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THE ROLE OF BRICS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

It is highlighted that BRICS became a reality of modern international relations. Its phenomenal and distinctive features are due to its advantageous geographical position of all the member countries.

Characteristics of BRICS are described. Special attention is paid to the nature of the economic order of association. Mentioned are the factors of changing the political course in international relations. Prospects of conducting a planned economy are explored.

Religious views and the possibility of creating an ethno-cultural barrier between countries are indicated. The stages of economic development and historiography of certain economic and political issues are considered. The global role of BRICS as a dynamic force in the global economy and politics, as well as the phenomenal nature of its organization and development, is confirmed.

The common interest, which is becoming a powerful stimulus to long-term cooperation between states are indicated.

The following examples illustrate why the BRICS group of countries in the processes of globalization is beginning to play an increasingly important role. The analysis of further development of the member countries of the BRICS group and the factors that form the basis of the BRICS influence on the international arena are analyzed.

Key words: BRICS, Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, international relations, integration processes, association, international economy.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of activation of integration processes in the modern world on all continents there is an update of the old and the emergence of new integration groups, diversification of their organizational forms, evolution towards a deeper division of labor in the format of regional economic ties.

The variety of integration models allows most states, regardless of their position in the world, their potential and level of development, to find their place in these processes [7]. World and regional states see integration as a powerful tool for their political and economic domination; Developing countries consider it an opportunity to strengthen their positions in the world economic arena and better protect national interests in the context of globalization of the world economy [8].

Contemporary global economic transformations indicate the search for new promising forms of development of international economic relations. Thus, the functioning and objective development of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) confirms this fact and determines the special relevance of the study of this topic. To date, BRICS really has become a reality of modern international relations, although this association is still at the stage of its formation.

2. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

First of all, its phenomenal and distinctive features are reflected in the advantageous geographical position of the member states, in contrast to those integration associations formed by the factor of regional proximity [10]. Each of these countries is the ruin of former empires, for example, Brazil – Portugal, Russia – Russia, India and South Africa – British (although for a certain period in India there was a Mongol empire, and South Africa was under the control of the Netherlands), and China – China [18]

Secondly, although sometimes historical parallels coincide, the countries included in the association are located on four continents [19]. These facts and statistics provided the basis for an analytical study that revealed great potential for the functioning and influence of these countries on global geopolitical processes.

Although not all statistical forecasts are currently being carried out, in my opinion BRICS is a long-term project, and more significant results will be achieved over time and more stable, close and coordinated work. Another important factor is that these countries are in the stage of stable formation of the capitalist system, although each case has its own peculiarities.

In general, the group's common feature is that, with the end of the Cold War, they all began to develop and apply the methods of radical reforms, fully integrating into the system of the global economy [20].

In addition, they already represent important nodes of the mechanism, the failure of which will have devastating consequences for the entire world economy. Considering the economic aspect of each state it would be advisable to pay special attention to the nature of economic order. Namely, in the current conditions of development of the country, which are members of certain associations, tend to crystallize, and this system needs more control, planning and coordination.

Consequently, countries will come to the conclusion that it is necessary to move to the planned economy. Planned economy is an economic order in which material resources are in the public domain and distributed centrally, requiring individuals and enterprises to act in accordance with centralized economic planning [15].

Moreover, the BRICS countries have all the preconditions for this. Firstly, this provision is explained by historical facts, and virtually all member countries of the association have, over a period of time, had a planned economy, or had preconditions for it, or considered its introduction.

Thus, in Russia at the time of the Soviet Union, there was a clear planning, but, as S. Y. Witte states, Russia suffers from an excess of self-criticism and a desire to find unconfident solutions that would satisfy even unwise people [12].

And this is another factor in changing the political course. China also supported this arrangement. In the 50's and 70's, China was moving to a planned economy, in the 80's and 90's, under conditions of reform and openness, economic development accelerated and the PRC for more than 20 years is the world leader in sustainability of GDP growth rates. China's economy is now considered to be mixed because of the fact that since 2004 it is guaranteed the inviolability of private property. India is also a historical example of planning before its 1991 economic reform. India has always been paying particular attention to this order [10].

Second, the prospect of a planned economy is evidenced by the fact that its introduction is slowed down by developed countries, and developing countries, by contrast, accelerate their development. And since BRICS is based on developing countries themselves, the introduction of a planned economy will be another impetus for development [9].

Thus, the introduction of a planned economy allows the state to have levers of management and control based on the achievements of marketing and management in accordance with the use, distribution and redistribution of resources, as well as due to the fact that the resource base is limited, then there is and control over the development of new sources. According to the well-known economist, mathematician E. E. Slutsky, for sustainable development, it is necessary to move from abstract schemes to positive studies in the field that covers the theory of consumer budget.

