the agenda was as follow :

1 – improving peoples livelihoods⁵⁵ .

2 – Embracing culture diversity as a precious asset of cooperation, stressing the role of culture in promoting sustainable development .

3 – Stressing the importance of environmental cooperation to sustainable development of countries and well being of people⁵⁶.

4 – Focus on the need for all countries to cooperate in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms under the principles of equality and mutual respect⁵⁷ .

5 – Confrontation of the international migration , emphasising on the growing role of effective migration regulation for the benefit of international security and development of the society .

6 – The importance of people-to-people exchanges deepening the cooperation in such field as culture, education, sciences and technology , sport and health .

7 – Formulation of BRICS action plan to advance practical cultural cooperation and the establishment of the BRICS alliance of libraries , alliance of museums, alliance of arts museums and national galleries as well as alliance of theaters for children and young people and the ambitious project of the establishment of a BRICS Cultural Council to provide the necessary platform to enhance cultural cooperation among BRICS countries⁵⁸.

8 – Engagement instituted with leadership programmes and bodies , and support multilateral project of member states youth organisations and establish a young leaders forum with exchanges between parliamentarians , and another one for media professionals and journalists ⁵⁹.

Conclusion :

The BRICS Group has experiencing profound internal change, representing some of the fastest growing economic regions in the world, China is already the world's second largest economy, the BRICS nations are also expected to become some of the world's largest energy consumers in the coming years, this explosion of production and consumption accounts for a significant increase in their global influence .

The political significance of BRICS is reinforced by the active participation of its five members in both international organisations such as the UN, WTO, IMF and the World Bank, and informal association including the Non Aligned movement, group of 77, G20 and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation APEC and in regional organisations in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America , thus there are objective opportunities for co participation with other countries in building a fair world order and exerting a systemic influence for setting the agenda on a wide range of issues

The BRICS economies have been increasing their economic weight over the past decade, consolidating external linkages and capitalising on their unique competitive positions in export-import market . intra-BRICS trade flow has increased exponentially the volume to USD 500 Billion 2015 , the five economies attract 17,8 % FDI and made up 15% of global trade in 2010 .

BRICS countries focus on seeking a political leadership by reforming the major global institutions both political especially the UNSC and economic as the FMI and WB. The BRICS Group have an outstanding status in the global economy and politics, and considering the valuable potential and this significant role register after a decade of its official launched intersting achievements especially the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement at the economic sector, and a lot of sentences At the political level . In the other hand which heighten the brightness of the BRICS his ambitious agenda which cover various fields economic, political and social one.

Assessing the research views on BRICS, its can be identify two main approaches roughly indicated as « Optimistic » and « Pessimistic », the main arguments of the first approach focus on the idea of its gradual transformation into center of new political clout where its can become a forum to discuss a broad spectrum of issues, including interaction at the regional, trans-regional and global levels, and be the way to form a consensus based position in international organizations and as a mechanism of interaction with them, also BRICS expected to become a forum to discuss trade and economic issues, pressing problems of development (regional economic disparities, center-periphery relations ...) .while the « pessimistic » approach boil down to the following statements : First and Foremost it should be noted that BRICS still poses more tactical rather than strategic aims before the last summit, which involve the reinforce of its strategies, besides the relations between some BRICS Countries are far from being unclouded, thus certain contradictions exist between China and India on the border issues, between Russia and Brezil in the agriculture sphere and so on .

BRICS seek for a policentric global governance system based on the mix of state institutions and organizations and growing regional blocs , a group of researches considered inter-regional relations as a stage on the way to global multipolar unity, however, the poles in this model were not the great powers but large and relatively homogeneous regional clusters , taking into account the stated conceptual approached BRICS can be a prototype of trans-regional structure with a quit high potential of contributing to the global governance system .

The possible role of BRICS in its transformation is connected with the specific feature of countries which fall in the category of large regional powers ready to structure regional political and economic space and assume the responsibility for the regional development. From the systemic point of view all BRICS countries can be considered as status-quo powers, consequently their involvement in the global governance will not be of confrontational nature, it

is highly unlikely that they would make an effort to propose any radically alternative models but rather try to provide their vision of a more just international system .

Taken into account the previous arguments one can figure out two possible scenarios for BRICS role in the global governance :

- 1) The first scenario implies that BRICS continue to grow catching up with the west remainnig in the semi-peripheral status. Their political coordination can be still limited and represented mainly by the political consultations while the member countries will prioritizse the timeserving aims with the quiete limited number of strategic tasks .

The second one suppose a more strategic-applcated development for BRICSwhich allows the group to get integrated into existing global governance srtructures in a non-confrontational way thus ensuring the respect for their national interests at the global level. In this case their mutual cooperation in various spheres can contribute to their economic growth and modernization, furthermore BRICS can extend their partnership to other members. While at the present time the second scenario seems to be more implementable.

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