Consequently, the results of the study prove that the introduction of a planned economy in the BRICS countries will allow for a more coherent policy and allow the economy to develop more rapidly in the context of well-established plans. However, despite all similarities, special attention should be paid to ethno-cultural differences, because culture and religion have a significant influence on the form of government, foreign economic relations and partnership at the interstate level [3]. Thus, according to K. Marx, religion is the self-consciousness and self-perception of a person who has either not yet found himself or has lost his life again [1].

A prerequisite for a stable functioning and dynamic development is the need for a clear, formal administrative system. After all, the entire heterogeneity of the characteristics between sufficiently diverse countries in the right direction can be coordinated only by a single administrative system. And the BRICS administrative system is still at the stage of its formation, but it is important that we are really seeing changes, such as regular meetings, summits and the formation of the BRICS Bank [13].

Different religious views can also create a certain ethno-cultural barrier, because worldview through the prism of religion and culture imposes a certain shade and the form of thinking, the attitude to certain questions, decisions, forms of behavior, attitude towards the outside world.

If we consider the BRICS countries on this aspect, then there are obvious cardinal differences. As in religions, for example, Brazil is Catholicism, Russia is Orthodoxy, India – Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, China – Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, South Africa, by virtue of its historical background, has no religion of the majority. In accordance with its ethno-cultural representations, the foreign policy of the state is also carried out [14]. For example, China develops in the modern world and becomes more open in the economic sense, but it is still rather restrained in matters of cooperation and cooperation with other countries and the pursuit of a common policy with them in the context of globalization processes.

This position can be explained by virtue of the communist ideology that takes place [16]. As K. Marx argued, communism is a component of the positive lifting of private property for the good of the state [6]. Communism is the solution to the mysteries of history, and he knows that he is the solution. On the other hand, the question of how China works in the works and views of the famous political scientist, sociologist, author of the strategy of anti-communism Z. Brzezinski. He believes that China is a regional, not a world power [24]. The Communist Party of the country is a leader, and this is justified by the rather restrained nature of international economic cooperation, but despite the historical, cultural and political background, China is aware of the need to enter the world markets and cooperation and cooperation with other countries within certain integration associations.

One should also pay particular attention to the fact that, considering the stages of economic development and historiography of certain economic and political issues that the countries and their governments had to overcome, the development of Russia and China was more dynamic than Brazil, India and South Africa. And this means that for them it is easier to adapt to new transformations in the economic and political spheres in the context of present-day global changes in international economic relations [12].

For the rather short period of its functioning, BRICS has been able to confirm its global role as a dynamic force in the global economy and politics, as well as its phenomenal structure and development. This fact is evidenced by the parallelism of development indicators with developed countries.

At the present stage of its development, the association puts the main emphasis on financial and economic issues in international relations, because it is in this area that the participants formed common global strategic interests that were formed in the context of the functioning of the Group of Twenty, which was established in 1999 to discuss issues of the global economy with major developed and developing countries [5].

BRICS is an alliance of reformers of international financial and economic relations in the context of globalization processes. The indicated common interest has become a powerful stimulant for long-term cooperation between states that are located on four continents and have different histories, but nevertheless awareness of their influence on the processes of global development of international economic relations gives them an incentive for development [21].

In the context of the integration and globalization trends of the modern world economy [23], the role and the fate of the transnational sector, which is constantly growing, should be emphasized. The driving force behind this process is the largest corporations of BRICS countries, which at the beginning of the XXI century. are among the leading companies in the world and relevant international ratings, which is a factor in deepening international economic relations [17]. Consequently, BRICS members of the BRICS group are increasingly playing a role in the processes of globalization.

For example, in the first half of 2010, they accounted for more than half of all mergers and acquisitions in developing countries. The largest volume of investments in 2010 in the course of mergers and acquisitions managed to attract China – 133 billion dollars. The second is rather high in Brazil. Further, India and Russia occupy the fourth place among the emerging economies, while South Africa is still lagging behind the figures from the above-mentioned countries [11].

Thus, the analysis shows that more than half of global transformations are carried out in the BRICS countries. And this provision is not accidental, because the member countries of the association have a powerful resource base, which means the potential for further development.

With a wide range of global companies, countries will increasingly penetrate the domestic market of other countries, which means that they will also affect the economies of these countries. This means that the «invisible hand of the market», proposed by the economic classmate A. Smith, deepens and extends its importance on a global scale [4]. But if we represent global corporations in the form of countries that enter the international markets in the international economy and adhere to a certain international policy, BRIKS has emerged as a global corporation that does not break the general concept of the globalization of international relations [2]. Conscious of their strength under the terms of association, the BRICS governments are objectively agreeing to join the group.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS OF FURTHER RESEARCH

Thus, BRICS has the tendencies and chances to become a new center of strength in international economic relations, as the member countries have a large resource base, significant financial assets, innovative potential, and these factors lead to an improvement of the investment climate [4]. The raising of

capital increases production capacity, which means that there is a chance of expansion of the market (despite the fact that BRICS has a fairly large market share) and the network of international economic cooperation at the global level.

In the future, it is possible to predict the growth of the BRICS role, as well as the continuation of qualitative development of relations between member states. Studies by the International Organization of Creditors show that the BRICS group is increasingly influencing the global financial and economic system, including trade. All these factors determine not only the strengthening of integration cooperation within BRICS, but also the gradual formation of a new order in the world.

The basis of BRICS 'influence on the international arena is the growing economic power of the participating States, their demographic position, and an important role in resource provision for humanity. In the future, BRICS is gradually transforming from a forum into a strong and influential organization. However, the interaction in BRICS with one coordination of economic policy is not limited. Gradually, a set of issues emerging from which the BRICS member states and the world policy have agreed [12]. The association has accumulated valuable experience of coordinating actions on a number of major international and political issues, in the first place on the Security Council during the simultaneous participation of this body of all BRICS states [25].

From a number of issues related, in particular, to the situation in Libya, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan, Somalia, countries came from general or close positions.

The BRICS countries recognized Palestine as a state, supported the exclusively peaceful solution to the conflict in Syria on the basis of the Geneva Communiqué, recognized the central role in resolving conflicts in Africa through Africa and Iran's right to peaceful use of atomic energy. In assessing the situation in Mali, the leaders of the BRICS countries supported only the actions of the African Union and ECOWAS. Russia and China expressed support for Brazil, India and South Africa in their desire to play a more significant role in the UN [22].

Thus, BRICS becomes the most influential association with a steadily growing economic foundation. Despite the slowdown in recent years, BRICS managed to cope with it much better than the US and Europe. In the near future, the association will actively increase its potential, focusing on institutionalizing relationships and developing common approaches to solving common challenges.

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РОЛЬ БРІКС У МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИНАХ

Висвітлено, що БРІКС став реалією сучасних міжнародних відносин. Зазначено його феноменальність та відмінність завдяки вигідному географічному положенню країн –членів.

Описано характерні риси БРІКС. Звернено особливу увагу на характер економічного порядку об'єднання. Згадано фактори зміни політичного курсу в міжнародних відносинах. Досліджено перспективність ведення економіки планового характеру.

Зазначено релігійні погляди та можливість створення етнокультурного бар'єру між країнами. Розглянуто стадії економічного розвитку й історіографію певних економічних і політичних питань. Підтверджено глобальну роль БРІКС як динамічної сили у світовій економіці та політиці, а також феноменальність його устрою й розвитку.

Указано на спільний корінний інтерес, що стає потужним стимуляційним фактором до довгострокового співробітництва держав.

Наведено приклади, чому все більш значну роль починають відігравати країни групи БРІКС у процесах світової глобалізації. Проведено аналіз подальшого розвитку держав-членів групи БРІКС, а також чинників, які становлять основу впливу БРІКС на міжнародній арені.

Ключові слова: БРІКС, Бразилія, Росія, Індія, Китай, Південна Африка, міжнародні відносини, інтеграційні процеси, об'єднання, міжнародна економіка.

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ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКА СТРАТЕГІЯ У СФЕРІ КЛІМАТУ ТА ЕНЕРГІЇ

Уперше на глобальному рівні необхідність запровадження міжнародних договорів та механізмів, спрямованих на мобілізацію світової спільноти для запобігання зміні клімату, визнано на Конференції ООН з охорони навколишнього середовища й розвитку, що відбулась у 1992 р. в Ріо-де-Жанейро. Водночас укладено Кіотську угоду – революційну для свого часу, проте неактуальну для сучасності. Саме тому на шляху до запобігання зміні клімату ЄС прийняв низку інших важливих ініціатив. Так, запровадження пакета «20-20-20» заклало нове підґрунтя для реалізації стратегічних планів Європейського Союзу із запобігання зміні клімату й зміцнення енергетичної безпеки шляхом комбінування централізованого контролю та чіткого розподілу зобов'язань між країнами-членами, Рамка з клімату й енергії 2030, що передбачає скорочення викидів парникових газів на 40 % до 2030 р., та, звичайно, Паризька угода, яка оновила Кіотську угоду. Умови й наслідки прийняття цих ініціатив розглянуті в цій роботі. Проте універсальної домовленості між державами щодо кліматичної політики не існує. Саме тому шлях до сталого розвитку та запобігання глобальній зміні клімату залишається складним не лише в технологічному й соціальному аспектах, але також у сенсі політичного втілення. Це зумовлює необхідність пошуку додаткових шляхів узгодження політики у сфері клімату та енергетики, передусім між технологічними країнами-гігантами й політичними групами держав. Незважаючи на всі раніше прийняті міри, ЄС має вже найближчим часом розпочати політичні процеси на центральному та